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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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icial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

WILLIAM S. CHADWICK
Twenty-third President of the American Sugar Cane League

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

SUGGESTED HURRICANE RELIEF

Statement by W. S. Chadwick; President-Elect, American Sugar Cane League, before a Special Sub-Committee of the House Public Works Committee, in New Orleans, Louisiana September 25, 1965

My name is W. S. Chadwick, Vice President of the American Sugar Cane League, a non-profit organization of Louisiana sugar cane growers and processors. Sugar cane is grown in 18 Louisiana parishes and is the only cash crop grown to any substantial extent in most of those parishes. For most Louisiana sugar cane farmers, sugar cane is their only cash crop.

The effect of Hurricane Betsy will reduce Louisiana's sugar crop from 711,000 tons to 534,000 tons of sugar, according to our estimates. This 25% loss, coming just one year after the actual 31% loss to our 1964 crop due to Hurricane Hilda, creates some very real and substantial problems for many of the 5600 cane growers and 48 cane factories in Louisiana.

The estimated value of the sugar loss is $26,700,000. Additionally, the cost of harvesting the hurricane-damaged cane, and it must be harvested if we are to stay in business, will be increased about $6,700,00. Also, cane factories will have higher costs due to grinding rates being below capacity, low quality cane, and higher trash content of cane. All of these factors are inescapable after-effects of a hurricane.

The reduction in sugar production will result from a combination of less cane being harvested per acre and a lower sugar content of the cane that is harvested. We make this statement based upon our sad experience following Hurricane Hilda last year. Immediately before Hilda came, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated our 1964 cane yield would be 29 tons per acre. We actually made 22.7 tons. Our normal recovery of sugar per ton of cane is 175 pounds. Hilda reduced our actual recovery to 155 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. Immediately prior to Betsy, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimated we would make 28 tons of cane per acre this year. We are now estimating 23 tons of cane per acre and 160 pounds of sugar per ton of cane.

Some cane farmers and processors will have much greater losses than the average for the industry. We expect some cane growers will suffer more than a 40% sugar loss.

There are no government programs which offer to farmers and processors of agricultural products the type of aid needed in the instance of a major natural disaster such as Hurricane Betsy. We understand such aid is offered to non-farm businesses.

We believe legislation should be enacted to provide a 10 years loan at 3% interest to any farmer or processor of an agricultural product who is seriously affected by a major natural disaster. These loans should be made when the proceeds from the sale of products from the affected crop or processing season will not fully pay those portions of obligations which mature before or at the time all of such proceeds are available. The amount of the loan should be the amount by which such proceeds fall short of meeting the payments due on obligations and should be used to make the payments due. To permit the farmer or processor to remain in business, the loan should be subordinated to any other remaining existing and future loans connected with the continued operation of the farm or processing establishment. This would help assure that the farmer could continue getting future loans from the credit institution from which he normally borrows.

Loans such as we propose would spread part of the effect of the disaster over a 10 year period. We believe this would be a wise national policy.

Much publicity has been given to

(Continued on next page)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANDREW P. GAY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1965

Members of the American Sugar Cane League and our distinguished guests.

It is again my honor and privilege to address you as President of the American Sugar Cane League. Today marks the end of my two years in office, the first of which was probably the best that the Louisiana sugar industry has ever seen. Unfortunately, our luck ran out just after the Annual Meeting last year, and the year which we now attempt to review has been a headache for all of us.

Hurricane Hilda! We could talk for a long time about this gal that moved in on us only ten short days after we made our glowing report last year. On the first day of October we had what appeared to be a record-breaking cane crop standing in our fields. By October 5th, when Hilda moved on, practically the whole crop was a twisted broken mess.

This year history has repeated itself. Betsy, certainly the worst hurricane in the memory of any of us in this room, blew in on September 9th and left in its wake property damage so vast that it will take months to even estimate the loss. Today we have another cane crop that is a twisted broken mess.

To back-track a little, hurricane Hilda kicked us around and cost us a lot of money but she did not lick us. In the face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, nobody quit. The 1964-65 cane crop was harvested and the final figures show that the sugar production was the third largest on record.

Again we are face to face with a great challenge. I am confident that the same courage and stamina that prevailed last year will see us through the present crisis.

The Annual Meeting

The Forty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League was held in New Orleans on September 30th, and the Executive Committee members listed on the mast-head of this issue were elected to one-year terms. The newly elected officers of the League are also listed.

Throughout the year under review, the American Sugar Cane League has continued to accelerate its promotion of scientific research. The Executive Committee of the League is unanimous in the opinion that scientific research is the life-blood of our industry and, consequently, large sums of League funds are budgeted for research. A recent review of the League's budget for the 1965-66 fiscal year beginning April 1, 1965 showed that funds had been budgeted for:

1. Borer control Research at L.S.U. which includes the new sex-attractant idea that could result in the quick elimination of the cane borer.
2. Basic research in variety development at L.S.U.

the 3% loans available to non-farm businesses and to home owners. Farmers are not eligible for these loans.

The 3% loans available under certain conditions from the Farmers Home Administration are *available only to farmers who cannot possibly get loans at higher interest from any other source.* This criterion is not applied to non-farms businesses and home owners who apply for disaster loans from the Small Business Administration. We think no such criterion should be applied to farmers and processors of agricultural products.

Although most of the damage which Betsy inflicted upon the Louisiana sugar industry was due to winds rather than flooding, we have had hurricanes in the past which caused substantial damage to cane from flooding. We therefore strongly urge that efforts be made to reduce this hazard.

3. Variety development work at L.S.U.

4. Weed control research at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station.

5. Variety development work at the Houma and Canal Point Stations.

6. Processing research on new and unreleased varieties at the L.S.U. Audubon Factory.

7. Nutria Control research.

8. Research on harvesting and handling recumbent cane, including top and trash removal. This is a cooperative project with the U.S.D.A., Florida sugar industry and the Puerto Rican sugar industry.

9. Seed increase program for unreleased cane varieties and cooperative work with State and Federal scientists on various research projects.

10. Employment of a full-time Agronomist and field man, and

11. Employment of a full-time Research Economist.

For the 12 months, April 1, 1965-March 31, 1966, the League has budgeted a total of one hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars ($142,954) for research.

In addition to the funds for research that come directly from the League, it must be remembered that the League is instrumental in obtaining many more thousands of dollars of State and Government funds for sugar cane research. In fact it is a disturbing development that, at present, the State and Federal Experiment Stations are having trouble finding qualified personnel to fill positions for which funds are available.

In this connection it is noted that we ran into one set-back during the year when we failed in an effort to prevent the loss of Government funds being used by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory to study the processing qualities of cane varieties. The total amount spent annually for this research was about $170,000.

As we look back through the minutes of the Executive Committee we note that in November of last year that, at his special request, we regretfully, accepted the resignation of Wallace Kemper as Chairman of our Legislative Committee. Wallace headed this committee for many years with outstanding success and all of us hated to see him step down. As his successor I appointed William S. Chadwick who has been, and will continue to be, a worthy replacement for Mr. Kemper.

It was also in November that the Executive Committee went on record as opposing the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which gives the States the right to enact Righ-to-Work laws.

At the January meeting of the Executive Committee we note that Nelson Fairbanks gave a brief report on the progress of his studies covering the methods employed in handling and transporting cane in Louisiana. A summary of this outstanding work by Nelson was published in the August 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin.* A copy of the complete study was mailed to each processor and is available to anyone else who desires it.

In February we learned that the Department of Labor had decided not to allow the use of foreign labor in the Louisiana and Florida cane fields on the assumption that there is sufficient domestic labor to meet our needs. Since that ruling, Florida has been given permission to import a few B.W.I. workers. Our efforts to import foreign workers have met with much opposition from the Department of Labor because, they say, domestic labor is available to us.

While on the subject of field labor, it is noted that amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act have been proposed that would establish a minimum wage for agricultural workers and, in addition, repeal the overtime exceptions for seasonal processing of perishable crops. No action will be taken on these amendments this year but they pose a definite threat for the years that lie ahead.

At its March meeting the Executive Committee unanimously adopted the 1965-1966 fiscal year budget

(Continued on next page)

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totaling $237,478 as recommended by the Finance Committee. Over 60% of this budget will be applied to research.

In April the Executive Committee approved a special appropriation to pay for and install a plaque at the Houma Station in memory of Dr. E. W. Brandes.

It is noted that at many of our meetings the question of what contributes proof of payment to field workers was discussed and again and again the point was stressed that when wages are paid in cash the worker must be required to sign a receipt for the amount paid. Payments of wages by voucher checks constitutes the best proof of payment.

In May Mr. Harang and I reported to the committee regarding the budget situation at L.S.U. stating that requests for increased funds had been cut by the Legislative Budget Committee. We were happy to be able to say at that time that the Governor assured us and representatives of the cotton, rice and cattle industries, that sufficient funds for the activities of the Extension Service and the Experiment Stations would be forthcoming.

In June, Mr. Chadwick reported on the Proportionate Shares Hearing held in New Orleans on May 20th. He stated that Louisiana and Florida had disagreed at the last minute on an acreage reserve for Louisiana and that, for the first time since acreage allotments began, Louisiana had recommended a division of the Mainland Cane Areas' proportionate share acreage on a State basis with each state dividing its own share among its respective growers. Florida opposed this recommendation.

Also in June Mr. Borron called attention to an apparent move by the State Tax Commission to levy ad valorum taxes on Louisiana sugar held in inventory. I am happy to be able to report that we brought this matter to the attention of the Governor and he called a halt to the threat.

By now I am sure that you will realize that the year ending today has been a busy one. However, in addition to the things I have mentioned, we had the ever present chores of attending meetings, preparing briefs for Government hearings and we had the gigantic job of working with the other segments of the domestic sugar industry to prepare a new Sugar Act that all would accept.

Under the able guidance of Bill Chadwick, Gilbert Durbin, Joe Ferris, Paul Borron, and many others, we finally, after almost two years of working and conferring, reached agreement with the other segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry. This happened in April of this year and I, and I am sure all of you, breathed a sigh of relief. The proposed Act would raise the Domestic Cane Sugar Quota from 895,000 tons to 1,100,000 tons.

Last month Bill Chadwick, Gilbert Durbin and I attended the House Agricultural Committee's hearings on the new Sugar Bill and we flew again to Washington last Monday. Our purpose this time, however, was to try to have deleted from the House Bill two last minute additions by our own Congressman, the Honorable James Morrison, and one by Congressman Harlan Hagen of California.

The Hagen addition would provide quotas for one new cane sugar mill that might be built, probably in California, after the consumption estimate exceeds 10,400,000 tons. We are opposed to Mr. Hagen's proposal because it is preferential treatment that will help the new mill at the expense of the old established processors.

The Morrison additions are designed to increase the marketing allotment of one favored Louisiana cane mill and one favored grower. To accomplish his favoritism, Mr. Morrison proposes to reduce the marketing allotments of other domestic cane mills and to decrease the acreage allotments of other cane farmers.

It is very exasperating to have to report that nothing we have said or done has caused Mr. Morrison to change his stand on the proposals.

These proposals will, most surely, hurt every cane farmer and mill operator in Louisiana except, of course, the farmer and the processor that Mr. Morrison is attempting to help.

Yesterday Bill Chadwick and Gilbert Durbin and I flew home to attend this meeting. Needless to say Mr. Morrison is not one of our favorite people at the present moment.

During the year we were saddened by the loss of several public figures who devoted their lives to the improvement of our industry. B. C. Thomson, world famous developer of mechanical equipment for the cane fields of Louisiana, passed away last November and he was followed in death early in December by Dr. Charles W. Upp former Director of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment.

Dr. C. W. Edgerton, former Director of the Louisiana State University, Department of Bacteriology and Plant Pathology died at his home in Baton Rouge in June and Ruby Joseph Thibodaux, a member of the League's Executive Committee, was taken by death in July.

It is, of course, inevitable that many of the members of the American Sugar League have known the deep despair that comes with the loss of a loved one and to all of you, along with the families of the gentlemen mentioned above, I extend my deepest sympathies.

I would like to extend my special thanks to the members of the many committees of the American Sugar Cane League and to the rank and file of our members who have worked so hard and cooperated so beautifully in making the two years that I have served as your president both a pleasure and a privilege.

To Gilbert Durbin, our General Manager, Joe Ferris, our man in Washington, Lloyd L. Lauden, our Agronomist and Field Representative, Paul Borron, our Attorney, Nelson Fairbanks, our Economist, Andrew Dykers, our Managing Editor, Mrs. Dowling and Mrs. Gilkers, our New Orleans office force, and to Miss Patricia Barbour, our Washington office secretary, I extend a special brand of appreciation. My two years in office have convinced me that these people form a team that is unsurpassed anywhere and I am very grateful to them for their devotion to duty.

Working for the League is no child's play. For example, during the past year Gilbert Durbin thought so hard he pinched a nerve in his cranium and was *hors de combat* for 2 or 3 weeks. Lloyd L. Lauden came down with a pain and discovered he had worried himself into a king-size stomach ulcer, and Andrew Dykers picked up his Old Mule one time too many and popped out a double hernia. This is pretty rough going.

In closing allow me to again express my appreciation to all of you for your very fine cooperation during the past two years. We all will need copious quantities of good luck if we are to save the cane crop that we are about to attempt to harvest, so let us keep our collective fingers crossed, get to work, and hope for the best.

Thank you very much.

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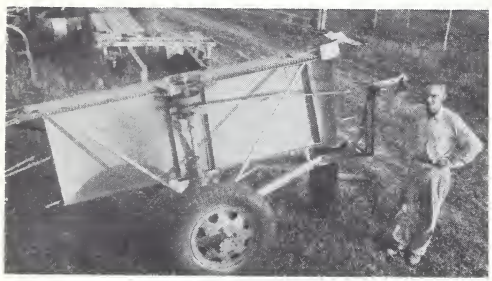
IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Planters

In the September 15 issue of **The Sugar Bulletin** were pictures of several cane planting machines. Pictures of two more planters are included in this issue. Picture No. 1 is of a planter developed by Mr. Agney Boudreaux and Sons of Napoleonville, La. Picture No. 2 is of a planter developed by Leo Barrilleaux, Jr. and Norbert G. Richard of Greenwood Plantation, Southdown, Inc. Thirty of these machines have been built and sold by Cane Machinery & Engineering Co., Inc.



Picture No. 1

Condition of the Crop Following Hurricane Betsy

The American Sugar Cane League has calculated that Hurricane Betsy has caused an estimated 26,700,000 dollars worth of damage to the 1965 cane crop. This figure does not include an estimated 6,700,000 dollars additional harveting cost, the damage to sugar factories, homes, equipment and other facilities on the farm. On top of this is the additional labor and time required to plant crooked cane.

Prior to Hurricane Betsy the U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Board estimated that Louisiana would average 28 net tons of cane per acre. Using this figure and the average sugar production per net ton of cane over the last five years, (excluding the storm of 1964), put the 1965 crop estimate at 711,000 tons of sugar raw value. The present production estimate by the League is an average for the State of 23 net tons of cane per acre, and a total of 534,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

Damage to the crop varies from area to area with St. Charles, St.

Picture No. 2

John, St. James and the lower part of Lafourche parishes sustaining the heaviest crop losses. Some fields in these parishes have as much as 60 to 80 per cent of the tops broken from cane stalks. C. P. 47-193, C. P. 48-103, and C. P. 44-101 seem to have suffered the worst damage. Again this year the Western area seems least damaged by the Hurricane athough some sections in that area sustained considerable amount of broken cane.

Since the storm, cane has erected itself to a considerable degree but in doing so it has become quite brittle and this condition is causing considerable difficulty in the cutting of seed and in the planting operation.

Although there is a considerable amount of shredding of leaves on cane there is not nearly as much browning and drying up of leaves as following the storm of 1964. Perhaps this is due, in part, to the frequency of rainfall following the storm as compared to the very dry condition following Hurricane Hilda in 1964.

It is hoped that sucrose content this year will rise at a more normal rate than followed the storm of 1964. There are several factors that could favorably influence sucrose condition

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"The Same Old Story"

For sugar legislation in 1965 it is the same old story. The sugar bill will be passed in the closing hours of the session by a weary homesick congress.

In by-gone years, various unusual situations have contributed to the many delays which inevitably brought the sugar bill to conference on the 23rd hour of the final day of the session . . . sometimes a reluctant administration whose lack of decision was blamed for the slow action on sugar legislation; on other occasions, violent disagreement within the industry caused delays and last year resulted in the costly defeat of the proposed legislation.

In 1965, however, the domestic industry and the administration achieved agreement last March on the domestic provisions of a bill. Between March and August 18, the bill was in a vacuum. During that period the House Committee was occupied in putting together an Omnibus Farm Bill, but the leading legislators promised action on the sugar bill as soon as they disposed of the farm bill. That bill was passed only a few days ago and at this moment is still in conference. No one expects House action on sugar until the respective chairmen of the House and Senate and Agricultural committees finish their "hoss trading".

House Agriculture Committee hearings were held August 18, 19, 20 and 23, but the bill was not reported out until September 21. During the interim between August 23 and September 1, the strangest, almost unbelievable things happened. There were three or four Executive sessions of the Committee during which some rather weird amendments were adopted—not because of their merit but because, according to one committee member, their authors were "good guys" and needed them for political reasons back home. For the first time in the 30 year history of the Sugar Act, amendments for the benefit of private individuals were adopted by the committee.

After the committee reported the bill out, its chairman appeared before the Rules Committee and requested a rule under which the bill could be brought to the House Floor. Then the Sugar Bill ran into another slowdown . . . one of the members of the Rules Committee who heretofore has had no interest whatsoever in sugar, proceeded to belabor Agriculture Committee Chairman Cooley with questions about sugar policy in general and specifically about how his committee decided what share of the American sugar market each of the 29 foreign countries who participate in it should receive. The meeting was on the verge of getting out of control when Judge Howard Smith, Chairman of the Rules Committee and a strict disciplinarian, adjourned the meeting. Judge Smith reconvened his Rules Committee in Executive session later in the day after it had been discovered that the gentleman who had asked all the questions was doing so not because he objected to sugar, but because he wanted recognition on the

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at the start of this harvest as compared to last year. These are: Cane has more time to recover from broken roots and lodging and other physical damage before harvest, the weather has been more favorable for growth and repair both from the standpoint of temperature and rainfall, there is more leaf surface of the cane remaining for photosynthesis, and because of the warmer condition cane erected itself to a greater extent throughout the belt and therefore topping will be better.

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THE COST OF HAULING CANE TO THE FACTORY
FIELD WAGONS VERSUS TRAILERS

At What Distance From the Factory Does It Pay to Transfer From Field Wagons to Trailers?

By J. Nelson Fairbanks

Just how important is the cost of transfer loading in determining the distance that cane should be hauled directly to the factory in wagons? This depends on a number of factors but based on data obtained in a recent survey, cane can be hauled at distances up to 5 miles from the factory in conventional 2-wagon units cheaper than it can be transferred and hauled to the factory in conventional trailers. When a third wagon is added, making a 3-wagon train, the cost per ton is lower than the cost of trailer-hauled cane at distances up to 9 miles from the factory. This analysis is based on the relative costs of all operations involved in getting cane from the heap row to the mill carrier using both trailers and wagons.

The cost of delivering cane from the heap row to the mill cane carrier under present Louisiana harvesting methods can be divided or classified into four distinct categories. These are (1) field loading, (2) transfer loading (3) hauling, and (4) unloading.[1]

[1] Another cost which usually occurs at most factories, although not considered a specific cost category, is waiting to unload. Due to the wide variability in waiting time between factories, costs of waiting to unload are not included.

When cane is hauled directly from the heap row to the factory only three operations are involved as transfer loading is eliminated.

The distance at which it becomes more economical to transfer cane into trailers for hauling to the factory is determined by the relationship or ratio between the specific cost categories involved. In calculating these costs there are many factors which must be known and considered. Among the many variables involved are such general factors as (1) the volume of cane hauled per unit during the season, (2) the equipment operating cost per hour, and (3) the length of useful life of the equipment. These general factors affecting the per ton cost of transporting cane are affected by such specific factors as the initial cost of the hauling unit, tons of cane hauled per load, traveling speed of the hauling unit, hours of operation per day, lost time, and the amount of non-harvest use given the equipment used for hauling.

To obtain all these factors affecting transporting and handling costs a research study was conducted by the American Sugar Cane League during the 1964-crop harvest. Although the study dealt with the comparative costs

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so-called "Beautification Bill," and upon his agreement to withdraw his objection to the sugar bill, the committee agreed informally to grant a rule on sugar at its meeting on Tuesday, September 28, and grant a rule on the Beautification Bill on Wednesday, September 29, which would be the Rules Committee's final meeting for this session. With luck, if Mr. Cooley gets his rule on schedule, the sugar bill may come to the floor of the House within the next two or three days.

Louisiana's Russell Long, Senate Whip and number 2 man on the Senate Finance Committee which handles sugar, has agreed to do everything in his power to speed the bill through the Senate, but even with Senator Long's very effective assistance, it still looks like the tail end of the session for sugar.

TABLE 1. Hauling Costs Per Gross Ton of Cane Per Mile for Conventional Trailers and Conventional Wagons

Type of Hauling Unit	Hourly Travel Costs	Gross Tons Per Load	Load Cost Per Mile Traveled	Ton Cost Per Mile Traveled	Ton Cost Per Mile Hauling Distance
	(Dollars)		----------Cents----------		
Field Tractor and Two-Wagon Unit	3.75[a]	6.5	22.50	3.46	6.92
Field Tractor and Three-Wagon Unit	3.99[a]	9.75	23.90	2.45	4.90
Truck-Tractor and Trailer	6.79[b]	24.0	23.20	0.97	1.94

[a] Based on a John Deere Model "4020" tractor, or equal, as the towing unit with initial cost of $8,000, an expected useful life of 12 years and annual usage of 1,000 hours. Field wagons are valued at $850 each, have an expected useful life of 12 years and an estimated annual usage of 700 hours. Hourly costs includes depreciation, interest on investment, insurance, shelter, fuel, oil, repairs and maintenance, tires and driver's wage.

[b] Based on a 3-ton single-axle truck-tractor with initial cost of $4,500, an expected useful life of 10 years and annual usage of 700 hours. Trailer has initial cost of $3,600, an expected useful life of 12 years and annual usage of 700 hours. Hourly costs include all items stated for field tractor and wagons in footnote "a" plus federal use tax and license cost.

of several methods and systems, only the relative costs of conventional trailers and conventional wagons will be discussed here.

Let us consider first the travel or "on-the-road" costs of conventional field wagons and conventional trailers. Table 1 shows the hourly costs and the cost per ton mile for conventional wagons and trailers when hauling an average size load. These costs per ton mile are based upon average road speeds (obtained from timings made during the study) of 29.24 m.p.h. for truck-trailers and 16.65 m.p.h. for field tractors and wagons. These average speeds included two-way travel (empty and loaded). Maximum attainable speeds for the field tractors ranged from 17.5 to 24 miles per hour.

As shown in Table 1 very little variation exists in load costs per mile between the three types of hauling units, however, on-the-road costs per **ton mile** between the various hauling units vary considerably. Even though the cost per hour of $6.79 for a truck-tractor and trailer greatly exceeded the per hour cost of $3.75 and $3.99 for the field tractors and wagon units, the cost per ton mile is by far the lowest for cane hauled in trailers. The determining factors in the lower on-the-road costs per ton mile for trailer-hauled cane are, of course, the larger size loads and faster road speed.

If the decision on what type of unit to transport cane to the factory from various distances is made on the basis of the information in Table 1 only, all cane would be hauled in trailers from all distances. This, of course, is not the case and to make the analysis as to the distance from the factory that cane should be transferred from wagons to trailers we must include the other costs involved in getting cane from the heap row to the mill carrier—namely, field loading, transfer loading, and unloading at the factory.

In Table 2 the cost of field loading, transfer loading and unloading is shown for efficient operations.

By combining the travel costs shown in Table 1 with the costs of the individual operations shown in Table 2 the total cost for delivering cane to the factory at various distances can be determined for both wagons and trailers. This combination is made and graphically shown in Figure 1.

The cost analysis presented in Figure 1 compares the **total** cost of de-

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TABLE 2. Costs Per Ton of Cane for Field Loading, Transfer Loading and Unloading at the Factory

Operation	Tons of Cane Handled Per Hour[a]	Total Cost Per Hour, Labor and Equipment (Dollars)	Cost Per Ton (Cents)
Field Loading	49	10.23	20.9
Transfer Loading (field derrick)	59	12.20	20.7
Unloading at Factory:			
Trailers by Derrick	100	20.49	20.5
Wagons by Dragline (1 yd.)	134	20.26	15.1

[a] Tons of cane handled for the various operations are based on a reasonably efficient performance.

livering cane from the heap row to the mill cane carrier (except cost of waiting to unload) at various distances from the factory for conventional two-wagon units, conventional three-wagon units, and conventional trailers.

At distances up to 5 miles from the factory, cane can be hauled in a two-wagon unit at a lower cost per ton than it can be hauled in a trailer. At distances up to 9 miles it is more economical to use a three-wagon unit than a trailer. At distances from the factory greater than 5 miles for two-wagon units and greater than 9 miles for three-wagon units, the lower *travel* costs per mile for trailers, as shown in Table 1, offsets the cost of transferring the cane at the field derrick and makes conventional trailers more economical to use.

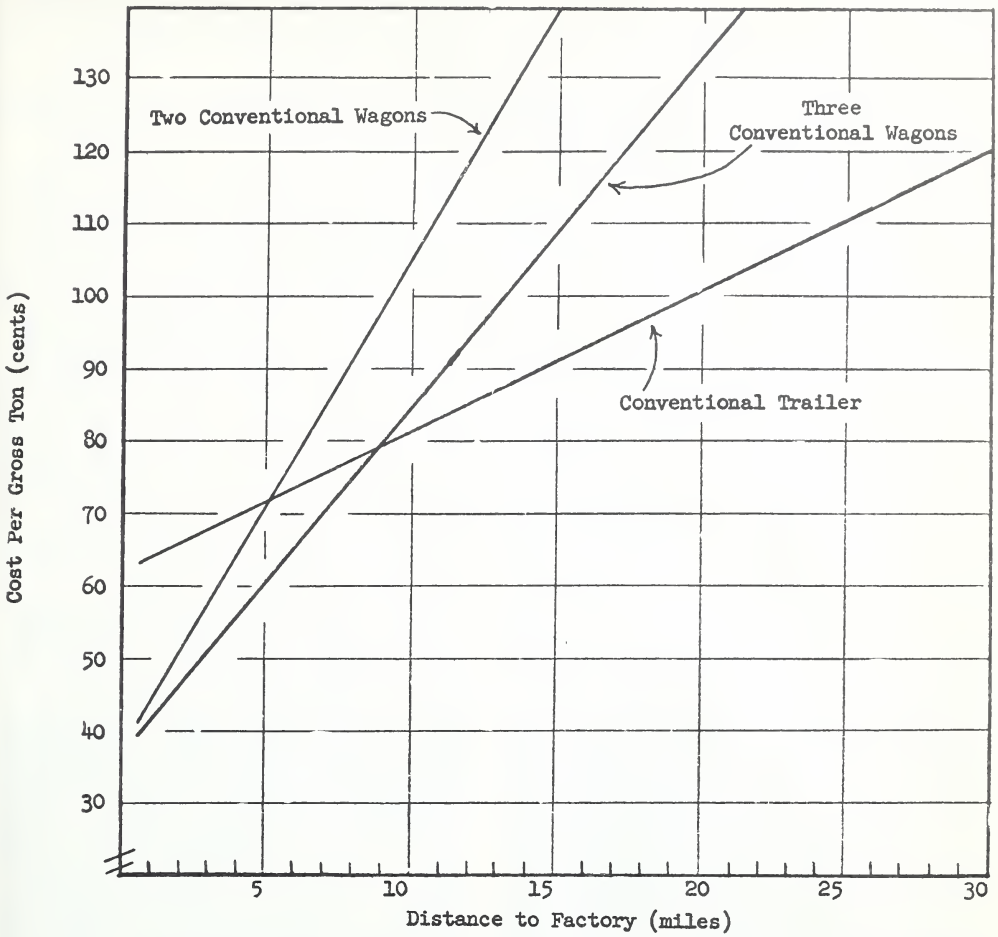
These comparative costs are based on the load sizes indicated in Table 1. Loads larger than those indicated for the wagon units, with other factors unchanged, would increase the distances from the factory in which wagons would be more economical than trailers.

This analysis is based on averages, and there are probably cases in which these relationships would be changed. To give an example, if the volume of cane handled by a field derrick is considerably less than the amount that *could* be handled (59 tons per hour as shown in Table 2), the cost per ton for transfer loading would increase. This would increase trailer hauling costs in relation to wagon hauling costs and make it feasible to haul cane *greater* distances in wagons than was indicated above. Smaller shippers would probably fit into this type situation, especially if a derrick crew is hired for a full day and a rel-

Labor Screening Test

Farmers should have the labor that is recruited for them by the Employment Service SCREENED to help prevent getting workers who are unsuitable or who do not wish to continue working as long as they are needed. Contracts or Employee-Employer Agreements may also be used to prevent misunderstanding over employment. The local employment office (or any employment office with whom a request is placed) will administer a screening test at the time the labor is recruited provided that the farmer or the individual making the request for labor supplies them with the copies of the screening test. Some farmers are already using both the screening test and the employee-employer agreement. The League office will provide upon request a copy of the suggested forms for both of these.

Figure 1. Cost of Delivering a Gross Ton of Cane from Heap Row to Mill Carrier Using Two-Wagon Units, Three Wagon Units, and Trailers, at Various Hauling Distances.[a]



[a] Costs included are (1) field loading, (2) transfer loading at field derrick (for cane hauled by truck-trailer,) (3) hauling to factory, and (4) unloading at the factory.

atively low volume of cane handled.

The costs shown in Table 2 for unloading at the factory are based on full use of the derrick for unloading trailers and full use of the dragline for unloading wagons. If full use of either one or both of these unloading units is not attained because of an insufficient grinding rate, unloading costs will increase. Also, if there is an improper ratio between trailer-delivered and wagon-delivered cane, the per ton cost of unloading by the unit not being fully used will increase. This is another consideration in determining the distance it pays to haul cane by wagons rather than trailers.

The cost analysis made here is an overall analysis and does not consider who bears the cost (factory or grower). This is the only approach that can be made from a pure economic or industry viewpoint and offers the most complete approach to increasing cane transporting and handling efficiency.

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EFFECT OF HEIGHT OF TOPPING ON QUALITY OF MILL CANE IN LOUISIANA

By Lester G. Davidson, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Proper setting of the harvester topper blade has an important effect on the quality of the harvested cane. With too low a setting, mature joints on the taller stalks are left in the field. With too high a setting, immature joints on the shorter stalks are sent to the mill.

To obtain the highest sugar recovery the cane should be topped to exclude only those portions of the stalks in which the average juice purity is lower than the final molasses purity. However, from the grower's standpoint it would not be profitable to sell cane with less than 11 per cent normal juice sucrose because of the penalty in the standard ton computation of the cane Purchase Contract, unless unusually severe topping back was required to reach this figure. The economic value to the grower of topping to 11 per cent normal juice sucrose instead of 12 per cent depends on the cost of handling the extra net tons of cane as compared to the number of additional standard tons for which he is paid. For cane grown by the owner and operator of a sugar mill the main consideration is value of sugar and molasses lost through lower topping as compared to harvesting and processing costs of the additional cane that would be obtained by higher topping. For both grower and processor, lower topping would result in a shorter grinding season which might be important in case of an early severe freeze, or inadequate milling facilities for the crop in the field.

Two experiments were conducted in the fall of 1962 and one in the fall of 1963 to study the effects of various heights of topping on juice quality and on yields of net and standard tons of cane. This is of most importance early in the harvest season when relatively immature cane is being sent to the mill.

Sugarcane used in these 3 experiments was taken from light soil on the Houma station where the varieties used were grown in replicated plots, each 3 rows wide by 60 feet long. In 1962, three 25-stalk samples of each variety were used in each experiment. In the 1963 experiment, duplicate 25-stalk samples of each variety were used. Each sample was taken at a location in the plot where the stand and height of the cane appeared to be representative of the cane in the plot. To avoid bias in sample selection, 25 consecutive stalks were taken at this location. Each sample was uniformly topped at such a height that 25 per cent of the stalks were topped at least 18 inches below the top dewlap. The sample was then retopped twice, removing a 1-foot segment each time. The maximum topping height was intentionally selected to give mill cane of some varieties of less than 11 per cent, and the lower topping to give mill cane of over 11 per cent normal juice sucrose. This was done in order to be able to show net ton differences due to lower topping, and standard ton differences due to a combination of lower topping and higher sucrose. The 3 segments of each sample were stripped, weighed, milled, and the crusher juice analyzed in the usual manner.

Juice analyses of uniformly topped samples with different portions of the tops removed were calculated on the basis of the analyses of the component parts weighted on the basis of constant extraction, using the extraction of the lower portion of the stalk as a constant. The crusher juice analyses thus obtained were converted to normal juice, using Brix and suc-

Table 1. Effect of height of topping on yield of net and standard tons of cane, and on juice quality, of 3 varieties of sugarcane as first-stubble cane sampled October 15, 1962.

Variety and height of topping	Tons cane (Maximum height of topping = 1 net ton)		Normal juice analyses		
	Net	Standard	Brix	Sucrose	Purity
inches			degrees	%	%
C.P. 44-101					
61	.836	.811	15.58	11.70	75.10
73	.939	.804	14.85	10.80	72.73
85	1.000	.745	14.22	10.19	71.66
C.P. 48-103					
61	.802	1.011	17.77	14.49	81.54
73	.914	1.061	17.06	13.57	79.54
85	1.000	1.074	16.36	12.71	77.69
N.Co. 310					
63	.794	.808	15.49	12.06	77.86
75	.908	.837	14.82	11.14	75.17
87	1.000	.798	14.36	10.46	72.84
L.S.D. P = .05	.014	.033			
L.S.D. P = .01	.019	.049			

rose reduction factors determined for the Station mill. Standard and net tons were calculated for each topping height, using cane weight at the maximum topping height as the base, equal to 1 net ton.

Experiment No. 1 (table 1) with C.P. Nos. 44-101 and 48-103, and N. Co. 310 as first-stubble cane was conducted October 15, 1962. With C.P. 44-101, highest yields of standard tons were obtained by topping at 61 or 73 inches. The yield in standard tons was significantly decreased by topping at 85 inches as compared with topping at 61 or 73 inches. C.P. 48-103 shows a reduction in standard tons for each decrease in topping height, but differences between the 73 and 85 inch topping height were not significant. With 12.71 per cent sucrose at the maximum topping height, lower topping reduced net cane yields enough to more than compensate for the gain in sucrose. On the basis of 1000 net tons harvested at the 85-inch topping level, topping at 61 inches as compared with 85 inches reduced the net cane to be handled by 198 tons, with a loss of 63 standard tons. The maximum yield of standard tons with N.Co. 310 was obtained by topping at 75 inches. Both lower topping which raised normal juice sucrose above 11.14 per cent, and higher topping which reduced sucrose below 11.14 per cent reduced the yield of standard tons, but the reduction was significant only for the higher topping. On the basis of 1000 net tons harvested at the 87-inch topping height, topping at 75 inches as compared with 87 inches reduced the net cane to be handled by 92 tons, with a gain of 39 standard tons; both differences are significant.

Experiment No. 2 (table 2) with C.P. Nos. 44-101 and 55-30, and N.Co. 310 as plant cane was conducted Oc-

(Continued on next page)

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Table 2. Effect of height of topping on yield of net and standard tons of cane, and on juice quality, of 3 varieties of sugarcane as plant cane sampled October 24, 1962.

Variety and height of topping	Tons cane (Maximum height of topping = 1 net ton)		Normal juice analyses		
	Net	Standard	Brix	Sucrose	Purity
inches			degrees	%	%
C.P. 44-101					
76	.849	.751	15.03	10.94	72.79
88	.936	.679	14.35	10.13	70.59
100	1.000	.616	13.83	9.53	68.91
N.Co. 310					
79	.831	.564	13.92	9.82	70.55
91	.927	.506	13.45	9.17*	68.18
103	1.000	.422	12.98	8.58*	66.10
C.P. 55-30					
82	.835	.783	15.37	11.38	74.04
94	.927	.761	14.77	10.64	72.04
106	1.000	.694	14.18	9.95	70.17
L.S.D. P = .05	.008	.110			
L.S.D. P = .01	.011	.152			

* salvage cane

tober 24, 1962. Repeated retopping of C.P. 44-101 increased the yield of standard tons as the normal juice sucrose approached 11 per cent; the difference between the highest and lowest topping levels was significant. On the basis of 1000 net tons harvested at the 100-inch topping height, topping at 76 inches as compared with 100 inches significantly reduced net cane yields by 151 tons, but resulted in a significant gain of 135 standard tons. With N.Co. 310, only the lowest topping height gave mill cane of a quality above the salvage level. Highest yields of standard tons of C.P. 55-30 resulted from the lower levels of topping, but differences between the 3 topping heights were not significant. On the basis of 1000 net tons harvested at the 106-inch topping height, topping at 82 inches as compared with 94 inches significantly reduced net cane yields by 92 tons with no significant change in the yield of standard tons.

Experiment No. 3 (table 3) with C.P. Nos. 44-101, 48-103, and 55-30, and N.Co. 310 as first-stubble cane was conducted October 14, 1963. C.P. 44-101 produced the highest yield of standard tons at the middle (84-inch) topping level, but differences between the 3 topping levels were not significant. On the basis of 1000 tons harvested at the 96-inch topping level, topping at 72 inches as compared with 84 inches significantly reduced the net cane to be handled by 103 tons, no significant reduction in standard tons. With the other 3 varieties the highest topping levels gave mill cane with normal juice sucrose above 11 per cent. Although lower topping of these 3 varieties increased the normal juice sucrose, yields of net tons of cane were reduced, resulting in significant reductions in standard

Table 3. Effect of height of topping on yield of net and standard tons of cane, and on juice quality, of 4 varieties of sugarcane as first-stubble cane sampled October 14, 1963.

Variety and height of topping inches	Tons cane (Maximum height of topping = 1 net ton) Net	Standard	Normal juice analyses Brix degrees	Sucrose %	Purity %
C.P. 44-101					
72	.805	.816	15.38	11.95	77.70
84	.908	.838	14.73	11.13	75.56
96	1.000	.785	14.13	10.38	73.46
C.P. 48-103					
61	.770	1.037	18.18	15.29	84.10
73	.890	1.120	17.58	14.50	82.48
85	1.000	1.172	16.88	13.60	80.57
N.Co. 310					
54	.720	.825	16.39	13.27	80.96
66	.856	.909	15.87	12.51	78.83
78	1.000	.970	15.22	11.62	76.35
C.P. 55-30					
68	.792	.941	17.39	13.85	79.64
80	.899	1.027	17.12	13.42	78.39
92	1.000	1.073	16.63	12.77	76.79
L.S.D. P = .05	.026	.127			
P = .01	.036	.179			

ton yields for the lowest as compared with the highest topping levels.

Average data from these experiments indicate that topping C.P. 44-101 16 inches shorter increased the normal juice sucrose from 10 per cent to 11 per cent. This lower topping caused a reduction in net tons of 11 per cent, and an increase in standard tons of 11 per cent. With C.P. 48-103, sucrose was increased from 13.5 per cent to 14.5 per cent by topping 13 to 14 inches lower. This lower topping reduced net cane yields by 12 per cent, and standard ton yields by 5 per cent. With N. Co. 310, sucrose was increased from 11 per cent to 12 per cent, or from 11.6 per cent to 12 6 per cent, by topping 15 inches lower. This lower topping reduced net tons yields by 15 per cent and standard ton yields by 4 to 7 per cent.

Data from these 3 experiments also indicate that highest yields of standard tons of cane were obtained by topping at the level required to deliver mill cane with a normal juice sucrose of 11 per cent. Although higher topping increased the yields of net tons, the yields of standard tons were decreased because of the penalty for normal juice sucrose below 11 per cent. With lower topping, reductions in net ton yields more than offset the gain from higher quality and purity factors, resulting in reductions in yield of standard tons. However, in many cases, this reduction in yield of standard tons was very small as compared to the reduction in yield of net tons to be loaded, hauled to the mill, and processed.

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1965 SUGARCANE HIGH YIELD WINNERS (1964 Crop)

District Winners

Acreage Groups were 5 to 49.9 acres, 50 to 99.9 acres, 100 to 199.9 acres, 200 to 499.9 acres, 500 to 999.9 acres and 1000 acres or more.

District I — Vermilion, Lafayette, and St. Martin Parishes (average yield, 22.42 std. tons per acre; 20% above average, 26.90 std. tons per acre).

Group 1—Golden Zenon, Rt. 2, Box 232, Abbeville, La., 36.07 tons per acre on 49.4 acres; Group 2—Hubert Melancon, Rt. 2, Box 182, St. Martinville, La., 32.8 tons per acre on 75.8 acres; Group 3 — Adam Laviolette, Sr., Rt. 2, Box 168, St. Martinville, La., 29.1 tons per acre on 105.6 acres; Group 4—E. J. Laperouse and Sons, Rt. 1, Box 3, St. Martinville, La., 29.0 tons per acre on 347.8 acres; Group 5—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average); Group 6 — NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

District II — St. Mary and Iberia Parishes (average yield, 22.77 std. tons per acre; 20% above average, 27.32 std. tons per acre).

Group 1—Hartman Lejeune, 1830 West Main St., Jeanerette, La., 35.7 tons per acre on 17.6 acres; Group 2 —Whitney Viator, Rt. 1, Box 534 A, New Iberia, La., 34.7 tons per acre on 70.1 acres; Group 3—Allen Vaughn, Rt. 1, Box 122 B, New Iberia, La. 31.5 tons per acre on 117.2 acres; Group 4—Merlin Dupre, RFD 1, Box 175 W, Franklin, La., 32.17 tons per acre on 369.1 acres; Group 5 — Ronald R. Hebert, Inc., 3009 D'Albor St., Jeanerette, La., 30.8 tons per acre on 636.3 acres; Group 6—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

District III — Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes (average yield, 21.04 std. tons per acre; 20% above average, 25.25 std. tons per acre).

Group 1—Richard Boudreaux, Rt. 2, Napoleonville, La., 34.5 tons per acre on 11.7 acres; Group 2—Edwin Plaisance, RFD 1, Box 253-A, Lockport, La., 34.7 tons per acre on 52.5 acres; Group 3—Alcide J. & Gerald Walker, RFD 1, Box 242, Cut Off, La., 31.3 tons per acre on 131.8 acres; Group 4—Matherne Brothers, RFD 1, Box 523, Thibodaux, La., 34.9 tons per acre on 377.2 acres; Group 5—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average); Group 6—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

District IV — Ascension, Iberville, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, and West Baton Rouge Parishes (average yield, 21.94 std. tons per acre; 20% above average, 26.33 std. tons per acre).

Group 1—Lawrence Babin, Rt. 1, Convent, La., 34.6 tons per acre on 33.2 acres; Group 2—B. & C. Farms, Rt. 2, Port Allen, La., 36.86 tons per acre on 53.0 acres; Group 3 — Est. Elmire Webre, Edgard, La., 31.72 tons per acre on 119.8 acres; Group 4—Fernand Falgoust Co., Rt. 2, Box 44, St. James, La., 32.3 tons per acre on 463.3 acres; Group 5—San Francisco Plt. Co., Garyville, La., 28.38 tons per acre on 865.4 acres; Group 6—Caire & Graugnard, Edgard, La., 27.34 tons per acre on 1975.2 acres.

District V — Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana Parishes (average yield, 23.90 std. tons per acre; 20% above average, 28.68 std. tons).

Group 1—L. E. Saucier, Jr., Box 87, Cottonport, La., 37.0 tons per acre on 14.7 acres; Group 2—Oliver Jarreau, Sr., Livonia, La., 33.0 tons per acre on 92 acres; Group 3—Carpenter & Jackson, Lecompte, La., 34.1 tons per acre on 183.4 acres; Group 4 —Victor, Louis, Henry & Thomas Jarreau, Livonia, La., 32.0 tons per acre on 200 acres; Group 5—J. G. Beaud, Rt. 2, New Roads, La., 27 tons per acre on 511 acres; Group 6—NO WINNER (none 20% above district average).

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"Queer Doings"

Sugar legislation has been so delayed the subject has turned sour to many members of Congress. Representatives and Senators who heretofore have stoutly defended the sugar interests in their districts and states have come out with ideas and suggestions which make the blood of sugar producers run cold.

Representative Morrison of Louisiana and Representative Hagen of California, both members of the House Committee on Agriculture, despite vigorous opposition from the sugar industry, were successful in having amendments incorporated in the committee bill. Hagen, heretofore a spokesman for sugar beet interests, has done an about face and his amendment, believe it or not, provides for an establishment of a new cane sugar mill. The Morrison amendments singles out certain corporations for preferred treatment at the expense of other mainland cane area growers and processors.

Representative Paul Findley of Illinois who was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain radical amendments in the House Committee on Agriculture, did succeed in the House Committee on Rules. That committee, after a two day session on sugar, departed from its long standing policy and issued a closed rule for the bill, but permitted Rep. Finlty to offer his two amendments on the floor. One of his amendments would provide an import fee on sugar and the other would outlaw lobbyists for foreign countries. Both of these amendments were opposed by the administration and the domestic sugar industry.

By press time, the House should have passed the sugar bill, with or without the Findley amendments, and sent it to the Senate where hearings are scheduled to begin immediately upon receipt of the House bill.

Members of the Senate, according to reliable information, may be expected to outdo their colleagues in the House. The amendments that will be proposed in the Senate are many and varied. Most of them, however, pertain to the foreign portions of the bill. Many Senators, egged on by the administration, plan to completely rewrite the foreign section of the House bill.

Among those who usually oppose sugar legislation in any shape, form or fashion is Senator William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas. This year, however, Senator Fulbright is not opposing the passage of a sugar bill, but will introduce major amendments to it. One of the Fulbright amendments, according to its author, "would accomplish these two things: First, increase the domestic marketing quota by 580,000 tons as requested by the industry, recommended by the administration and approved by the House Committee; and secondly, request the President to submit to Congress by April 30 of next year, recommendations for legislation to establish within the Executive Branch a permanent system for periodic allocation of foreign quotas. The criteria for the system would be based

(Continued on page 43)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

New Varieties

Growers will be interested to know that five promising new unreleased varieties will be transferred from Primary Stations to Secondary Increase Stations this year. These are C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, L. 61-43, L. 61-45, and L. 61-67. The C.P. varieties are bred by U.S.D.A. Scientists at Canal Point, Florida and selected at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station. The L. varieties are bred and selected by L.S.U. Scientists at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Experiments conducted thus far indicate that these new canes have good vigor and high sugar. It is hoped that all five, or at least one or two of these canes, will have good resistance to Mosaic disease.

In addition to the five new canes, C.P. 60-23 and L. 60-25 are already on Secondary Increase Stations. Both of these canes show good yielding ability and good sugar and are both candidates for future release to the industry. However, it is important to point out that Hurricane Betsy broke nearly 100 per cent of the tops out of C.P. 60-23 on a large number of Secondary Stations and a goodly portion of the tops out of the cane at all Stations. For this reason the Variety-Sub-Committee may consider either holding this variety for future consideration or discarding the cane altogether. Damage from "Betsy" to the Louisiana cane crop would have been far worse had much of the crop been in C.P. 60-23. This cane broke much worse than C.P. 48-103, C.P. 44-101, or C.P. 47-193.

Of importance also are the large number of promising new canes being tested on the twelve Test Fields and on the three Primary Increase Stations. There are 64 promising new unreleased canes at this stage of development.

Louisiana cane growers owe a special debt of graditude to Test Field operators, Primary Station operators and Secondary Station operators. These testing stations are now called upon to give much more time and effort to this research as many more varieties are now in the program. The Stations will not be mentioned, but cane growers know where they are located and should certainly thank the operators. The operation takes time and money.

On the subject of thanks, the writer and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Primary Station operator and Chairman of the Contact Committee, wish to publicly thank the J & L Engineering Company for the assistance they gave in supplying a man, tools and equipment to iron strap 75 bundles of unreleased cane transferred to the Secondary Stations in the Western Area of the belt. This materially assisted in preventing mixtures while the canes were being transported from Station to Station.

Cane Planting

There are rumors that some growers are considering not planting any,

(Continued on page 35)

WILD SUGARCANES IN NEW CROSSES AT COIMBATORE, INDIA

By P. H. Dunckelman[1]

Introduction

Mainland areas of the United States sugarcane industry will benefit from new basic sugarcane crosses being made at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute (Fig. 1) located at Coimbatore, Madras State, India.

The Institute is world famous for its role in developing Co. (Coimbatore) hybrid sugarcanes adapted to the vastly diversified agro-ecological zones of India and other sugarcane-producing areas. Co. 281 and Co. 290, major commercial sugarcane in Louisiana from 1936-46, were produced at Coimbatore.

In October, 1963, the Institute started a new project to hybridize U.S.A. and Indian sugarcanes of commercial and exceptional breeding quality with superior clones of the wild species, *Saccharum spontaneum*. The purpose is to develop new sugarcane germ plasm for breeding for resistance to pests and diseases, and for use in certain unfavorable environments.

The project, administered by the Foreign Research and Technical Programs Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is supported by a U. S. Public Law 480 grant to the Government of India. Such grants are financed by foreign currencies which are available to the U. S. Government through sales of excess agricultural commodities abroad.

The execution of the research involves the international cooperation of scientific personnel of the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, and its substations at Palghat and Cannanore in Kerala State (South India), and Karnal, Punjab (North India); the Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland; and the Sugarcane Field Stations at Canal Point, Florida, and Houma, Louisiana.

Parental Material for New Crosses

S. spontaneum: The world's largest collection of *S. spontaneum* clones (Fig. 2) is maintained by the Indian Government at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute of Coimbatore. The collection numbers more than 450 clones, gathered over a period of many years by expeditions throughout India, Africa, southeast Asia, and by exchange with other countries (3). Indian workers (4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) are evaluating the breeding potential of *S. spontaneum* by special studies on the morphology, cytology, ecology, pathology, and chemistry of various clones in the collection.

Great genetic diversity exists within *S. spontaneum*. Chromosome numbers for clones of *S. spontaneum* vary from 2n=40 to 2n=128. Morphologically, these wild sugarcanes range from dwarf bushy types 2-3 feet in height, with wiry leaves and slender stems, to erect, broad-leaved types 20 feet tall, with relatively

Figure 1. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, India.

thick stems. Most have clinging leaf sheaths and erect growth habit, but some send out trailing, adventitious stems. Others produce underground stems, or rhizomes, like Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.). Profuse tillering and tasseling are characteristic of this species. Clones of *S. spontaneum* differ widely in adaptability to drought, cold, waterlogging, and adverse soil conditions. They grow and survive under highly competitive conditions from places near the equator to as far north as 40° N. latitude and as far south as 8° S. latitude. Some clones have a high degree of resistance to mosaic, root rot, red rot, and other serious diseases of sugarcane. They are moderately resistant to smut and susceptible to downy mildew. Most of the wild types are resistant to insects and other pests.

Hybrids: In addition to the large collection of *S. spontaneum* clones maintained at Coimbatore, many U. S. and Indian hybrid sugarcanes are included in the extensive world collection of sugarcanes assembled by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute. A new planting of this collection is shown in Figure 3.

At the start of the project in 1963, the Coimbatore world collection of sugarcanes included 48 C.P. (Canal Point) varieties, 14 Cl. (Clewiston) varieties, and 22 F. (Florida) varieties. In March 1965, 35 of the most recently assigned C.P. and L. (Louisiana) varieties were sent to Coimbatore for hybridization with the wild canes. These new C.P. and L. varieties are good agronomic types of high sucrose content with resistance to red rot and root rot in Louisiana. To date six of the C.P. 1963 varieties and one L. variety have not taken mosaic under natural exposure or by inoculation in the greenhouse.[2] All are adapted to machine harvesting and some show good milling quality.

Intensive screening of parental material for initial crosses between hybrids and *S. spontaneum* clones will be made as the project continues. The best available canes will be crossed. Selections from initial crosses will be screened to eliminate weak and undesirable types and the best F_1 clones will be backscrossed to elite breeding canes or commercial varieties. New commercially promising hybrid varieties will be added to the system each year as they are obtained from the regular commercial breeding programs in the U.S.A. and India.

Figure 2. S. **spontaneum** clones in collection at Coimbatore.

Figure 3. New planting of world collection of Sugarcanes at Coimbatore.

Importance of Project

The hybridization of U.S.A. and Indian sugarcanes with *S. spontaneum* clones is important in improving resistance to sugarcane diseases, pests, and unfavorable environmental conditions. By a carefully coordinated program of crossing, selection, and backcrossing the project should produce varieties of hardy sugarcane superior to those now in breeding use for Louisiana, northern India and the colder lands of southern Florida. The overall benefits of the project will be extended to world-wide proportions when highly-nobilized tropical hybrids are included in the crosses with *S. spontaneum.*

The development of new lines of sugarcane breeding material will be of international importance in the battle against the natural enemies of sugarcane. Greater disease resistance is needed to deter yield decline of good sugarcane varieties which become infected with new strains of viruses and parasitic fungi. In spite of the expansion of breeding work in the U.S.A. (5, 6) mosaic strain H (1) has proved to be a major restriction to rapid progress in producing new sugarcanes for Louisiana. Indian crosses, designed to benefit Louisiana, will be made with hybrid sugarcanes and *S. spontaneum* clones screened for resistance to mosaic strain H by the pathologists at Houma. Intensive screening is also underway in India to find new sources of resistance to sugarcane diseases (12, 13, 14).

Progress of Work

1963 Crosses: Forty crosses involving hybrid sugarcanes and *S. spontaneum* clones were made during the 1963 breeding season at Coimbatore. The hybrid sugarcanes in 38 of the crosses were products of breeding programs at Canal Point, Clewiston, and Belle Glade, Florida. In all crosses the hybrids were used as the female parents and the *S. spontaneum clones* were used as the male parents. The female tassels were isolated by bagging with polythylene lanterns. Fresh pollen was collected daily from the tassels of the wild canes and dusted on the female flowers of the hybrids. All crosses were successful. In the spring of 1964, 22,544 seedlings were set to the field at the Palghat substation.

In the winter of 1964-65, 1,500 new basic sugarcane breeding stocks were selected from the 22,544 seedlings grown from the 1963 crosses. Selection of these new genetic stocks was based on: 1) stalk diameter, 2) stalk

Figure 4. Special seed beds for mosaic screening of new selections from India sugarcane crosses.

Figure 5. Young seedlings from crosses between hybrid sugarcanes and **S. spontaneum** clones.

height, 3) tillering, 4) absence of pithiness, 5) absence of disease symptoms, and 6) resistance to top borer. The new selections were planted in line trials in the mosaic-free area at Palghat for agronomic evaluation and as a source of seedcane for further testing.

Detailed work is necessary to screen large numbers of sugarcanes for all of the factors required. Screening for mosaic alone required the planting of 10 single-eye cuttings of each of the 1500 clones from the 1963 crosses. These were planted in special seed beds (Fig. 4) at Coimbatore, and when 3 weeks old inoculated with a mixture of known mosaic strains by the air-blast method. Susceptible seedlings are discarded and those not showing mosaic will be further tested under field exposure to isolate the most resistant ones.

At Coimbatore screening of parent material is also carried out to determine resistance to smut, rust, red rot, and ratoon stunting disease. Cold resistance is determined in the field at Karnal, Punjab, in North India where freezes occur, and in laboratory tests at Coimbatore and Palghat. Drought-resistance is evaluated under field conditions at Karnal and Palghat and in the laboratory at Coimbatore. Insect resistance is evaluated wherever the canes are grown.

1964 Crosses: In October and November, 1964, 93 new crosses were made, of which 60 involved Canal Point (C.P.) hybrids as female parents and *S. spontaneum* clones as male parents. Seed of these crosses was planted at Coimbatore and 39,725 seedlings were grown in clay seedling pans (Fig. 5). At 3-4 weeks of age the seedlings were transplanted to small pots (4 per pot). The young seedlings were inoculated with a mixture of mosaic strains prevalent in India. The apparently resistant seedlings will be planted in the field at the Palghat substation and initial selections from this series will be made in the winter of 1965-66. The new seedlings will undergo screening for factors described for the 1963 series crosses.

In addition to the seed planted at Coimbatore from the 1964 crosses, an estimated 25,925 seed of 19 crosses of special interest for U.S.A. mainland conditions were sent to Beltsville, Maryland. Here they will be germinated, and the seedlings screened for resistance to mosaic strains A, B, D, and H from Louisiana. After a safe period of quarantine and isolation, the resistant seedlings will be sent to the Fort Pierce, Florida, quarantine station, and eventually to Canal Point for further testing and ultimate use in basic crosses. From Canal Point seedcane of the best new clones will be sent back to Coimbatore for use in backcrosses.

Discussion

The use of *S. spontaneum* variants has barely been touched upon in breeding of modern commercial sugarcanes. Only one pure wild form, *S. spontaneum* Coimbatore (India), can be traced with certitude in the pedigrees of many of the world's commercial sugarcane varieties. An unidentified Javanese *S. spontaneum* (through Kassoer) has also been an infusion source of "wild blood" in contemporary commercial sugarcanes. Kassoer is presumably a natural F_1 hybrid of the cross Black Cheribon *X S. spontaneum* glagah (Java).

In recent years *S. spontaneum* Coimbatore (India) and Kassoer have been shown (2,13) to be susceptible to known mosaic strains. Many *S. spontaneum* variants in the extensive collection in India appear to be resistant to mosaic strains found in India and in the U.S.A. Only 18% of 483 clones of *S. spontaneum* tested are susceptible to strains of mosaic prevailing at Coimbatore.[3] Of 221 clones of *S. spontaneum* screened at Houma, 121 have never taken mosaic in the greenhouse. Many other *S. spontaneum* clones have not yet been screened for mosaic in Louisiana. It

is very encouraging to find so many wild sugarcanes that offer promise of a source of resistance to mosaic strain H. This alone is of considerable importance to the future of the sugar industry in the U.S.A. and elsewhere.

As superior germ plasm evolves from the crosses made in India the new genetic stocks will be sent to Canal Point through quarantine procedure. True seed from crosses of special interest to U.S. mainland sugarcane areas will be sent each year to Beltsville for germination, screening, and eventual use at Canal Point. As the program continues, crosses will be made both at Coimbatore and Canal Point and progress can be realized at a mutually beneficial level.

Under the present plan the hybridization phase of the project is designed to last for 5 years. The tangible benefits from the crosses will endure for many years to come.

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OVERSEER WANTED for large South Louisiana sugar cane plantation, starting in January. Write c/o *The Sugar Bulletin* giving age, education and experience.

CANE VARIETY JUICE CLARIFICATION EXPERIMENT, 1964 CROP

By E. E. Coll, W. F. Guilbeau, J. T. Jackson and S. J. Cangemi, Southern Regional Research Laboratory,[1] New Orleans, Louisiana

Standard lime - clarification tests (1) this season were limited to varieties C.P. 55-30, C.P. 52-68, and L. 60-1. The commercial varieties, C.P. 55-30 and C.P. 52-68, were harvested by hand between October 19 and December 7 from plots grown at St. Gabriel Plantation. The usual practice of harvesting first-year stubble cane early in the season was followed. One promising unreleased variety, L. 60-1, was available in limited quantities of first-year stubble cane from Smithfield Plantation. Pairs of samples were harvested by machine on November 4 and 7 for processing on the first two days following each harvest date. While burning the first pair of samples in the heap row, the remaining standing cane was burned accidentally. As a result, the second pair indicate the amount of deterioration that occurs in cane that is burned one week prior to harvesting.

Cane samples of about 2 tons each were hauled to the Audubon Sugar Factory, Louisiana State University, for trash analyses and complete milling tests by factory personnel. The mixed juice from each was weighed and pumped to the USDA pilot plant for standard clarification tests. A constant processing rate of 50 g.p.h. was maintained for 4 hours, or until the juice supply was depleted. A 3° Brix lime slurry was added continuosly by a pH indicator-controller that was preset at 6.35 $\pm$ 0.1 pH in clarified juice. Retention time in the single tray clarifier was 72 minutes, at a vertical velocity of 2 feet per hour when no mud was being withdrawn. The mud pump was started after 2 or 2-/12 hours of operation, and the rate adjusted to maintain a near constant mud level. Clarified juice was checked for pH and clarity at 30-minute intervals. After uniform conditions were obtained, a sample of clarified juice was taken for tests on filterability, purity, CaO content, and P_2O_5 content. Mud samples were taken from the weigh tank before and after liquidation, at the end of the test, for insoluble solids analyses. Total mud insolubles were used to calculate the weight of mud, as pumped, per ton of cane processed.

Data for cane trash, soil in mixed juice, mud weight, and mud insolubles are listed in Table 1. Trash values from the milling tests were listed here to determine any effect trash may have on other data. Soil in mixed juice is the mineral fraction of the total juice insolubles. Clarified juice data on clarity, filterability, purity, CaO content, and P_2O_5 content are listed in Table II.

Results of the past four seasons show that hand harvested samples of C.P. 55-30 and C.P. 52-68 are about equal in clarified juice purity, filterability and clarity, although relative values are frequently reversed between seasons and between plots of plant and stubble cane. C.P. 55-30 has one distinct processing advantage in that it consistently produces 20 percent less mud than C.P. 52-68. This is probably associated with the relatively low P_2O_5 content of mixed juice from C.P. 55-30.

In 1964, stubble cane samples of the two varieties were about equal in juice clarity and filterability. Clarified juice purity was 2.6 points higher with C.P. 52-68. On plant cane; C.P. 52-68 was 20 percent higher in clarity, and C.P. 55-30 was 4.5 points higher in purity. For the season, C.P. 52-68 averaged 23 percent higher in mud weight than C.P. 55-30.

Direct comparisons between varieties L. 60-1 and C.P. 52-68 are not practical since the cane samples were from different locations, and the L. 60-1 samples were harvested by machine and burned during periods of

TABLE I

Trash, soil, and mud data from cane variety processing experiments

	Run No.	Trash, % Cane	Soil in M. J., lbs./T.C.	Clarifier Mud		
				lbs./T.C.	Insolubles %	Insolubles lbs./T.C.
Variety C.P. 55 - 30						
Stubble cane	1	2.0	1.55	113	5.91	6.68
"	2	2.1	3.10	79	7.40	5.85
"	7	2.3	0.97	78	6.82	5.32
"	8	3,4	1.45	93	7.47	6.95
Average		2.4	1.77	91	6.90	6.20
Plant cane	18	3.5	1.20	88	6.03	5.31
"	27	1.6	1.01	64	6.29	4.03
"	28	1.4	1.71	61	9.34	5.70
Average		2.2	1.31	71	7.22	5.01
Average, Stubble and Plant		2.3	1.54	81	7.06	5.60
Variety C.P. 52 -68						
Stubble cane	5	2.2	1.39	113	6.41	4.35
	6	4.9	1.09	134	5.42	7.26
"	13	1.0	0.85	78	5.57	4.34
"	14	3.8	0.92	86	6.40	5.50
Average		3.0	1.06	103	5.95	5.36
Plant cane	19	3.4	1.78	99	6.31	6.25
"	20	6.2	1.48	82	7.47	6.13
"	24	3.8	2.07	113	6.50	7.34
Average		4.5	1.78	98	6.76	6.57
Average, Stubble and Plant		3.7	1.42	100	6.36	5.96
Variety L. 60 - 1						
Stubble cane 1/	11	3.4	5.22	233	5.35	12.47
"cane 1/	12	11.9	12.42	208	8.70	18.10
Average		7.6	8.82	220	7.02	15.28
Stubble cane 2/	15	4.8	4.99	102	10.27	10.48
" cane 2/	16	4.2	9.22	168	9.93	16.68
Average		4.5	7.10	135	10.10	13.58

1/ Samples from Smithfield Plantation. Cane harvested and loaded by machines - burned in heap row.

2/ Samples from Smithfield Plantation. Cane accidentally burned while standing one week before harvesting and loading by machines.

TABLE II

Clarified juice quality data from cane variety processing experiments

	Run No.	Clarity Lux[1]	Filterability[2]	Purity	CaO_1 % D.S.	P_2O_5 % D.S.
		Variety C.P. 55 - 30				
Stubble cane	1	46	204	71.1	0.15	0.067
" "	2	39	100	71.1	0.18	0.093
" "	7	41	55	68.3	0.25	0.061
" "	8	41	70	70.1	0.17	0.075
Average		42	107	70.2	0.19	0.074
Plant cane	18	30	63	70.1	0.31	0.069
" "	27	22	44	75.8	0.27	0.101
" "	28	22	44	74.3	0.29	0.102
Average		25	50	73.4	0.29	0.091
Average, Stubble and plant		33	78	71.8	0.24	0.082
		Variety C.P. 52 - 68				
Stubble cane	5	40	97	73.2	0.24	0.075
" "	6	45	76	75.4	0.21	0.074
" "	13	40	78	71.9	0.24	0.054
" "	14	42	195	70.6	0.20	0.074
Average		42	112	72.8	0.22	0.069
Plant cane	19	30	61	69.8	0.31	0.074
" "	20	24	36	69.1	0.38	0.110
" "	24	36	67	67.8	0.27	0.106
Average		30	55	68.9	0.32	0.097
Average, Stubble and plant		36	84	70.8	0.27	0.083
		Variety L. 60 - 1				
Stubble cane[3/4]	11	33	300	72.4	0.25	0.080
" "	12	30	232	71.9	0.31	0.067
Average		32	266	72.2	0.28	0.074
Stubble cane[3/5]	15	22	88	61.3	0.43	0.061
" "	16	26	120	65.5	0.38	0.074
Average		24	104	63.4	0.40	0.068

1/ Corrected to 14 percent refractometer solids.
2/ Ml filtrate in 10 minutes, Millipore membrane (1.20mu) with prefilter.
3/ Cane samples from Smithfield Plantation, machine harvested and loaded.
4/ Burned in heap row after harvesting.
5/ Burned standing one week before harvesting.

189-65
(FC)

THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 1965

By Rouby J. Matherne[1]

The annual sugarcane variety census in Louisiana indicates varietal acceptance trends by growers and permits prediction as to when a variety may cease to be considered a major sugarcane. The author assembles the census data provided by the County Agents in each of the sugar-producing parishes.[2] Because each agent is more familiar with his own parish than are the research personnel, this is believed to be the most accurate way of determining varietal utilization.

Acreages for each parish are based on proportionate share acres harvested for sugar and used for seed.[3] St. Mary, Lafourche, and Iberia parishes were the three largest producers in the State in 1964. Percentages of the proportionate share acreage in each area of the sugarcane district are: Southeastern, 46.67 per cent; Southwestern, 36.50 per cent; and Northern, 16.93 per cent (Table 1).

C.P. 52-68 is the most extensively grown variety in Louisiana and now occupies 41.34% of the state acreage (Table 1). For the 1965 crop it has increased its lead over the second place variety, C.P. 44-101, to 17.62%. However, its rate of increase seems to be leveling off (Chart 1). There was an increase of 7.20% from 1963 to 1964, but this dropped to 3.27% between 1964 and 1965. C.P. 44-101 reached 53.07% within a 5-year

(Continued on next page)

rather wet field conditions. Clarified juice purity on the first two L. 60-1 samples was equal to that of the C.P. 52-68 stubble cane. The purity dropped 8.8 points on the third and fourth samples as a result of burning the standing cane one week before harvest. Samples burned in the heap row contained 3.4 and 11.9 percent trash, indicating an uneven burn. Samples burned while standing contained 4.2 and 4.8 percent trash. There may be some advantage to burning standing cane late in the season when conditions are favorable, providing harvest follows immediately. The soil content of mixed juice was quite variable between samples, and was not directly related to the amount of cane trash or the method of burning. In comparing run Nos. 11 and 12, high trash and soil values increased the mud insolubles by 50 percent without increasing the weight of mud produced. Purities were about the same for both tests. Run 16, with about the same trash and 85 percent more soil, produced 65 percent more mud and 60 percent more mud insolubles than run 15. These tests demonstrate the importance delivering clean fresh cane to the mill for processing. Both growers and processors will profit by leaving the soil and trash in the field.

Variety L. 60-1 will respond favorably to lime clarification if the cane is received in good condition.

Acknowledgement

We wish to thank all personnel of the American Sugar Cane League, Audubon Sugar Factory, St. Gabriel Plantation, and Smithfield Plantation for their continuing cooperation in the processing work. Special thanks are extended to Mr. Lloyd Lauden of the League and Dr. John Seip of Louisiana State University for their program supervision efforts.

[1] One of the laboratories of the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Reference

(1) Guilbeau, W. F., and Martin, L. F. Sugar J. 16(1): 12, 14-15 (June 1953).

period,[5] whereas C.P. 52-68 has reached the 41.34% level in a 5-year period. N. Co. 310 reached 24.96% in a 5-year period.

C.P. 44-101 continues to drop slowly in acreage but still occupies second place with 23.72% of the state acreage (Table 1). Its rate of decline, however, was less than for the past few years (Table 2).

N. Co. 310 is grown on 12.61% of the acreage and occupies third place in the State. Again, it showed the largest decrease, with a drop of 3.72%. Although it is still more widely grown in the Southwestern area, with 18.33% of the acreage, the drop of this variety for the area was 5.90% (Table 1). There is strong experimental evidence that yields have been dropping in the stubble crops,[4] and it is susceptible to mosaic. Some growers have indicated that they will no longer plant this variety.

C.P. 48-103, which is in fourth place, has never been accepted by most growers, but it has been gradually increasing over the years. It occupies third place in the Southeastern area, with 13.17% of the acreage, but is still not accepted in the Southwestern area where it occupies only 0.97% of the acreage. As a rule it has not yielded as well in the Southwestern area as elsewhere.

The percentage of the acreage devoted to each of the other varieties is relatively small. All of the secondary varieties showed small decreases in acreage except C.P. 55-30 which was released in 1963 and will require

Chart 1. Changes in distribution of 4 important Louisiana sugarcane varieties for the period 1950-1965.

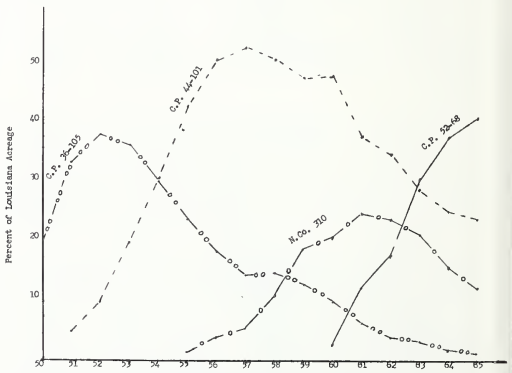

Table 1. Results of the 1964 Sugarcane Variety Census in Louisiana.

Varieties	Southeastern area 1/	Southwestern area 2/	Northern area 3/	Louisiana (total)	Change 1964-65
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
C.P. 52-68	39.30	45.41	38.22	41.34	+3.27
C.P. 44-101	24.16	26.40	17.34	23.72	-1.78
N.Co. 310	8.71	18.33	11.65	12.61	-3.72
C.P. 48-103	13.17	0.97	9.78	8.14	+1.07
C.P. 47-193	4.84	0.85	10.35	4.31	-0.10
C.P. 55-30	4.68	2.01	3.70	3.54	+3.18
C.P. 36-13	1.88	2.56	1.45	2.05	-0.41
C.P. 36-105	0.83	0.69	4.70	1.33	-0.66
C.P. 44-155	0.49	1.78	1.37	1.00	-0.37
C.P. 43-47	1.21	-	0.80	0.60	-0.39
Others	0.73	1.00	0.64	1.36	-0.09
Percent of State acreage:	46.67	36.50	16.83	100.00	

1/ Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.
2/ Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.
3/ Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, and West Baton Rouge.

Table 2. Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane varieties for the 5-year period 1960-65, showing percent of the state acreage.

Variety	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
C.P. 52-68	2.80	12.53	18.17	30.87	38.07	41.34
C.P. 44-101	48.01	38.11	35.36	28.65	25.50	23.72
N.Co. 310	21.03	24.96	23.63	21.53	16.33	12.61
C.P. 48-103	4.01	5.82	6.30	5.64	7.07	8.14
C.P. 47-193	2.72	3.24	3.62	3.93	4.41	4.31
C.P. 55-30	-	-	-	-	0.36	3.54
C.P. 36-13	2.62	2.67	2.55	2.37	2.46	2.05
C.P. 36-105	10.32	6.84	4.32	3.66	1.99	1.33
C.P. 44-155	4.63	3.00	3.01	1.59	1.37	1.00
C.P. 43-47	1.82	1.43	1.34	1.12	0.99	0.60
Others	2.03	1.39	0.78	0.64	1.45	1.36

about 2 more years for a determination of grower acceptance.

Mosaic will play an important role with the growers' choice of varieties. It is apparent that some have chosen to grow those varieties which, in their opinion, give the highest yields regardless of mosaic. Other growers are increasing the mosaic-resistant varieties with the hope of reducing the spread, and of eventually being able to keep the disease under control. The first choice can be successful only if tolerance can be maintained, or if a highly resistant and high-yielding variety is released. The second choice is less risky; many growers have been successful in reducing the mosaic hazard by increasing their acreage of the more resistant varieties.

---

[1] Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

[2] The author is indebted to the following County Agents who made the survey: Stanley Angelle, C. J. Arceneaux, A. J. Brackin, Edward Burleigh, V. O. Calandro, Kermit J. Coulon, Sterling Deville, Kermit J. Ducote, Minus Granger, E. J. Lousteau, A. J. Melancon, Ben Simpson, Claude Songy, Richard Sonnier, H. A. Webb, Murphy Veillon, and W. E. Williams.

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—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 24)

or only planting a small portion, of the normal amount of plant cane this year. The writer knows this is only a rumor because all Louisiana growers know this will lead to a big loss next year and the year after. Growers should plant cane even if planting and mill delivery has to be done at the same time.

There is still a big crop to be harvested and growers should make every effort to deliver their daily quota to the mill. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" certainly fits the Louisiana cane harvest. There is nothing more worthless than frozen cane standing in the field after all cane mills have stopped grinding.

SUGAR CANE PLANTER RESEARCH AT L. S. U.

By Mansel M. Mayeux, Associate Agri-Engineer, La. State University

The planting operation is the last obstacle to a completely mechanized sugar industry in Louisiana.

The problem of planting cane is complicated by several factors. Seed cane is not uniform in size, length or degree of curvature, nor is it practical to clean it prior to planting. Planting rates may be considered to be massive in comparison to other crops. Seeding rates vary from two to four tons per acre. The planting season is relatively short so the machine must pay off with low rates of annual usage. The final job must be perfect or nearly so for three crops are usually harvested from one planting. Acreage controls further necessitate perfection.

The task of opening the seed piece furrow, covering the seed cane and loading the cane into planting carts have been mechanized as separate operations for some time. Mechanically separating the individual stalks from a cane bundle and depositing them into the prepared seed bed at a prescribed rate is the crucial task.

In 1957 the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station initiated a project to develop components for a sugar cane planter. This project continued through 1964 as part of the overall sugar cane mechanization project. Two promising machines were built and tested. Many components were built and discarded.

The first machine consisted of a two wheel cart with a central planting chute and two seed cells on each side. Each seed cell had an independently controlled hydraulic bot-

Figure (1) General view of planter showing tractor with underslung opener, and seed trailer with hydraulic bottoms.

tom. The planter was loaded with a conventional cane loader. An operator fed cane into the planting chute where a feeder operated by a Geneva drive (see figure 1) metered the cane to the seed furrow.

The machine did a good job of planting cane. The savings in labor were disappointing. Later research revealed that certain modifications could reduce the amount of hand labor required.

For a machine of this type to work the cane must be cut and laid in the heap row with all the butt ends together. The loader must grab small loads (1/4 grabs) and place them in the planter bed with butt ends toward the planter operator. The seed cell must be big enough so that the loader grab may lay the cane gently in the seed box. The seed cell need only be long enough to receive one length of cane. By varying the arrangement of the seed cells, a machine cane be made to plant one, two or three rows. This type machine still depends on separating the individual stalk from the bundle by hand.

During the summer of 1963 tests were begun on a machine which used a new and entirely different principle. Basically, the stalk would be grabbed at one spot near the butt end and slipped out of the bundle by mechanical fingers. After clearing the cart bed it would be allowed to drop into a previously opened seed bed. As built, this machine consists of a planting arm with cam actuated grabs suspended over the rear of the seed trailer. The action of the grabs is syncronized through a ground drive with the forward travel of the seed cart. As the load is planted, the arm moves downward. The arm is balanced so that the pick-up end of the arm rests on the cane with a weight of 15 pounds. The operator moves the planting arm across the rear end of the trailer removing the load of seed cane in even layers off

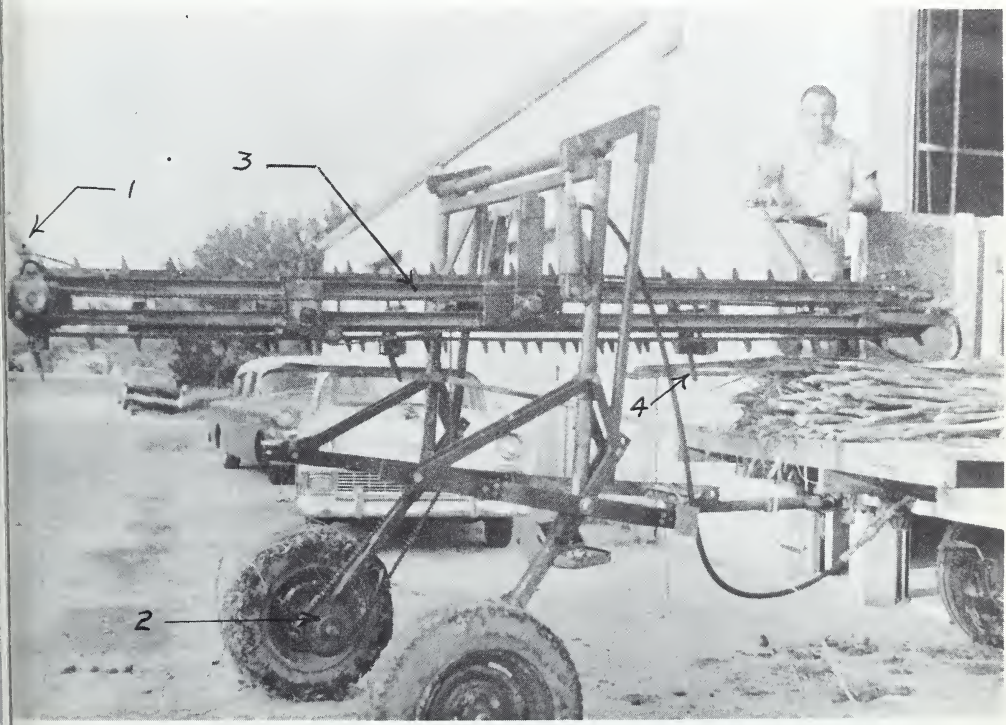

Figure (2) Overall view of planter showing (1) clutch, (2) ground drive, (3) planter arm and (4) loaded grab.

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the top (see figure 2). A gauging device guides the grabs to the proper depth (see figure 3). Six grabs spaced 48 inches apart mounted between two continuous chains do the planting. The grab is held open by a cam as it enters the cane, closes when in contact and withdraws the cane to the rear of the planting arm where it is dropped to the ground.

In tests conducted, it was determined that this system is capable of planting cane at the rate of two miles per hour. The machine averaged 1.85 stalks per grab. It missed completely only 5% of the time.

It is desirable to keep one man on the ground to even out and straighten cane in the furrow. Since cane is grabbed at only one point, a machine employing this principle is not limited to straight cane though it certainly operates better with this type.

Mounted as shown in Figure 2, the machine lacks mobility in the field. Changing seed trailers is time consuming. Under wet conditions, the ground drive would give trouble.

Operation of the Machine

The successful operation of a machine of this type begins with the cutting of the seed. Either machine or hand cut cane should be laid on the heap row with all butt ends in the same direction. The planter must operate from a specially constructed trailer with false end gate. The loader should load carefully in small grabs and butt all cane to the rear of the trailer against the false end gate. On arrival in the field to be planted, the false end gate is removed and the trailer is attached to the planter tractor. An operator drives the tractor and the second operator keeps the planting arm into the load and moving from side to side.

This planting arm is capable of planting at a forward rate of two miles per hour. Adding a second line of grabs would enable the machine to travel faster thereby increasing

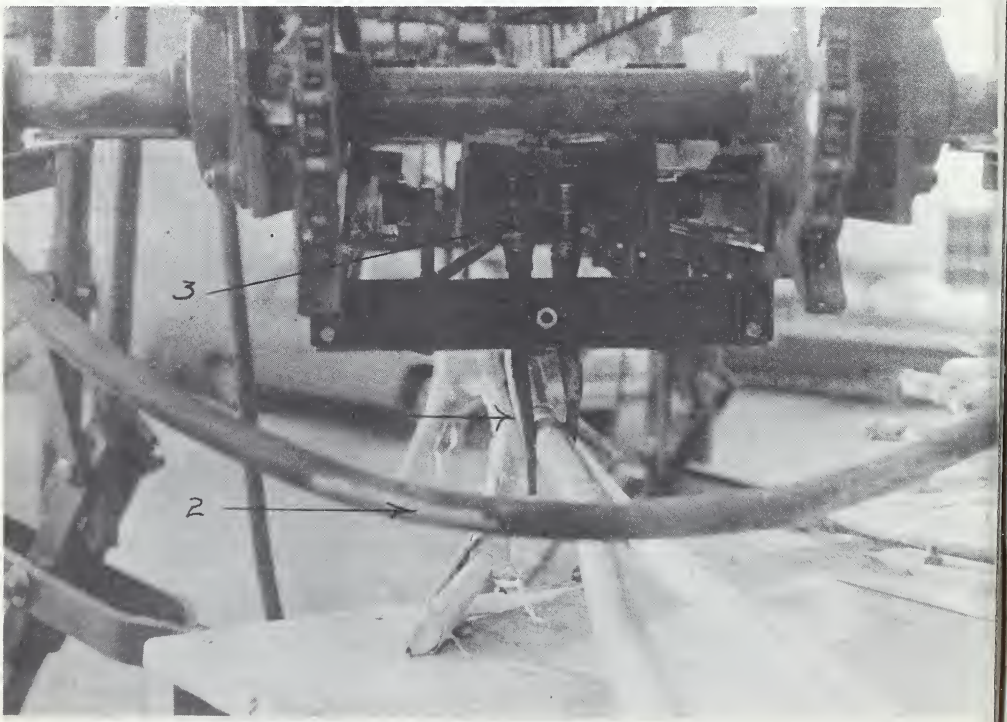

Figure (3) View of planter at seed trailer showing (1) grab, (2) depth gauge and (3) cams.

the daily capacity. The planter operators' job could be made easier by operating the planting arm from side to side with hydraulic power.

It is generally assumed that the hand dropping operation requires eight man hours per acre to plant cane. A planter of the type described will reduce the labor for dropping cane to not over two man hours per acre. One planting arm with trailers should be able to plant 200 acres per year.

As constructed, the planting arm (see figure 2 & 3) weighs 800 pounds. This is the heart of the planter. It is anticipated that a workable planter can be produced by industry which will incorporate these and other principles at a price which will be appealing to many growers. Further field tests are needed to point out areas for refinement. Good engineering is needed to give it an acceptable service life.

As Louisiana moves to higher yielding more recumbent canes, additional development work will be needed. These canes will have to be planted in short pieces. The principles described above are not applicable to a short seed piece planter. Work on this type planter will have to be coordinated with research to control soil born fungi which attack short seed pieces.

St. Martinville grass (Raoul grass) susceptible to sugarcane mosaic

By Raul Perdomo and I. L. Forbes

The relatively new weed, Raoul grass (*Rottboellia exaltata* L.f.) in the sugarcane fields of Louisiana poses an additional threat since it has been shown to be susceptible to the dreaded sugarcane mosaic. Artificial inoculations with juice from mosaic-diseased sugarcane plants into young seedlings of Raoul grass resulted in the development of mosaic symptoms in the grass. A subsequent survey revealed mosaic-diseased Raoul grass stools in among mosaic-diseased sugarcane plants of the variety C.P. 44-155. Juice from the diseased grass plants was inoculated into young sorghum plants and also into young sugarcane seedlings in the greenhouse. Mosaic developed in 11 of the 20 sorghum plants inoculated and in 26 of the 126 sugarcane seedlings inoculated. No mosaic developed in non-inoculated plants.

Further studies on the problem are in progress.

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A STUDY OF THE RESPONSE OF C. P. 44-101 TO SALT

by W. C. Normand and Tawakol Y. Rizk

Low rainfall during the spring months of some of the last few years has caused some growers to express concern about the tolerance of sugarcane for salt. Little work has been done on this problem, but a report from Puerto Rico indicates that sugarcane which grew normally in up to 0.29% sodium chloride was damaged by 0.53% (1). Other reports from Hawaii (2, 3) show that sodium chloride at concentrations of about 1% at flowering—affects cane plants by shortening the joints, lowering sucrose content and juice purity, and limiting phosphorus uptake and that varieties respond differently to the same level of salt.

A preliminary study has been completed which shows some of the responses of a Louisiana-grown variety, 44-101, to various levels of certain salts. Because of the lack of naturally-occuring saline soils and the impracticability of artifically inducing saline conditions in the field, this study was done in a greenhouse on the LSU campus at Baton Rouge.

The results show that the stage of growth most sensitive to sodium chloride was at germination of planted cane and that rooting of cuttings was less affected than bud germination. At a concentration of 0.26% no buds or roots were seen on the cuttings; at 0.13% about 1/3 of the cuttings had roots but not shoots. At 0.03%, the lowest concentration used, only 75% as many buds germinated as in untreated cuttings.

The plants studied grew more resistant to salt with time. When plants were grown for ten days in 0.26% sodium chloride beginning one month after planting, height was reduced to 4.8% of the untreated plants (controls) and weight to 21.5% of the controls. When three months elapsed between planting and the same salt treatment, however, the treated plants were 10.9% of the height and 34% of the weight of the controls. Similar differences were recorded between one-month and three-month old plants treated with other salt concentrations.

Increasing resistance with increasing age was shown also by the percentage of plants surviving a ten-day treatment with 2.9% sodium chloride. Fifty percent of the one-month old, 87% of the two-month old, and 100% of the three-month old plants survived this treatment.

The effects of two salts other than sodium chloride were studied. Sodium sulfate and calcium chloride were used because one includes the sodium ion and the other contains the chloride ion. Calcium chloride did not reduce height or weight to the degree observed with either sodium chloride or sodium sulfate at equivalent levels. The indication thus being that whatever else is involved in salt injury, the sodium ion is more toxic than the chloride.

It would seem reasonable to assume that under Louisiana weather conditions saline conditions caused by drought would very likely be relieved by rainfall during the growing season. It is interesting to note, therefore, that when salts were removed from the root zone, a high degree of recovery of severely damaged plants resulted. Plants which had been treated with 0.13% or less sodium chloride resumed normal vegetative growth after salt was removed by leaching. Only in the case one- and two-month old plants treated with 0.26% sodium chloride did the plants fail to make any recovery.

During the greenhouse study it became possible to observe sugarcane in which salt injury existed under field conditions due to a leaking brine line at a plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish. Correlation of injury with sodium chloride

(Continued on next page)

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

No Contracts

This issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* has been held up until the last possible moment in the hope that our friends in Washington would come through with the Fair Price and Wage determinations, but it appears that we have wasted the time. Here it is the 13th of October, three months since the Wage-Price hearings in Houma on July 15th, and nobody in Louisiana knows what the score is either pricewise or wagewise.

Everybody who reads *The Sugar Bulletin* knows that this department leans over backwards not to be critical, especially of our friends in Washington. We can't help feeling, however, that there is something wrong some place when the WSBT (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) takes a quarter of a year to make up its collective mind on fair prices and fair wages. Even the Old Mule, who has been through a lot more stress and strain than the WSBT has, isn't that slow minded. We feel justified, therefore, in asking, respectfully of course, what the h--- happened to you guys?

Sugar Bill Passes House

Word is received from Washington just as we go to press that the new Sugar Bill has been passed by the House. Attempts by Representative Paul Findley, Republican from Illinois, to amend the Bill to ban foreign lobbyists and also to impose an import fee on foreign sugars equal to seventy-five per cent of the pre-

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STUDY

content of the soil at varying distances from the line showed that under field conditions about ten times as much sodium chloride could be tolerated as in the greenhouse. In the field at maturity, 3% or more sodium chloride in the soil was necessary to kill the plants, while plants growing in 1% salt were about half the height of normal plants and less than 1/2% salt did not visibly injure the plants or the stand.

Although this preliminary study was not done in the field and because of greenhouse space limitations only one variety was studied, the results at least indicate that damage to sugarcane in Louisiana by salt is not very likely under typical weather conditions. The saline soils of Louisiana reported by agronomists have not been in areas currently planted to sugarcane. Increased use of irrigation and lowered water tables could conceivably bring about problems in the future, but chances appear slight that permanent serious damage would necessarily result.

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(3) Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. 1963. Expt. Sta. Ann. Rept. 1963.

mium above world sugar prices that usually prevails in our domestic market, were defeated. The bill has been sent to the Senate just as it was reported out by the House Agriculture Committee which means that the two Morrison amendments, opposed by the League, remain in the Bill.

League President William S. Chadwick, former League President Andrew P. Gay, and League General Manager Gilbert J. Durbin flew to Washington on Columbus Day, Tuesday October 12th. They will be in the Nation's Capitol if needed by Senators Ellender and Long when these gentlemen attempt to guide the Bill through the Senate.

As usually is the case, sugar is the last bit of major legislation on the calendar before Congress adjourns and, with all the legislators anxious to go places, anything can happen.

J. H. Leftwich Retires

Word has been received from Mobile that Mr. J. Harold Leftwich, prominent leader in the molasses industry for over fifty-two years, has retired from the firm of J. H. Leftwich & Co., Inc. Succeeding Mr. Leftwich as president and chief executive officer of the Company is Mr. Frank M. Hicks.

Mr. Hicks has been associated with J. H. Leftwich & Co., Inc., for a long time and certainly needs no introduction to the Louisiana molasses producers. We extend our congratulations to him and wish him well in his new position.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 23)

on supplying consumers with adequate amounts of sugar at reasonable prices and effectuating a foreign policy objective of the United States.

"Inasmuch as the Sugar Act does not expire until the end of 1966 and with the increase in the domestic marketing quotas, there is no need for foreign quota legislation this year." According to Senator Fulbright, "the Secretary of Agriculture can continue to set quotas administratively next year as he has for this year."

Senator Fulbright also has served notice that he intends to have a field day with the lobbyists.

Old ideas are being swept out from under the rug and new ideas are being conceived daily. We predict a bloody battle royal in the Senate and what comes out of the House and Senate Conference may look more like a creature from outer space than the old Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1965, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., Vice President; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Secretary; John B. Levert, New Orleans, La. Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 6,000.

A. W. DYKERS,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1965.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY,
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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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Sugar Bill Passes

The new Sugar Bill passed by the "skin of its teeth" at midnight on October 22nd (see In Washington by Joe Ferris for the hair raising details) and the long fight for this legislation is over.

The Bill extends the Sugar Act to the end of 1971 which means that the industry can now settle down and concentrate on improving efficiency in the fields and factories instead of continually worrying about big acreage and marketing cuts. The sugar quota for the Domestic Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) has been increased from 895,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, to 1,100,000 tons. This is an increase of 22.8 percent in mill marketing allotments beginning with the present crop.

It will be recalled that in 1964 when the Government imposed restrictions on sugar production, sugar cane farmers in Louisiana were required to reduce their 1965 acreage by eleven percent. The new law will prevent a further cut in acreage in 1966. If it had not passed, an additional acreage cut of 18% for the Louisiana and Florida growers would have been required to bring sugar production in line with the old marketing quota. The League figures that avoiding this acreage cut means a sixteen million dollar annual saving to the Louisiana sugar industry.

A price statement in the reports of both the House and Senate instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to keep the price of raw sugar as close as possible to the indicated price objective, which is 6.80 cents per pound at present. To assist in doing this the Bill authorizes the Secretary to establish quarterly quotas on foreign sugars during the first half of the calendar year. This will undoubtedly help to eliminate violent price fluctuations and enable all segments of the industry from the grower to the industrial sugar user to stabilize operations.

The controversial "Morrison Amendments", which were, admittedly, put in the House version of the Bill to help two friends of the Congressman from Louisiana, were rewritten by the conference committee of the House and Senate and no longer pinpoint the grower and processor Mr. Morrison had in mind. The new version calls for 16,000 tons of sugar to be deducted from the overall quota allowed Louisiana and Florida to take care of "hardship cases", and the Secretary of Agriculture will hold public hearings to determine who is a "hardship" case.

We understand that the acreage "hardship hearing" will be held in Washington on November 16th and that the marketing "hardship hearing" will be held in Washington on November 23rd. It is noted that the Hagen Amendment, that would establish a cane sugar industry in California when the sugar consumption estimate exceeds 10,400,000 tons, has been eliminated from the bill.

While on the subject of sugar legislation, we take this opportunity to quote, for the record, from a statement issued by W. S. Chadwick, President of the American Sugar Cane League, when he, former President Andrew P. Gay, and the League's General Manager, Gilbert J. Durbin, returned to Louisiana from the wars in Washington.

"Senator Russell Long, Democratic Whip, led the fight for the sugar legislation. He was Acting Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which held hearings on the bill, he was Floor Manager for the bill when it was considered by the Senate, and he was one of five Senators who met with members of the House to iron out differences in the Senate and House Sugar Bills.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The 1965 Harvest

The harvest of the 1965 cane crop is well underway. Reports from mill operators on October 27th show sucrose and purity of the normal juice are generally still somewhat below par but considerably higher than most mill operators expected after last years experience with Hurricane Hilda's t w i s t e d and downed cane. Sucrose and purity of the normal juice is better in the Western area than in other areas and some mills in that area have sucrose figures well above par.

At the time of this writing, some mill operators are reporting cane is not being delivered fast enough to keep the mills grinding at full capacities. Everyone, administration managers and overseers, as well as individual growers, s h o u l d do everything in their power to deliver their daily cane quota once the mill begins the grinding operation. Although yields of cane per acre have been materially reduced by Hurricane Betsy, there is still a large crop to grind. Everyone should also realize that there is nothing more useless than frozen cane left standing in the field after all mills have stopped grinding. Standing frozen cane is never a pleasant sight but this sight is much worse when an operator could have delivered at a more rapid rate earlier in the season but did not.

Many growers are complaining that cane yields are not good; wagon loads are not heavy; truck loads are light. According to information received from Mr. Lester Davidson and Dr. James Irvine of the U.S.-D.A., Houma Station, cane stalks are both lighter in weight and shorter in length this year than cane was in 1963, but not too different from the cane of the harvest of 1964. The fact that cane is about 10 inches shorter this year than cane was for the 1963 harvest could account, in part, for the difference in weight of cane stalks between the two years. Other factors such as diameter of the cane and density could affect the weight of stalks. Lower weights for wagon and truck loads of cane can also be explained, in part, by the crooked cane not making a neat and compact bundle.

Although many growers are still planting cane, many of these as well as other growers say there is a need for rainfall for the recently planted cane. Many growers also say a good rain followed by cool and dry weather would materially help cane weight and juice purity. The writer agrees that there is a need for rainfall for the recently planted cane but it is very difficult to prove from past information whether or not rainfall at this time of year helps weight of cane or j u i c e purity. About this time of year cool weather sets in and purity then gets better. If rain occurs about the same time as the cool weather sets in, it is hard to separate the effect of the two factors. Growers usually harvest some of the their low yielding, old stubble cane during the first couple of weeks of harvest. If rainfall occurs about the same time as growers begin harvesting their better first year stubble cane it is also difficult to separate the effect of these two factors. Nevertheless, it is hoped that weight of cane and purity improves even if rainfall is not forthcoming.

Growers in general, agree that cane is harvesting somewhat better this year than during the 1964 harvest, but scrapping is still a problem. It is hoped that the reduced harvesting rate of the tangled cane will not extend the grinding period into a period when severe freezes are extremely likely.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

We Have A Sugar Act

At 12:51 a.m., Saturday, October 23, the 89th Congress adjourned sine die, but it passed the sugar bill, as predicted, in the last hour of the last day of the session.

Had it not been for the shrewd and vigorous handling of the bill by Senator Russell Long, there probably would have been no sugar legislation this year. Long skillfully out-maneuvered the opposition, Douglas, Fulbright, et al who had anticipated a field day interrogating witnesses for foreign sugar supplying countries during hearings befor the Senate Finance Committee. After hearing the government witnesses, Undersecretary of Agriculture, John Schnittker and Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Mann, brow-beaten and bullied for more than six hours by Senators Fulbright and Douglas, who actually were filibustering against the bill, Long adjourned the hearings until 9:00 a.m. the following morning.

In the meantime, Senator Long persuaded all other witnesses, except a few foreign witnesses to file their testimony with the committee instead of appearing in person.

Long's strategy worked like a charm. It seems Douglas and Fulbright are late risers and habitually get to committee hearings late. By 10:00 a.m. the committee had just finished hearing the last witness when Senator Douglas arrived. Long asked Douglas if he wanted to question the witness. Douglas replied in the negative and Long announced there were no more witnesses and adjourned the hearings. Senator Fulbright arrived at the hearing room after the hearing had closed. Thus the filibuster against the sugar bill in the Finance Committee was broken and Long got the bill reported out later that same day.

A large sized thorn in the side of Louisiana and Florida producers, the amendments sponsored in the House by Representative James Morrison of Louisiana, for the private relief of two of his close friends was removed in conference when through the efforts of Senator Long, Smathers of Florida, and Bennett of Utah the conference modified the amendments so that relief for any so-called hardship cases can only be obtained at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Morrison had attempted to obtain "relief" for one Louisiana grower who had over-planted his acreage allotment by more than 200%.

The domestic provisions of the bill as finally passed are substantially those recommended by the industry and the government.

It would be difficult for persons who were not present in the Senate galleries the night of October 23, to understand how close the sugar bill came to defeat, — not because the majority of Senators present were opposed to the bill, but because a majority of the Senate was not present. The exodus from Washington started early in the evening. When the conference report on the sugar bill came up for consideration, there were only forty-nine senators present. The call for a quorum lasted more than an hour before two missing senators could be located and escorted to the Senate Chamber. Senator Morse of Oregon entered the chamber wearing an overcoat and carrying a suitcase. When finally the vote was taken on the bill, 41 yeas and 10 nays were recorded. Forty-nine senators were absent and did not vote.

Senator George Smathers of Florida, who ranks next to Senator Long on the Senate Finance Committee ably assisted his colleague in every

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1965 FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana on July 15, 1965, the following determination is hereby issued:

§874.18 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1965 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor"), shall have paid or contracted to pay for sugarcane of the 1965 crop grown by other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination the term:

(1) "Price of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses" means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses.

(3) "Weekly average price" means the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, for the week (Friday through the following Thursday), in which the sugarcane is delivered.

(4) "Season's average price" means the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar or of blackstrap molasses for the period October 1, 1965, through April 28, 1966.

(5) "Delivered average price" means the weighted average price of 1965-crop raw sugar determined by weighting (a) the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for the period October 1, 1965, through December 31, 1965, by the quantity of 1965 crop raw sugar marketed under the processors' 1965 marketing allotment; and (b) the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for the period January 1, 1966, through April 28, 1966, by the quantity of 1965-crop raw sugar not marketed under the processors' 1965 marketing allotment.

(6) "Net sugarcane" means the quantity of sugarcane obtained by deducting the weight of trash from the gross weight of sugarcane as delivered by a producer.

(7) "Trash" means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt, and all other extraneous material delivered with sugarcane.

(8) "Standard sugercane" means net sugarcane, containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49 percent.

(9) "Salvage sugarcane" means any sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(Continued on next page)

(10) "State Office" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303.

(11) "State Committee" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

(b) *Basic price*:

(1) The basic price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.05 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price, or the delivered average price as elected by the processor in writing to the State office not later than Nov. 1, 1965, and the pricing basis elected shall be used for pricing all 1965-crop sugarcane: *Provided*, That the average price of raw sugar as determined above shall be increased 0.03 cent for all mills located in Freight Area (a); shall be unchanged for all mills in Freight Area (b); and may be decreased 0.03 cent in Freight Area (c).[1]

[1] Freight Area (a) includes all mills except those located in Areas (b) and (c) below;

Freight Area (b) includes all mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia and west of the Atchafalaya River.

Freight Area (c) includes all mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(2) The basic price for salvage sugarcane shall be determined in accordance with the method of settlement used by the processor for the 1964-crop, except that the processor and producer may agree upon a different method of settlement subject to written approval by the State office upon a determination by the State committee that the method of settlement and the resultant price are fair and reasonable.

(c) *Conversion of net sugarcane to standard sugarcane.* Net sugarcane (except salvage sugarcane) shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By multipling the quantity of net sugarcane by the applicable quality factor in accordance with the following table:

Percent sucrose in normal juice	Standard sugarcane quality factor [1]
9.5	0.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1] The quality factor for sugarcane of intermediate percentages of sucrose in normal juice shall be interpolated and for sugarcane having more than 14.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice shall be computed in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and,

(2) By multipying the quantity determined pursuant to subparagrap (1) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the accompanying table: (See next page.)

(d) *Payment for frozen sugarcane.*

(1) The payment for sugarcane determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section may be reduced upon certification by the State office that sugarcane has been damaged by freeze and that the processing of such sugarcane has adversely affected boiling house operations. Deductions from the payment for such frozen sugarcane shall be at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). No payment is required for the amount of sugar recoverable from sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity.

(2) In the event a general freeze causes abnormally low recoveries of

Percent Purity of Normal Juice		STANDARD SUGARCANE PURITY FACTOR[1] Percent Sucrose in Normal Juice															
		At least 9.50	9.70	9.90	10.10	10.30	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
At Least	But not more than	But not more than 9.69	9.89	10.09	10.29	10.49	10.99	11.49	11.99	12.49	12.99	13.49	13.99	14.49	14.99	15.49	15.99
68.00	68.24	1.000	.989	.978	.967	.956	.945	.936	.929	.922	.915	.908	.901	.894	.887	.880	.873
68.25	68.49	1.005	.993	.982	.971	.960	.949	.941	.934	.927	.920	.913	.906	.899	.892	.885	.878
68.50	68.74	1.010	.998	.987	.976	.965	.954	.945	.938	.931	.924	.917	.910	.901	.897	.890	.884
68.75	68.99	1.016	1.003	.992	.981	.970	.959	.950	.943	.936	.929	.922	.915	.909	.902	.896	.890
69.00	69.49	1.021	1.009	.997	.986	.975	.964	.955	.948	.941	.934	.927	.920	.914	.908	.902	.896
69.50	69.99	1.025	1.013	1.001	.990	.979	.968	.960	.953	.945	.938	.931	.924	.918	.912	.906	.900
70.00	70.49	1.030	1.018	1.006	.995	.984	.973	.965	.958	.950	.943	.936	.929	.923	.917	.911	.905
70.50	70.99	1.035	1.023	1.011	.999	.988	.977	.969	.962	.954	.947	.940	.933	.927	.921	.915	.909
71.00	71.49	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.993	.982	.974	.966	.959	.951	.945	.938	.932	.926	.920	.914
71.50	71.99	1.045	1.033	1.021	1.009	.998	.987	.978	.970	.963	.955	.949	.942	.936	.930	.924	.918
72.00	72.49	1.050	1.038	1.026	1.014	1.003	.992	.983	.975	.967	.960	.954	.947	.940	.934	.928	.922
72.50	72.99	1.055	1.043	1.031	1.019	1.007	.996	.987	.979	.971	.964	.958	.951	.944	.938	.932	.926
73.00	73.49	1.060	1.048	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.000	.991	.984	.976	.968	.962	.955	.948	.942	.936	.930
73.50	73.99	1.065	1.052	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.995	.988	.980	.972	.966	.959	.952	.946	.940	.934
74.00	74.49		1.057	1.044	1.032	1.020	1.008	1.000	.992	.984	.977	.970	.963	.956	.950	.944	.938
74.50	74.99		1.062	1.049	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.960	.954	.948	.942
75.00	75.49			1.054	1.041	1.028	1.016	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.964	.958	.952	.946
75.50	75.99			1.059	1.046	1.033	1.020	1.011	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.961	.955	.949
76.00	76.49				1.051	1.038	1.025	1.015	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.965	.959	.953
76.50	76.99				1.056	1.043	1.028	1.019	1.011	1.004	.996	.989	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957
77.00	77.49					1.045	1.032	1.023	1.015	1.008	1.000	.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.961
77.50	77.99					1.049	1.035	1.027	1.019	1.011	1.003	.996	.989	.982	.976	.970	.964
78.00	78.49						1.039	1.031	1.023	1.015	1.007	1.000	.993	.986	.980	.974	.968
78.50	78.99						1.042	1.035	1.026	1.018	1.010	1.003	.996	.989	.983	.977	.971
79.00	79.49							1.039	1.030	1.022	1.014	1.007	1.000	.993	.987	.981	.975
79.50	79.99							1.043	1.033	1.025	1.017	1.010	1.003	.996	.990	.984	.978
80.00	80.49								1.037	1.029	1.021	1.014	1.007	1.000	.994	.988	.982
80.50	80.99								1.040	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.010	1.003	.997	.991	.985
81.00	81.49									1.036	1.028	1.021	1.014	1.006	1.000	.994	.988
81.50	81.99									1.039	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.009	1.003	.997	.991
82.00	82.49										1.035	1.027	1.020	1.013	1.007	1.000	.995
82.50	82.99										1.038	1.030	1.023	1.016	1.010	1.004	.998
83.00	83.49											1.033	1.027	1.019	1.013	1.007	1.000
83.50	83.99											1.036	1.030	1.022	1.016	1.010	1.004
84.00	84.49												1.033	1.025	1.019	1.013	1.007
84.50	84.99													1.028	1.022	1.016	1.010

[1] Factors applicable to higher or lower sucrose and purity of the normal juice than shown in this table shall be determined by the same method of calculation used to compute the factors specified and shall be furnished by the State Office upon request.

raw sugar by a processor in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for such sugarcane may be made as mutually agreed upon between the producer and the processor subject to written approval by the State office: *Provided*, That the payment for each ton of net sugarcane shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugarcane, determined on the basis of the seasons' average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per gross ton of sugarcane for processing and less the actual costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting such sugarcane.

(e) *Molasses payment.* The processor shall pay an amount equal to the product of 7.0 gallons times one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents for each ton of net sugarcane processed except for (1) salvage sugarcane where settlement is based on the so-called "Java Formula"; (2) frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity; and (3) sugarcane damaged by a general freeze which is tolled by the processor and settlement is based on the net proceeds from the sugar and molasses recovered from such cane. The average price of blackstrap molase shall be the weekly average price or the season's average price as elected by the processor in writing to the State Office not later than Nov. 1, 1965, and such pricing basis shall be used in settlement for all molasses from 1965-crop sugarcane.

(f) *Hoisting, weighing, and transportation.* The price for sugarcane

established by this section shall be applicable to sugarcane delivered by the producer (1) to a hoist for loading into the conveyance for transportation to the mill, or (2) from the farm directly to the mill. With respect to sugarcane delivered to a hoist, the costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting sugarcane from the hoist to the mill shall be paid by the processor or the processor shall make allowances to the producer for performing such services, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to sugarcane of the 1964 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make hauling allowances to producers in excess of the rates charged by a contract or commercial carrier or the rates which such carrier would have charged for performing such service. With respect to sugarcane delivered directly from the farm to the mill the processor shall pay the cost of transportation or shall make an allowance to the producer for performing such service, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1964 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make an allowance to the producer for hauling sugarcane directly from the farm to the mill at rates in excess of 30 cents per ton for distances of one mile or less, 40 cents per ton for distances of 1.1 to 2 miles, plus 5 cents per ton for each mile or fraction thereof in excess of 2 miles: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations between the processor and the producer, any change to be approved in writing by the State office upon a determination by the State committee that the change results in allowances which are fair and reasonable.

(g) *Mutual plan for improving harvesting and delivery.* If a processor and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor mutually agree upon a plan for improving harvesting and delivery operations, the processor may deduct from the price per ton of sugarcane an amount equal to one-half of the per ton cost of such plan. Such deduction may not be made until the plan has the written approval of the State office and it has been determined by the State committee that the plan is fair and reasonable.

(h) *Toll agreements.* The rate for processing sugarcane produced by a processor and processed under a toll agreement by another processor shall be the rate they agree upon.

(j) *Subterfuge.* The processor shall not reduce the returns to the producer below those determined in accordance with the requirements of this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

Excerpts From The Statement of Bases and Considerations

(c) *1965 price determination.* This determination continues the provisions of the 1964 crop determination, except that the basic price per ton of standard sugarcane is decreased from $1.06 to $1.05 for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar; the period for determining the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses is from October 1, 1965, through April 28, 1966; a third alternative basis for determining the average price of raw sugar on which payments for sugarcane are based is provided; and the molasses payment to producers is to be based on 7.0 gallons of blackstrap molasses per ton of sugarcane, instead of 6.8 gallons, reflecting the most recent 5-year average recovery.

Consideration has been given to the testimony presented at the public hearing and to other pertinent information. The comparative returns, costs, and profits of producing and processing sugarcane in Louisiana, obtained through field survey for recent crops have been recast in terms

(Continued on next page)

of prospective price and production conditions for the 1965 crop. In recasting producing and processing returns and costs for the 1965 crop, consideration has been given to all factors that would affect such returns and costs with special attention to hurricance damage, possible changes in storage costs for raw sugar, and the effect of price discounts on raw sugar returns. Analysis of these data indicates that the provisions of this determination will provide an equitable sharing of total returns between producers and processors based on their sharing of total costs.

The period specified for determining the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses upon which payments for sugarcane are based, follows the recommendation of the Grower-Processor Committee and the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation. In view of current marketing allotments, it is believed that the period recommended will be equitable.

Prior determinations have provided two pricing bases, the season's average price, and the weekly average price, for determining payments for standard sugarcane. The recommendation of the Grower-Processor Committee for a third alternative pricing base has been adopted, but on a modified basis.

This determination provides that the "delivered average price" be determined by calculating the simple average of the daily price of raw sugar for two separate periods—one period from October 1 through December 31, 1965, and the other period from January 1 through April 28, 1966. The two averages then to be weighted as follows: The average price for the period October 1 through December 31, 1965 weighted by the amount of 1965-crop sugar marketed under the processor's 1965 marketing allotment, and the average price for the period January 1 through April 28, 1966, weighted by the remainder of the 1965-crop sugar that was not marketed under the 1965 marketing allotment. It is believed that this method of determining the delivered average price will provide an alternative raw sugar pricing basis substantially as equitable as the method proposed by the Grower-Processor Committee, and will avoid most of the detailed documentation that would be necessary to demonstrate compliance.

Processors are required to inform the State office in writing within 10 days after publication of this section in the Federal Register the pricing basis the processor elects, i.e., weekly, season, or delivered average price for raw sugar and the weekly or season's average price for molasses. Processors are also required to use the periods elected for the entire crop.

On the basis of an examination of all pertinent factors, the provisions of this determination are deemed to be fair and reasonable.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing determination will effectuate the price provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. (Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U.S.C. Sup. 1131, as amended).

Effective date. This determination shall become effective on Oct. 22, 1965, and is applicable to the 1965 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.

Signed at Washington, D. C. on: Oct. 18, 1965.

/s/ John A. Schnittker
Acting Secretary

OVERSEER WANTED for large South Louisiana sugar cane plantation, starting in January. Write c/o *The Sugar Bulletin* giving age, education and experience.

1965 WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on July 15, 1965, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.12 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana.*

(a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in production, cultivation, or harvesting work shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates required by existing legal obligations, regardless of whether those obligations resulted from an agreement (such as a labor union agreement) or were created by State or Federal legislative action, or at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, whichever is higher but not less than the following:

(i) *For work performed on a time basis:*

Class of Worker or Operation

	Rate Per Hour
Harvest Work	
Harvest and loader operators	$1.10
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators	1.05
Hand cutters, and scrappers behind loaders	.95
All other harvesting workers	.90
Production and Cultivation Work	
	Rate Per Hour
Tractor drivers	$1.00
All other production and cultivation workers	.90

(ii) *Workers between 14 and 16 years of age and handicapped workers when employed on a time basis.* For workers between 14 and 16 years of age (the act does not permit the employment of such workers for more than 8 hour per day without deduction from Sugar Act payments to the producer) and for workers certified by the Louisiana State Employment Service to be handicapped because of age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, and whose productive capacity is thereby impaired, the wage rate per hour shall be not less than 75 percent of the applicable hourly wage rate prescribed in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *For work performed on a piecework basis.* The piecework rate for any operation shall be as agreed upon between the producer and the worker: *Provided,* That the hourly rate of earnings of each worker employed on piecework during each pay period (such pay period not to be in excess of two weeks) shall average for the time worked at piecework rates during such pay period not less than the applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivisions (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as

(Continued on next page)

an assembly point or a tractor shed located on the farm, the time spent in transit from such place to the field and from the field to such place is compensable working time. Any time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to an assembly point located on the farm, or from a central recruiting point to the field, is not compensable working time.

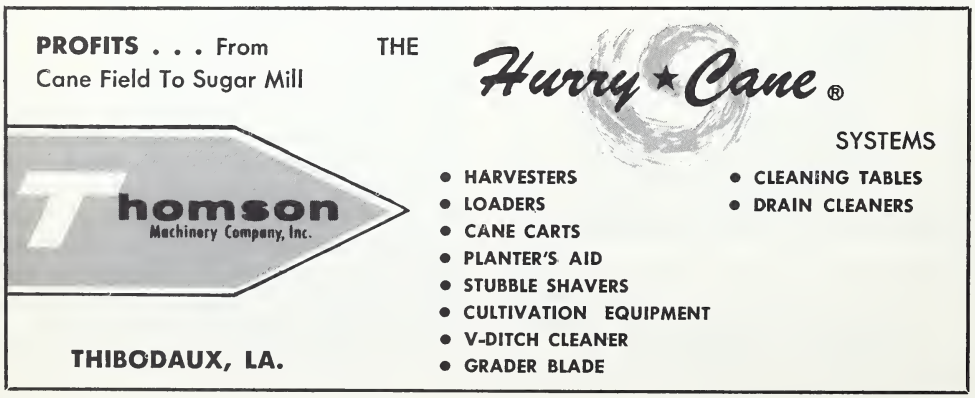
(3) *Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.* The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. However, the worker may be charged for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats required to discharge the work assignment.

(b) *Workers not covered.* The requirements of this section are not applicable to persons who voluntary perform work without pay in the production, cultivatino, or harvesting of sugarcane on the farm for a religious or eleemosynary institution or organization; inmates of a prison who work on a farm operated by the prison; truck drivers employed by a contractor engaged only in hauling sugarcane; members of a cooperative arrangement for exchange of labor; or to workers performing services which are indirectly connected with the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, including but not limited to mechanics, welders, and other maintenance workers and repairmen.

(c) *Evidence of compliance.* Each producer subject to the provisions of this section shall keep and preserve, for a period of two years following the date on which his application for Sugar Act payment is filed, such wage records as will fully demonstrate that each worker has been paid in full in accordance with the requirements of this section. The producer shall furnish upon request to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee such records and other evidence as may satisfy such committee that the requirements of this section have been met.

(d) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined in accordance with the requirements in this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(e) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this section may file a wage claim with the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee against the producer on whose farm



the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the local county ASCS office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the county office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The county ASC committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producer and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned. Appeals procedures are set forth and explained fully in Part 780, Chapter VII, C. F. R. (29 F.R. 8200).

(f) *Failure to pay all wages in full.* Notwithstanding the provisions of this section requiring that all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full for all such work as one of the conditions to be met by a producer for payment under the act, if the producer has failed to meet this condition but has met all other conditions, a portion of such payment representing the remainder after deducting from the payment the amount of accrued unpaid wages, may be disbursed to producer(s), upon a determination by the county committee (1) that the producer has made a full disclosure to the county committee or its representatives of any known failure to pay all workers on the farm wages in full as a condition for payment under the Sugar Act; and (2) that either (i) the failure to pay all workers their wages in full was caused by the financial inability of the producer; or (ii) the failure to pay all workers in full was caused by an inadvertent error or was not the fault of the producer or his agent, and the producer has used reasonable diligence to locate and to pay in full the wages due all such workers. If the county committee makes the determination as heretofore provided in this paragraph, such committee shall cause to be deducted from the payment for the farm the full amount of the unpaid wages which shall be paid promptly to each worker involved if he can be located, otherwise the amount due shall be held for his account, and the remainder of the payment for the farm, if any, shall be made to the producer. Except as provided above in this paragraph, the entire Sugar Act payment with respect to a farm shall be withheld from the producer, if upon investigation the county committee determines that all workers on the farm have not been paid in full the wages required to be paid for all work in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane on the farm, until such time as evidence required by the county ASC committee has been furnished to the committee establishing that all workers employed on the farm have been

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paid in full the wages earned by them. If payment has been made to the producer prior to the county committee's determination that all workers on the farm have not been paid in full, the producer shall be placed on the debt register for the total payment made until the county committee determines that all workers on the farm have been paid in full: *Provided*, That if the county committee determines that the producer did not pay all workers in full because of inadvertent error that was not discovered until after he signed the application for payment, the producer shall be placed on the debt register only for the total amount of the unpaid wages.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 47)

Senator Long amazed the members of the Senate and those in the galleries, during two days of debate, with his knowledge of the complex sugar bill, which contained many provisions other than the Louisiana quota increase.

"Senator Long was ably supported by Senator Allen Ellender, Congressman Hale Boggs, and Congressman Edwin Willis in getting Congress to enact the sugar legislation which was urgently needed by Louisiana cane growers and processors. There would have been no sugar bill this year if it had not been for the teamwork of these members of the Louisiana Congressional Delegation."

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 49)

move which finally resulted in the successful passing of the Act. Senator Smathers acted as floor leader and handled the conference report during the last few trying hours.

We do have a sugar bill which the President should sign perhaps this week. But it was passed as we predicted, in the last hour, of the last day of this session of the 89th Congress.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

1965 Mill Marketing Allotments

President Johnson signed the Sugar Bill on November 8th and it is now a law of the land. On November 9th, the Secretary of Agriculture announced an increase in the 1965 consumption estimate bringing the total to 9,911,783 short tons, raw value. The sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Louisiana and Florida) is now 1,100,000 tons.

Following close on the heels of the quota increase, the Department of Agriculture increased the 1965 marketing allotments for Louisiana and Florida mills to 1,084,000 tons. It will be noted that 16,000 tons of sugar has been held out to take care of "hardship" cases. A public hearing will be held in Washington on November 23rd to determine what mills, if any, have been put upon by the normal administration of the quota provision of the Sugar Act.

Printed below are the revised 1965 mill marketing allotments announced by the Department of Agriculture on November 9th. Sugar produced in 1964 and sold in 1965 must, of course, be charged to these allotments.

Albania Sugar Company	9,605
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	9,659
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	15,357
Billeaud Sugar Factory	10,162
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	8,790
Wm. T. Burton Ind., Inc.	7,512
Caire & Graugnard	5,871
Cajun Sugar Coop., Inc.	16,047
Caldwell Sugars Coop., Inc.	13,951
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	5,236
Columbia Sugar Company	7,726
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	6,977
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	13,467
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.	10,774
Erath Sugar Company, Ltd.	7,265
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	21,506
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	3,047
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	15,067
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,301
Iberia Sugar Coop, Inc.	18,406
Lafourche Sugar Coop., Inc.	17,653
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	12,566
Levert-St. John, Inc.	14,541
Louisa Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,032
Louisiana State Penitentiary	2,200
Louisiana State University	150
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	10,592
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	12,771
M. A. Patout & Sons, Ltd.	14,992
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	8,703
Reserve Sugar Company	3,735
Savoie Industries	13,447
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	17,331
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	13,608
South Coast Corporation	72,469
Southdown, Inc.	41,092
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	24,661
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	5,322
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	12,535
Vida Sugars, Inc.	5,536
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	9,068
Young's Industries, Inc.	7,844
Louisiana's Sub-Total	549,574
Atlantic Sugar Association	24,600
Florida Sugar Corp.	12,137
Glades Co. Sugar Gr. Coop.	37,482
Okeelanta Sugar Refy., Inc.	75,163
Osceola Farms Company	42,357
South Florida Sugar Co., Inc.	9,749
Sugarcane Grs. Coop. of Fla.	93,717
Talisman Sugar Corp.	23,711
United States Sugar Corp.	215,510
Florida Sub-Total	534,426
Total, All Mainland Cane	1,084,000

Hurricane Farm Relief

Low interest rate emergency loans and cancellation of portions of such loans are available under the new Southeastern Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 to eligible farmers having qualifying losses caused by

(Continued on page 70)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mexican Sugar Industry Tour
January 16, 1966

Again this year the American Sugar Cane League will sponsor a Sugar Cane Tour to another sugar cane industry. This year the tour will go out of the country and into the Old Mexico Sugar Industry. Preliminary plans are being made to leave from Thibodaux, Louisiana, on Sunday morning, January 16, 1966 and return on January 27, 1966. The tour will visit some very small as well as some very large sugar factories, a number of different field operations, and the Mexican Sugar Experimental Station.

The tour is being planned with the help of Mr. William Patout, Jr., Jeanerette Louisiana, Mr. A. Chenet of Xicotencatl Mexico, Dr. Alfonso Gonzalez Gallard of the Mexico Sugar Industry Experimental Station, and others in the Mexican Sugar Industry. Although some time will be spent at the Experiment Station, most of the time will be spent in the fields and the factories. This tour is planned to be practical and not highly technical. In addition to visiting cane fields and factories and events pertaining to the cane crop, the tour will take in other crops, several small industries, and other places of interest.

The tour will be by charter Greyhound Bus in the United States and by charter Transportes Del Norte while in Mexico (Agents and connections of Greyhound lines).

Present plans call for the Tour to start Sunday morning, January 16, 1966 from Thibodaux, Louisiana, at 7:00 a.m. with two pick-up stops at Franklin, Louisiana and at New Iberia, Louisiana. Routes and destinations for each day's travel have not yet been decided but details will be available well in advance of the trip.

The Mexico trip will last 12 days and will be twice as long as the trips to Florida have been. The cost of the tour, which will include transportation, hotel accommodations, admission fees to places of interest, and other small favors, will be one hundred and ninety dollars ($190). For those who have been on the League sponsored Florida tours, this trip will be handled very similarly to those trips with all arrangements being made for members.

In order to enter Mexico each member must have a Tourist Card. To get a Tourist Card, all that is necessary will be for you to send to the League office a copy of any one of the following: birth certificate, baptismal certificate, Army or Navy identification card, Army or Navy discharge papers, voting certificate, or passport. Any of the above will prove to the Mexican Tourist Bureau that you are a U. S. Citizen. The other item needed is a certification of vaccination against smallpox. This must be gotten from the Board of Health and it must be officially stamped. This is a free service and this certificate can be gotten at the Parish seat. Send this certificate to the League office with a note of your age, occupation, whether married or single, address, telephone number and your full name, *including your middle name.*

Those who are interested in going on the trip should let the League office know early. It takes time to make arrangements for such a trip.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Thanks for the Sugar Act

President Johnson signed into law the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 on Monday, November 8, but although the amendments have become a public law, it has not yet been assigned a number. So many bills have passed during the hectic rush to adjourn that it may take another week or so before the sugar law will have a number and can be printed.

U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sugar Policy Staff, headed by Tom Murphy, moved into high gear almost before the ink from President Johnson's pen was dry. First the estimate of 1965 requirements for the continental United States was increased by 611,783 tons to a total of 9,911,783 tons. This action by the government implements the increase in quotas provided by the new Sugar Act Amendments. The Mainland Cane area quota was increased by 205,000 tons, the domestic beet area quota by 375,000 tons, Hawaii, 8,783 tons and the Republic of the Philippines, 23,000 tons.

Next the Sugar Policy Staff revised 1965 marketing allotments for mainland sugar cane processors to enable them to immediately take advantage of the increased quotas provided by the recent amendments of the Sugar Act. Louisiana's portion of the revised allotments was 549,574 tons and Florida's 534,426 tons.

Under the new amendments, a mainland cane reserve of 16,000 tons was set aside for allocation at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to relieve hardship on the part of new producers.

Also set aside as a reserve was sugar cane acreage in an amount sufficient to yield not more than 16,000 short tons, raw value of sugar of each of the 1965 and 1966 crops. The allocation of this acreage would also be at the Secretary of Agriculture's discretion for the purpose of relieving hardship on the part of new growers.

The Sugar Policy Staff also announced hearings to begin in Washington, D. C. at 1:00 p.m., November 16, 1965 to hear views and recommendations of interested persons in connection with the allocation of the reserve acreage.

Another hearing will be announced soon, probably for November 23, to be held in Washington, D. C. for the purpose of obtaining views and recommendations of interested persons on the allocation of the 16,000 ton reserve to relieve hardship on the part of new producers.

In addition to the above mentioned actions effecting the Mainland Cane area, the Sugar Policy Staff also took similar action in behalf of beet producers and growers. Both beet and cane producers were loud in their praise of the Department's prompt action in making the additional quotas immediately available.

The domestic industry is deeply indebted to Undersecretary of Agriculture, John Schnittker, Tom Murphy, Director of the Sugar Policy Staff, his Deputy, Al Greenwood, General Counsel, John Bagwell, and Administrator, Horace Godfrey for their tireless efforts to obtain legislation. Those gentlemen were ably assisted by Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Mann and his staff.

MIGRATION AWAY FROM FARMING AREAS CONTINUES

Louisiana Sugar Producing Areas Exceeds the U. S. Rate

Manhours Required to Produce a Ton of Cane in Louisiana Has Dropped at a Faster Rate than Out-Migration—But Will This Continue?

By J. Nelson Fairbanks

Almost everyone is aware of the fact that the farm population in the U.S. has been declining for several years. Statistics from the Bureau of the Census show that the farm population, which remained fairly constant between 1900 and 1940, has declined sharply since 1940. In 1940 there were over 30 million people living on farms which represented about 23 per cent of the total U.S. population. In 1950 there were just over 23 million people living on farms. In 1960 the total rural-farm population had dropped to 13½ million people which represented only 7.5 per cent of the total population. During the 1950-60 period, man hours used in the production of the total farm output in the U.S. decreased even more than did farm population. Farm output per man hour, during this same period, increased by 89 per cent as total farm output rose by 23 per cent.

Even though complete census data are not available since 1960 on population shifts, the continued reduction in the number of workers employed on farms indicates that the trend that started in the early 1940's and was accelerated in the 1950's is continuing in the 1960's. Since total farm output has also continued to rise since 1960, and the number of workers employed on farms has continued to fall, the productivity per man hour has continued to increase.

How does the Louisiana sugar industry compare with the total U.S. farm picture with respect to its trends in population and labor productivity? To answer these questions, statistics for the 1950-1960 period (the latest period for which actual census data on population are available) are used.

From the standpoint of rural-farm population shifts, the Louisiana sugar producing area shows a greater loss rate than the United States as a whole. Table 1 shows the rural-farm population trends for the United States and for four Louisiana sugar producing parishes for the 1950-1960 period by white and nonwhite classifications. During this period the average rate of loss of rural-farm population for the four selected sugar producing parishes of Louisiana was 54 per cent compared to 42 per cent for the United States. Nonwhite population showed the highest percentage exodus from the farm for both the U.S. and the average for the four parishes. Only Avoyelles parish (which has diversified agriculture with sugarcane being only one of several major crops produced) showed a trend in the loss of rural-farm nonwhites less than that of whites.

Even though the shift in population away from the farm was, in general, of considerable magnitude during this latest 10 year period for which data are available, there were considerable differences in rates between and among areas, as is partially indicated by the figures in Table 1. There were even more fluctuations in net migration rates among the various age groups and also some variations in net migration rates according to sex. By looking at detailed migration statistics for the four selected parishes we can get a very good idea on just who is migrating out of the farming areas.

Table 2 gives a detailed breakdown

Table 1. Rural-Farm Population in 1950 and 1960 for Four Selected Louisiana Parishes and for the United States, by White and Nonwhite Classifications.[a]

Parish	White			Nonwhite			Total		
	1950 (Number)	1960 (Number)	% Change	1950 (Number)	1960 (Number)	% Change	1950 (Number)	1960 (Number)	% Change
Assumption	4,194	1,039	75	3,412	270	92	7,606	1,309	83
Avoyelles	12,500	7,255	42	4,835	3,386	30	17,335	10,641	39
Pointe Coupee	4,450	2,221	50	6,789	2,181	68	11,239	4,402	61
St. Martin	6,104	3,153	48	4,724	2,276	52	10,828	5,429	50
4-Parish Averages	27,248	13,668	50	19,760	8,113	59	47,008	21,781	54
	(Thous.)	(Thous.)		(Thous.)	(Thous.)		(Thous.)	(Thous.)	
United States	19,715	11,852	40	3,330	1,593	52	23,045	13,445	42

[a] The changes in rural-farm population from 1950 to 1960 are probably affected somewhat by the change in the Bureau of Census definition of "rural-farm" in 1960.

of migration numbers and rates by age groups, sex, and color for the four selected Louisiana parishes.[1] As can be seen in Table 2 all four parishes show migration losses in all categories and classifications shown. The nonwhite male between the ages of 25 and 34 years shows the highest average net migration rate of — 44.7 for the four parishes. This means that out of 100 nonwhite males living in these four parishes in 1950, only 55 were living there in 1960. This compares with a net migration rate of — 28.9 for white males of the same age grouping and only — 15.5 for all ages of the total population in these four parishes.[2] The difference between male and female migration rates are considerably less than those of age and color.

Although not shown in Table 1, the age groups below and above those shown had, in general, lower migration rates than the ages from 15 to 44 years. This is to be expected, especially for the older age groups, since the inclination to relocate and the opportunity for occupational changes are less than that for those in the age groups of primary employment.

From the standpoint of availability of labor to work on farms, it seems that the statistics indicate that if the trends shown in Table 2 continue, the potential for hiring workers from the 25-34 age grouping (especially nonwhites) is much less than for other age groups. However, this may not be completely true because the statistics do not indicate the total number in each age classification.

Labor Efficiency Increase Exceeded Population Losses

Labor efficiency on Louisiana cane farms has more than kept pace with out-migration from rural sugar cane producing parishes. From 1950 to 1960 there was a 43 per cent reduction in the labor required to produce a ton of sugar cane and a 49 per cent reduction in field labor required to produce a ton of raw sugar. During the 3 year period of 1949-51 the average labor requirement per ton of cane produced in Louisiana was 7.09 hours. Ten years later (1959-61 average) this had been reduced to 4.07 hours. During this same ten year span, field labor required to produce a ton of sugar, raw value, was reduced from 91.1 hours to 46.7

The increase in labor efficiency

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Net Migration of the Population in Four Selected Louisiana Parishes, 1950-60, by Age, Sex, and Color.[a]

ASSUMPTION

Age (1960)	Total	Male	Female	White Male	Nonwhite Male
		Net Migration			
All Ages	-2788	-1278	-1510	-547	-731
15-24	-1093	-468	-625	-255	-213
25-34	-763	-387	-376	-146	-241
35-44	-233	-110	-123	-43	-67
		Migration Rate (% of 1950 Population)			
All Ages	-13.3	-12.4	-14.2	-9.3	-16.6
15-24	-28.4	-25.1	-31.5	-24.9	-33.5
25-34	-29.5	-30.3	-28.7	-19.3	-45.9
35-44	-10.9	-10.5	-11.3	-6.1	-18.0

AVOYELLES

Age (1960)	Total	Male	Female	White Male	Nonwhite Male
		Net Migration			
All Ages	-7802	-3909	-3893	-2575	-1334
15-24	-2973	-1432	-1541	-1092	-340
25-34	-2149	-1125	-1024	-715	-410
35-44	-754	-433	-321	-341	-92
		Migration Rate (% of 1950 population)			
All Ages	-17.1	-17.3	-16.9	-15.9	-20.7
15-24	-36.5	-35.3	-37.9	-38.3	-28.1
25-34	-36.1	-38.6	-33.8	-34.6	-48.2
35-44	-14.9	-17.4	-12.5	-17.4	-17.6

during this period, primarily a result of increased mechanization, is a significant achievement but it has not been brought about solely by the reduction in the use of total labor. Higher yields of cane per acre and higher yields of sugar per ton of cane resulting from better management, improved varieties, greater use of chemicals, etc., have contributed very significantly to the Louisiana sugar industry's advancements in labor efficiency. This causes two questions to arise: (1) Has the reduction in numbers of laborers caused our industry to become more efficient in order to survive, or (2) are we making more efficient use of labor for other reasons and thereby contributing to the migration of the population from the farm to the city?

It would seem reasonable to assume that possibly both of these questions could be answered in the affirmative. Even though the sugar industry may have been forced to substitute more mechanization because of the lack of labor and as a result has improved its efficiency, there are many other important factors that have and are contributing to this improvement in efficiency. Likewise, there are many factors other than improvements in farm efficiency that are probably responsible for people moving away from the farm.

At any rate, advancements in

TABLE 2—Continued
POINTE COUPEE

Age (1960)	Total	Male	Female	White Male	Nonwhite Male
		Net Migration			
All Ages	-4834	-2403	-2431	-793	-1610
15-24	-1551	-745	-806	-309	-436
25-34	-1203	-620	-583	-244	-376
35-44	-409	-165	-244	-60	-105
		Migration Rate (% of 1950 population)			
All Ages	-17.6	-17.7	-17.5	-13.2	-21.4
15-24	-31.9	-30.9	-33.1	-31.1	-30.7
25-34	-35.7	-37.6	-33.9	-29.7	-45.6
35-44	-15.1	-12.9	-17.3	-8.5	-18.3

ST. MARTIN

Age (1960)	Total	Male	Female	White Male	Nonwhite Male
		Net Migration			
All Ages	-4396	-2341	-2055	-1225	-1116
15-24	-1404	-705	-699	-466	-239
25-34	-1321	-670	-651	-347	-323
35-44	-351	-189	-162	-86	-103
		Migration Rate (% of 1950 population)			
All Ages	-13.0	-13.9	-12.1	-11.9	-17.3
15-24	-23.0	-22.7	-23.2	-24.6	-19.8
25-34	-29.1	-30.5	-27.9	-25.2	-39.5
35-44	-10.0	-10.9	-9.1	-7.6	-16.8

technology on farms and population shifts seem to be somewhat interrelated regardless of which one may be the cause and which one the effect. We are particularly pleased that the statistics show, in general, that in rural-farm sugar cane producing parishes in Louisiana, labor efficiency on sugar cane farms and factories improved at a faster rate between 1950 and 1960 than the net loss of rural population. However, in the past two or three years there have been increasing signs of labor shortages for work in sugar cane production in some areas of Louisiana, which seem to indicate that there has been a reversal in the trends prevailing between 1950 and 1960. Therefore, the rate of increase in labor efficiency since 1960 is probably being exceeded by the rate of loss of labor. It will take a full scale effort on the part of the entire Louisiana sugar industry to assure that technology on the farm and in the factory advances at a fast enough rate to keep ahead of the loss of labor.

[1] Even though the statistics presented in Table 2 are not presented by economic classifications nor according to place of residence, the parishes for which statistics are given are predominantly rural-farm and, therefore, the data should give a fairly accurate indication of the trend in farm population for sugar cane producing areas of Louisiana.

[2] Net migration rates in Table 2 should not be confused with the rate of rural-farm population losses shown in Table 1. Although migration out of the parish is one of the major factors contributing to the loss of rural-farm population, shifts **within** the parish contribute very significantly to these changes which cause the rate of loss of rural-farm population shown in Table 1 to exceed the loss rates due to net migration (total for all ages) in Table 2.

TABLE 2—Continued

FOUR PARISH AVERAGES

Age (1960)	Total	Male	Female	White Male	Nonwhite Male
		Net Migration			
All Ages	-19820	-19931	-9889	-5140	-4791
15-24	-7021	-3350	-3671	-2122	-1228
25-34	-5436	-2802	-2634	-1452	-1350
35-44	-1747	-897	-850	-530	-367
		Migration Rate (% of 1950 population)			
All Ages	-15.5	-15.7	-15.3	-13.4	-19.3
15-24	-30.6	-29.3	-31.9	-31.4	-26.3
25-34	-33.0	-34.9	-31.3	-28.9	-44.7
35-44	-13.0	-13.7	-12.4	-11.8	-17.6

Source: Computed from data shown in the publication "Net Migration of the Population, 1950-60 by Age, Sex, and Color" Volume 1, Part 5, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture in Cooperation with Research Foundation, Oklahoma State University and Area Redevelopment Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce. (Data in this publication was obtained from 1950 and 1960 Census of Population and from National Vital Statistics Division of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

[a]Net migration estimates are residuals obtained for each parish by subtracting natural increase (births minus deaths) from the total change between 1950 and 1960 in resident population.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 63)

Hurricane Betsy. The cancellation loans apply to crops as well as to farm dwellings, other farm buildings, household furniture, livestock, farm equipment, or other farm property as distinguished from crops.

The following is what is called a "fact sheet" concerning loans by the Farmers Home Administration. It explains in detail who is qualified to receive the emergency financial assistance and was supplied to us by Mr. F. L. Spencer, State Director of the Farmers Home Administration.

Special Benefits for Farmers Having Qualifying Losses Caused By Hurricane Betsy

The Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 modified the Emergency loan program of the Farmers Home Administration in designated Hurricane Betsy areas, as follows:

A. A statutory eligibility requirement for Emergency loans is that an applicant must be unable to obtain credit from other sources. The new law *waives* this requirement until *January 1, 1967*, for applicants who have had qualifying losses resulting from damages caused by Hurricane Betsy.

B. Subject to certain eligibility requirements and requirements as to amounts, the new law authorizes the Farmers Home Administration to give eligible Emergency loan borrowers *principal cancellations* or *interest waivers* on that part of their *Emergency loans* in excess of $500 being made or already made to (1) *repair, restore,* or *replace* property in connection with which there have been *qualifying property losses,* or (2) *meet operating expenses* to continue normal farming operations in con-

DETERMINATION OF COMMERCIALLY RECOVERABLE SUGAR FOR THE 1965 CROP OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

Hundredweights of Sugar, Raw Value, Commercially Recoverable Per Net Ton of Sugarcane for Percentages of Sucrose in Normal Juice from 3.0% to 18% inclusive

% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane
3.0	0.095	8.1	0.927	13.2	1.872
3.1	0.108	8.2	0.945	13.3	1.890
3.2	0.120	8.3	0.964	13.4	1.908
3.3	0.133	8.4	0.982	13.5	1.926
3.4	0.146	8.5	1.001	13.6	1.944
3.5	0.159	8.6	1.020	13.7	1.962
3.6	0.172	8.7	1.038	13.8	1.980
3.7	0.184	8.8	1.057	13.9	1.998
3.8	0.197	8.9	1.075	14.0	2.016
3.9	0.210	9.0	1.094	14.1	2.034
4.0	0.223	9.1	1.113	14.2	2.051
4.1	0.236	9.2	1.132	14.3	2.069
4.2	0.248	9.3	1.151	14.4	2.087
4.3	0.261	9.4	1.170	14.5	2.104
4.4	0.274	9.5	1.189	14.6	2.122
4.5	0.287	9.6	1.209	14.7	2.140
4.6	0.300	9.7	1.228	14.8	2.158
4.7	0.312	9.8	1.247	14.9	2.175
4.8	0.325	9.9	1.266	15.0	2.193
4.9	0.338	10.0	1.285	15.1	2.211
5.0	0.351	10.1	1.304	15.2	2.228
5.1	0.364	10.2	1.322	15.3	2.246
5.2	0.376	10.3	1.341	15.4	2.263
5.3	0.389	10.4	1.359	15.5	2.281
5.4	0.402	10.5	1.378	15.6	2.299
5.5	0.415	10.6	1.397	15.7	2.316
5.6	0.428	10.7	1.415	15.8	2.334
5.7	0.440	10.8	1.434	15.9	2.351
5.8	0.453	10.9	1.452	16.0	2.369
5.9	0.466	11.0	1.471	16.1	2.387
6.0	0.479	11.1	1.489	16.2	2.404
6.1	0.497	11.2	1.507	16.3	2.422
6.2	0.515	11.3	1.526	16.4	2.439
6.3	0.533	11.4	1.544	16.5	2.457
6.4	0.551	11.5	1.562	16.6	2.475
6.5	0.569	11.6	1.580	16.7	2.492
6.6	0.588	11.7	1.598	16.8	2.510
6.7	0.606	11.8	1.617	16.9	2.527
6.8	0.624	11.9	1.635	17.0	2.545
6.9	0.642	12.0	1.653	17.1	2.563
7.0	0.660	12.1	1.671	17.2	2.580
7.1	0.685	12.2	1.690	17.3	2.598
7.2	0.709	12.3	1.708	17.4	2.615
7.3	0.734	12.4	1.726	17.5	2.633
7.4	0.759	12.5	1.744	17.6	2.651
7.5	0.784	12.6	1.763	17.7	2.668
7.6	0.809	12.7	1.781	17.8	2.686
7.7	0.833	12.8	1.799	17.9	2.703
7.8	0.858	12.9	1.818	18.0	2.721
7.9	0.883	13.0	1.836		
8.0	0.908	13.1	1.854		

nection with which there have been *qualifying crop losses,* or (3) both.

The following questions and answers present a brief explanation about these benefits for Emergency loan borrowers:

1. *IN WHAT AMOUNTS MAY PRINCIPAL CANCELLATIONS OR INTEREST WAIVERS BE APPROVED?*

A *principal cancellation* or an *interest waiver* may be approved for

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Good Condition **$10,500**

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(½ yard capacity)
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an amount determined on the basis of an applicant's qualifying losses within a statutory maximum of not to exceed $1,800.

2. *CAN APROVED PRINCIPAL CANCELLATIONS OR INTEREST WAIVERS BE APPLIED TO OTHER TYPES OF FHA LOANS?*

The law requires that these benefits be applied only to *Emergency loans* made in connection with *qualifying losses*. Therefore, they may not be applied to any other type of FHA loan.

3. *WHAT ARE QUALIFYING LOSSES?*

These losses are of two types, as follows:

a. *Qualifying property losses* are losses, not fully compensated for by insurance or otherwise, resulting from damage to *farm dwellings*, other *farm buildings, household furniture, l i v e s t o c k, farm equipment*, or other *essential farm property* as distinguished from crops. The law requires specifically that such losses must have resulted from *flood, high water*, or *wind-driven water* caused by the hurricane. Losses resulting from damage to the described property by *wind* caused by Hurricane Betsy would not be qualifying.

b. *Qualifying crop losses* are losses to crops from *flood, wind*, or *rain* caused by Hurricane Betsy, which losses *could not* or *are not* and *will not be* compensated for otherwise.

4. *WHAT CERTIFICATIONS ARE REQUIRED BY AN APPLICANT?*

Applicants having qualifying losses are required to certify as to *their losses* and that *they need credit* to *continue their operations*, or to *repair, restore*, or *replace* damaged or destroyed property. These

required certifications are based on the legislative history of the law as expressed in reports by the Public Works Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Both reports use identical language in stating that "in order to qualify for the benefits of this section, applicants will establish that they suffered the losses described and that they have a need for credit to continue their operations and restore damage."

5. *WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PRINCIPAL CREDIT OR INTEREST WAIVER?*

An applicant is required to furnish complete information about his *property losses* and his *crop losses*. He is also required to furnish complete information about any compensation, as insurance or otherwise, already received or yet to be received because of his losses. Delays in processing loans will be avoided if applicants will develop the required information before they call at the FHA office to make an application.

6. *WHO MAKES THE CHOICE BETWEEN A PRINCIPAL CANCELLATION OR AN INTEREST WAIVER?*

The law provides that this will be at the borrower's option. Therefore, in order to be considered, an applicant or a borrower must exercise this option and apply for the benefit of his choice.

7. *CAN ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY LOANS BE MADE AFTER JANUARY 1, 1967, WITHOUT REGARD TO ABILITY TO OBTAIN CREDIT FROM OTHER SOURCES?*

The new law expires January 1, 1967. Thereafter, Emergency loans will not be made to applicants who are then able to obtain credit from other sources, regardless of whether they are still indebted for Emergency loans.

8. *WHERE ARE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED?*

At the local offices of the Farmers Home Administration.

Editor's Note:

Local Farmers Home Administration Offices are located at present in the Court House, Gretna, La. the Agricultural Building, Thibodaux, La., the Court House, Baton Rouge, La., the Court House, Port Allen, La. and the Court House, New Roads, La.

The address of the main State Office of the Farmers Home Administration, where Mr. L. F. Spencer, the State Director has his headquarters, is 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, La.

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INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Ray Ricaud

Born on October 10, 1930 and reared on a farm in Avoyelles Parish near Moreauville, Louisiana. He was graduated from Moreauville High School in 1948 and received the Bachelor of Science degree in Agronomy at Louisiana State University in 1953. After two years in the U. S.

Air Force, he was honorably discharged as a First Lieutenant.

He entered graduate school in 1955 and received the Master of Science degree in Agronomy in 1957. He worked in the Soil Testing Laboratory while in graduate school and was appointed Instructor in Agronomy in 1958. In 1961, he transferred to the Soil Fertility Project with sugar cane. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in soil fertility in 1964 and is presently Assistant Professor in the Department of Agronomy, Louisiana State University.

He is working on soil fertility problems and the chemical characterization of major soil types as related to the production of sugar cane in Louisiana.

William H. Carter

Professor, Agricultural Engineering Department.

William H. Carter joined the Agricultural Engineering staff in 1936. His particular field of interest and specialization is Power and Machinery. He teaches several Agricultural Engineering courses and assists with

the Agricultural Engineering Graduate Program. This past year he was faculty advisor to the L.S.U. student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

His research began with the development of a narrow rotary tiller for the mulch planting of corn. This machine was later found to be effective in destroying sugar cane stubble and lead to the increased use of rotary tillage in sugar cane culture. Mr. Carter developed a machine to cut quarter drains, which was mounted at the rear of a wheel type tractor. He has assisted with the sugar cane short course sponsored by the L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

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THE
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

FLASH — New Orleans, December 30, 1965

In its meeting today, the Executive Committee of the League went on record as urging all haulers of sugar cane, in order to avoid unnecessary incidents, to exercise extreme caution in loading their trucks and operating them on the public highways.

Hurricane Crop-Loss Loans from FHA Clarified

In the November 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*, we published a "fact sheet" concerning loans that could be made to farmers, who had qualifying losses to property and crops as a result of Hurricane Betsy, by the Farmers Home Administration.

Some questions were raised which were not completely spelled out in the "fact sheet" and as a result we have received FHA's answers to these questions.

Q. What is the maximum loan that can be made by FHA for crop losses under the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965, and what interest rate would apply

A. There is no statutory maximum loan for crop losses and all loans under this Act are made with 3 percent interest rates. The amount of each individual loan is also not restricted to the actual crop loss that the farmer suffered as a result of Hurricane Betsy. Production loans will be made for the 1966 crop on the basis of each individual farmers needs to plant, cultivate and produce that crop and may not be completely based on crop losses suffered during the 1965 crop.

Mr. Ira L. McGehee, Chief, Operating and Emergency Loans, State FHA office, explained, however, that the other standing procedures and conditions, under which general FHA loans are made, in addition to the new criteria, must also be met. These include such things as ability to repay, soundness of the operation, etc.

So, as we understand it, if a farmer suffered 1965 crop losses, as a result of Hurricane Betsy, he can apply and receive, provided he meets the other provisions of the Act, a 3 per cent loan sufficiently large to plant, cultivate and produce his 1966 crop. This 3 per cent loan can be made even though the farmer is in a position to borrow from other sources.

Q. How is the amount of the principal cancellation of a loan made under the Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 determined?

A. The statutory maximum principal or interest waiver is $1,800.00 per individual loan. The principal cancellation is based on the lower of (1) the amount of the actual loss or (2) the amount of the approved loan. In order to receive the $1,800.00 maximum cancellation of principal, a farmer must have suffered a loss of at least $3,100.00. Principal cancellations on loans made where the losses are less than $3,100.00 are to be based on a formula that will adjust the amount of cancellation downward in proportion with the loss.

The Farmers Home Administration is planning to increase the staff of their offices to be able to speed up handling and processing of applications. In addition, temporary FHA offices will be set up in the County Agents offices in Convent and possible Edgard, Louisiana to handle applications in these areas. Sugar cane farmers who have crop damages resulting from Hurricane Betsy and who need to borrow money to produce the 1966 crop should contact the FHA office in their area after having determined losses following the harvest.

Editors note: We are indebted to Nelson Fairbanks, the League's Economist, for this report.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Reports

As of November 29 there has been no freezing temperature reported anywhere in the Louisiana Sugar belt and, with the exception of one light frost which did very little leaf burning to the 1965 planted cane, the crop is still very green.

The speed of the harvest of this crop has improved over the past two weeks but the crop is still being delivered to factories at a reduced rate as compared to a normal year. In fact, recently released Government figures show total tons of cane grown as of November 19, 1965 was less by over 700,000 tons than the tonnage ground for the same period in 1964.

Many mills are still not receiving enough cane to grind for 24 hours a day, and many mills which are operating 24 hours a day are operating at reduced grinding rates. It should also be pointed out that a few reports from factory operators have shown that deliveries are normal and enough cane is being received for full speed factory operation but these are the exceptions.

Sucrose is good. Many daily reports show sucrose is in the high 12's or low 13's. Purity of juice is not correspondingly good but it is not bad. Mill operators all over the belt report that recoveries of sugar are low and not in line with the indicated quality of juice.

Reports from growers, in general, still show that cane is light in weight. Only a few growers are indicating any real increase in plant cane weight over stubble cane weight. The writer still believes, however, that an increase in cane weight will be realized as more plant cane is harvested.

Reports on completion dates for the crop vary from mill to mill. Many reports indicate between December 20 and 26 as a completion time. A few reports show January 3 to 5 as a finishing date.

Growers who have fallen behind in cane deliveries should begin making plans to engage the services of other growers who have completed their harvest, or to rent their equipment. December is usually the period of both wet and freezing weather. Everything should be done to get the crop in as early as possible. To lose cane to a freeze after the damages caused by the hurricanes would be a "revolting situation". There is nothing more useless than frozen cane left standing in the field after all mills have stopped grinding.

Although most growers have already harvested all their cane from the low and poorly drained areas there is still some cane left on this type soil. Harvesting cane on this type soil is extremely costly during wet periods and it is always at a very slow pace. It should also be pointed out that bottoms and low areas are usually hurt more severely during period of hard freezes and therefore cane should be cut from these areas early as an insurance against cold damage. In case of freezes growers are reminded to check fields carefully and deliver first the cane that is more severely damaged. The best way to determine damage is to split the stalk lengthwise to examine the extent of damage. The extent of damage can be observed by the distance from the top of the stalk that the inside of the stalk is water soaked from cell rupture.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

U. S. D. A. In Reverse

Hearing Room 2W in the Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture on two recent occasions closely resembled an old fashioned slaughter house where the blood could run freely and in any direction. In that room, spokesmen for mainland cane area growers and processors, without fear or favor bloodied the government witness and themselves. The hearings on proportionate share acreage for 1965 and 1966 and marketing allotments for the same years were the first such hearings to be held under the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965.

Hearings held under the first Sugar Act were regarded by the industry as more or less perfunctory because it always seemed that the government had decided upon its action in the matter before the hearing was ever held. This, of course, was pure conjecture but it always seemed that the government had the answer before the question was asked.

Then came a long period when the government appeared to very carefully consider the testimony presented at the hearings and in many cases actually adopted the recommendations made by a majority of the industry. Consequently, it was a tremendous shock to most of those who attended the recent hearings in Washington when the government announced its position at the beginning of the hearing. That position as stated by the government witness, said in no uncertain terms that the government intended to allot acreage and marketing allotments in accordance with the notorious "Morrison Amendment". That amendment, among other things, would have legalized flagrant violations of the law by two individuals. It was vigorously opposed by a great majority of sugar producers in Louisiana and Florida who regarded it as a reflection on the integrity of the most effective Agricultural Acts ever passed by the Congress.

Although the Morrison Amendment was defeated in the Senate and modified in the conference to such an extent that the statute, P. L. 89-331, makes it crystal clear that growers and processors can obtain relief from certain hardships only at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the government announced that it intended to make such relief allocations in accordance with the emasculated "Morrison Amendment".

The government's announcement was all the more astounding because Undersecretary of Agriculture, John Schnittker and other members of the Sugar Policy Staff of the Department of Agriculture and Assistant Secretary of State, Thomas Mann, testified at the hearings that the government strongly opposed the so-called "Morrison Amendment".

The Sixty-Four Million Dollar Question is: "What caused U.S.D.A. officials to completely reverse their position"?

New Landlord

After more than 40 years in the Union Trust Building, the Washington Headquarters of the League have been moved to: Suite 309, The Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009. The new telephone number is 483-6565. "We are now high on the hill so come up and see us sometime."

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GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTROL OF ROTTBOELLA EXALATATA L.f., A NEW WEED IN SUGARCANE

By Rex W. Millhollon[1]

Rottboellia exaltata L.f., a native of tropical Asia was first introduced into the United States at Miami, Florida (1). The date and manner of introduction into Louisiana is obscure, but according to Stanley Angelle, County Agent, it was first observed in St. Martin Parish along a railroad track near Ruth, Louisiana after a local flood in 1927. By 1951, it had spread into several sugarcane fields and was becoming a serious weed pest. At that time, Dr. Clair A. Brown, Professor of Botany, Louisiana State University, identified the weed as *Rottboellia exaltata.*

In Louisiana the weed is known as Raoul grass. In Australia where it has also been found in sugarcane it is called itch grass (2).

Raoul grass is found in the sugarcane of at least four Louisiana parishes. Approximate infestation is as follows: St. Martin, 20%; Terrebonne, 5%; Iberia and Lafourche, 3%; and Pointe Coupee, less than 1%. Its spread can be attributed to the dissemination of seed by floods, birds, and tractor implements.

Raoul grass is a coarse branching annual that grows to a height of over 6 feet in Louisiana. Some other morphological characteristics are its pale-green color; short stiff hairs that cover the leaf sheaths; adventitious or prop roots that arise from the nodes near the base of the plant; cylindrical spike-like inflorescence that tapers toward the apex; and cylindrical seeds that mature and fall from the inflorescence in descending order from the apex downward (Figures 1 and 2).

Materials and Methods

Studies on Growth

Vegetative growth. In 1963, we disked a non-cropped area having a heavy population of Raoul grass seed, formed rows on six-foot centers, and fertilized the area with 100 lb/A/of nitrogen. Seed started germinating on August 4, and plants were thinned to one plant per 24 square inches. We selected 20 uniform plants, and measured growth weekly until November 4, 1963. Measurements were made from the base of the plant to the terminal joint or node on the main stem.

Seed production. We prepared the experimental site in the same manner, except that this experiment was initiated approximately 3 weeks earlier. We selected 7 plants for observation. Each inflorescence that formed was observed at 2-day intervals so that a record of the number of mature seed produced could be kept. At each observation, mature seed were dislodged by exerting a slight pressure on the seed at the apex of the inflorescence.

Germination. In the fall of 1963 and 1964, we planted freshly harvested seed, both hulled (bracts removed from the caryopsis) and unhulled, 1-inch deep in metal flats, then placed them in the greenhouse for germination. Seed collected in 1963 and stored for approximately 1 year were also included in the 1964 study. In 1963, we planted 30 each of the hulled and unhulled seed; in 1964, the number was increased to 60. Germination counts were made 3 weeks after planting.

Studies on Control

Evaluation of herbicides. Herbicides were evaluated for preemergence control of Raoul grass at Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, in 1962 and Houma, Louisiana, in 1964. Herbicides were applied preemergence to Raoul grass and postemergence to stubble sugarcane on February 27 in 1962 and March 31 in 1964. Treatments involving mixtures of TCA were repeated on May 10 in 1962, and May 12 in 1964. Dalapon was added

Table 1. Effect of hulling and age on germination of Raoul grass.

Date of experiment	Percentage germination			
	Freshly harvested seed		Year old seed	
	Hulled	Unhulled	Hulled	Unhulled
	percent	percent	percent	percent
1963	50	0	-	-
1964	92	35	80	62

to the TCA mixtures in the second application in both experiments because some seedling grass was present.

The soil type in both experiments was a silt loam. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with 4 replications. Plots were 3-rows wide and 30-feet long in 1962 and 1-row wide and 30-feet long in 1964. Herbicides were applied on a 36-inch band over the drill in a volume of 40 gallons of water per acre.

Herbicides were evaluated for post-emergence control at Houma, Louisiana, in 1964. Herbicides were applied to 3- to 4-inch grass in one experiment on April 21 and to 7- to 9-inch grass in an adjoining experiment on May 15. The experimental design in each case was a randomized complete block with 3 replications. Plots were 1-row wide and 30-feet long. Herbicides were applied in 60 gallons of water per acre. A .5 (v/v) percent blended surfactant (Colloidal X-77)[2] containing a mixture of alkylarylpolyoxethylene glycols, free fatty acids, and isopropanol was added to the spray solutions. Herbicides were evaluated 20 days after treatment.

Herbicides evaluated in these investigations were sodium salt of 2,3,6-trichloropenylacetic acid (fenac); 3-(3-4-dichlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea (diuron); 3-(*p*-chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea (monuron); 2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-*s*-triazine (simazine); 5-bromo-s-*sec*-butyl-6-methyluracil (bromacil); alkanolamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D); propylene glucol butyl ether esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (silvex); disodium methanearsonate (DSMA); sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid (TCA); and sodium salt of 2,2-dichloropropionate (delapon).

Rates of herbicides are stated in terms of a broadcast application of the acid equivalent when applicable, and when not applicable, in terms of the active ingredient. Rows were spaced on 72-inch centers; therefore, rates for band applications per acre of sugarcane would be proportionally less. For example the rate for a 24-inch band would be one-third of the broadcast rate.

Results and Discussion

Studies on Growth

Vegetative growth and seed production. The growth curve for Raoul grass and the pattern of seed production are both presented graphically in Figure 3. The data for the two graphs were obtained in different experiments, but growth-fruiting relations can be studied since both graphs refer to plants of the same age.

Five weeks after germination the growth rate accelerated rapidly and averaged 2.4 inches per day during the following 3 weeks. Approximately 10 weeks after germination the growth rate started to decline as plants approached maturity. The average height of the plants at the end of the experiment was 6.4 feet. Mature seed were produced when plants were approximately 26 inches tall; and seed production continued

(Continued on next page)

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Table 2. Comparison of herbicides in two experiments for the preemergence control of Raoul grass.

Herbicide	lb/A	Weed control rating at two dates	
		Before lay-by (May)	After lay-by (August
		percent	percent
1962 Experiment - Breaux Bridge, La. (applied 2/27/62)			
Diuron	4	63	55
Simazine	4	48	0
Fenac	4	73	63
Fenac	8	87	75
TCA-10.6 + 2,4-D	3 1/	67	85
1964 Experiment - Houma, La. (applied 3/31/64)			
Diuron	4	75	30
Monuron	4	81	48
Fenac	6	85	51
Bromacil	2	87	71
TCA-10.6 + silvex	3 2/	94	79

1/ A second application of a mixture of TCA-5.3 + dalapon-5.2 lb/A was applied postemergence to Raoul grass on 5/10/62 after weed ratings in May.

2/ A second application of a mixture of TCA-5.3 + silvex-3 + dalapon-2.6 lb/A was made on 5/12/64 after weed ratings in May.

at an increasing rate over an 11-week period until plants were killed by frost. Each plant produced an average of 606 seed during this period.

The extremely rapid growth of Raoul grass under cultivated conditions, and its production of a large number of seeds throughout the growing season, indicate that this plant is a potentially serious pest.

Germination. Removing the hull from Raoul grass seed increased germination considerably (Table 1). The hull appears to be especially important in blocking germination of freshly harvested seed. The hull may

Table 3. Comparison of herbicides for the postemergence control of Raoul grass in 1964.

Herbicide	lb/A	Weed control at two stages of growth: 3-4 inch	7-9 inch
		percent	percent
DSMA	2.3	85	88
DSMA	4.0	95	92
Dalapon	6.0	90	0
TCA-5.3 + dalapon - 5.2 + silvex - 3.0		96	0
TCA-10.6 + dalapon- 5.2 + silvex - 3.0		97	0
Diuron	2.4	90	0
Bromacil	1.8	95	13

act as a physical barrier to entrance of water, or it may contain a chemical inhibitor. Older seed are less dormant, possibly because of drying and deterioration of the hull. Decomposition of the hull would undoubtedly be more rapid in the field than in storage. These results indicate that many Raoul grass seed produced during a year will remain dormant until the following year or possibly longer.

Studies on Control

Mechanical control. In an experiment initiated on August 22, 1963, the top growth of Raoul grass was clipped at ground level when plants were 4, 9, 44, and 62 inches tall. In all cases plants were killed by these clippings; this indicated that hoeing before seeds are produced would be an effective control measure.

Chemical control. None of the preemergence herbicides controlled Raoul grass effectively (90 percent or better) for the entire growing season (Table 2). In 1962, fenac at 8 lb/A and the TCA-2,4-D-dalapon combination treatment gave the best seasonal control. In 1964, bromacil at 2 lb/A and the TCA-silvex-dalapon combination treatment gave the best seasonal control. In both experiments, dual applications of the TCA mixtures, which were actually a combination of pre- and postemergence applications, were one of the better herbicide treatments. However, the control with these treatments was only fair. Preemergence control was usually much better before lay-by than after. This was probably due to the heavy population of weed seed in the soil which produced several "flushes" of seedlings during the growing season.

When very young (3- to 4-inches tall) Raoul grass was easily controlled by most postemergence herbicides evaluated, but older plants (7- to 9-inches tall) were controlled only by the DSMA treatments (Table 3). The poor control of these older plants by

(Continued on next page)

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Figure 1. Young stool of Raoul grass showing general morphological characteristics.

TCA - silvex-dalapon mixtures was surprising and should be investigated further. Herbicides such as the TCA-silvex-dalapon combinations and bromacil are relatively effective for pre-emergence control as well as post-emergence control of small emerged grass. Both bromical and DSMA are experimental herbicides which have not been registered for use in sugarcane by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Suggestions for Control

Raoul grass is an annual and consequently should be easier to control than Johnsongrass [*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.]. On the other hand, Raoul grass is a prolific seed producer, and chemical control is only partially effective where the population of seed in the soil is abundant. Once Raoul grass is established in a sugarcane field, eradication is expensive. Growers having uninfested fields should learn to identify the

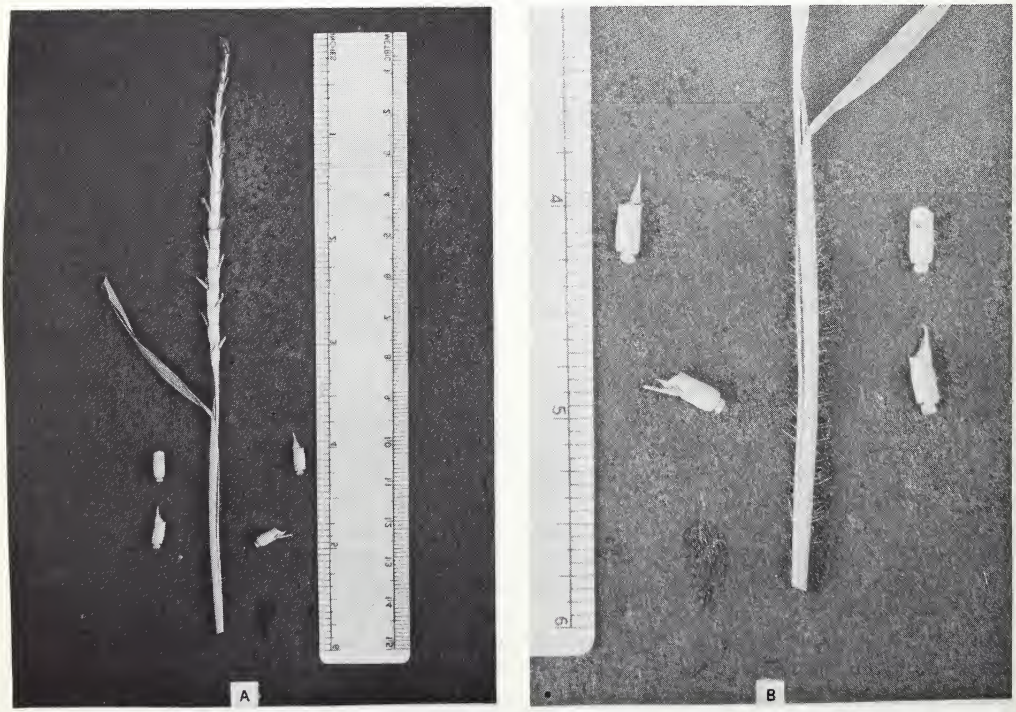

Figure 2. Influorescence and individual seed of Raoul grass (A); and enlargement showing individual seed and the stiff hairs on the leaf sheath (B).

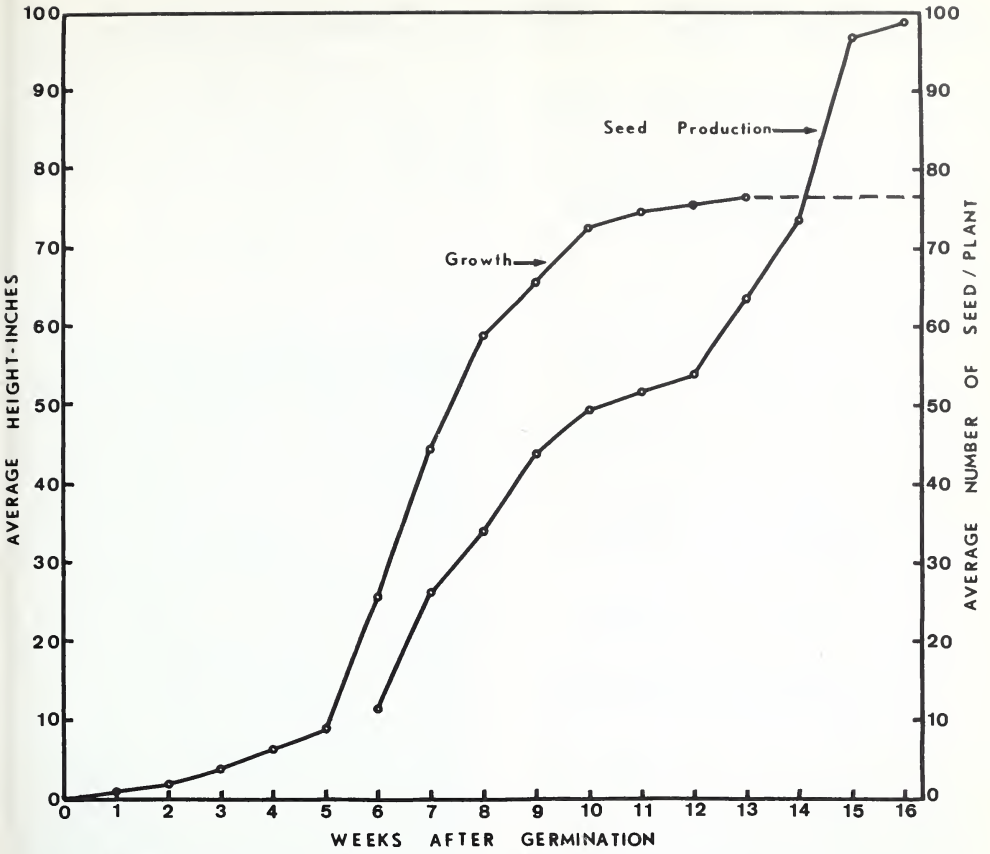
Seed Production
Growth
AVERAGE HEIGHT-INCHES
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SEED / PLANT
WEEKS AFTER GERMINATION
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Figure 3. Growth curve and fruiting behavior of Raoul grass.

weed and eradicate it as soon as it is found in or near sugarcane fields.

One of the first steps in controlling the weed is to reduce the population of seed in the soil. This can be done by fallow plowing before sugarcane is replanted, and by eradicating plants from ditchbanks and other non-cropped areas by chemical or mechanical means. Secondly, all newly planted sugarcane should be treated with a herbicide. These herbicide treatments should be supplemented with hand-hoeing during the growing season. This program should be continued into the stubble or ratoon crops.

Summary

Raoul grass (*Rottboellia exaltata* L.f.) grew to an average height of 6.4 feet in 13 weeks. During one period of development it averaged 2.4 inches of growth per day. Seed were produced continuously from the time plants were approximately 26 inches tall until frost. Most Raoul grass seed did not germinate immediately after maturity. Removal of the hull (enveloping bracts) increased germination considerably.

An application of a mixture of TCA and silvex in the spring followed in 6 weeks by a mixture of TCA, silvex and dalapon was one of the better herbicide treatments for seasonal control. However, no herbicide effectively controlled a heavy infestation of Raoul grass. Raoul grass seedlings 3- to 4-inches tall were effectively controlled by all postemergence herbicides evaluated, but DSMA was the only herbicide which effectively controlled seedlings 7- to 9-inches tall.

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A suggested program for the control of Raoul grass involved: (1) fallow plowing of land to be planted to sugarcane; (2) use of herbicides and hoeing to control the weed in sugarcane; and (3) eradication of plants growing on drainage ditches and other non-cropped areas.

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges the cooperation of the following: Mr. Rouby J. Matherne, Research Agronomist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for his help in initiating experiments in 1961; Mr. Allen Delahoussaye and Mr. Nolton Trahan for the land and its maintenance; County Agents who gave estimates of weed infestation in their parishes; Mr. Druis A. Bourg, Agricultural Research Technician, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for his assistance in conducting the research; and Amchem Products, Inc., Colloidal Products Corporation, The Dow Chemical Company, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, and Vineland Chemical Company for supplying the experimental herbicides.

[1] Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana, in cooperation with the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Mention of commercial materials is for identification only. It does not imply endorsement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture over similar materials not rejorted or not used.

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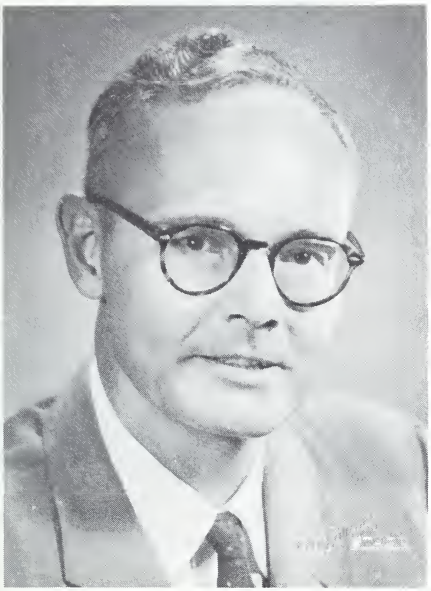
INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

John J. Seip

Superintendent, Audubon Sugar Factory, and Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, Louisiana State University. Technical Assistant to the Processor Segment of the Louisiana Grower-Processor Committee.



He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, and attended public schools in Allentown, Pennsylvania. B. S. Chemical Engineering (LSU class of 1941), M. S.—1947, Ph.D.—1962, Louisiana State University.

Served in the Field Artillery 1941-1946.

Chief Chemist, Valentine Sugars, Inc., Lockport, Louisiana, 1947-1949; Manager Sugar Equipment Division, Graver Tank and Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1949-1951; Process Engineer, Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, La., 1951-1959.

As Superintendent of the Audubon Sugar Factory, Dr. Seip has coordinated the instruction, research, and test programs at this factory, the only completely equipped factory in the world devoted entirely to teaching and research.

A key interest of his has been sugar cane sampling and payment, this being the basis of his dissertation "A Method of Determining Cane Quality for Cane Payment in Louisiana", and his current activities with the Grower-Processor Committee which has the responsibility for representing the Louisiana sugar cane industry in cane price contract negotiations with the USDA.

He is married to the former Carol Gandy and they have one son, John III. His father, John J. "Bill" Seip, worked on the design of the early clarification control and equipment system, and developed the Seip Clarifier.

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INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Norman I. James

Research Agronomist, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

Born August 5, 1931, Ackmen, Colorado.

Graduated Dolores County High, Dove Creek, Colorado, June, 1950.

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Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, Sept., 1952 - June, 1954.

U. S. Army, August, 1954 - May, 1956.

Colorado State University, Jan. 1957 - March, 1957. B. S. degree in Agronomy.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., June, 1957 - June, 1959. M. S. in Farm Crops.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., June, 1959 - Oct., 1961. Ph. D. in Farm Crops.

U. S. D. A. Cooperative Sugarcane Breeding Program in Puerto Rico, Oct., 1961 - February, 1963.

Extension Service—Grain Specialist, Rutgers University, Feb., 1963-Sept., 1964.

U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida—Sugarcane breeding, Sept., 1964 to present.

Leon J. Charpentier

Born March 28, 1910 in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Reared on sugarcane and cattle farm and graduated from local schools.

Began working at USDA Sugar Cane Research Station, Plant Path-

ology Department, Houma, Louisiana, October 1930.

Unskilled laborer, Bureau of Entomology—1931-37.

Agent, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—1937-39.

Field Aide, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—1939-43.

Entomologist (Plant Pests), Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—1943-61.

Research Entomologist, Entomology Research Division—1961-Present.

Leon has conducted studies on insect pests of sugarcane and cereal and forage crops in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas. His present research deals with the role of insects as vectors of sugarcane diseases, the sugarcane borer and its parasites, minute soil arthropods associated with root rots, wireworms, and the white-fringed beetle, which has recently become a serious pest of sugarcane in Alabama.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

Each year at this time, the League reminds its members of the opportunity to participate in the League sponsored Wholesale Life Insurance Plan.

As Christmas draws near, members might well consider additional Life Insurance as a gift to the family. It might mean a substantial portion of financial security, particularly for our younger members.

Contact the League Office for more information.

The Old Mule

The Old Mule has been getting a little shook up, or we should say "shook down" lately. Our market character has been pushed back fifteen points during the past fifteen days and he isn't very happy about it.

We have said it before, and we now repeat, in our book there is nothing as heart-rending as an unhappy Old Mule. With the parity price of sugar at 6.80 and the selling price for parity purposes at 6.70, we are wondering if there isn't something our friends of the WSBT can do to relieve this beastly melancholia.

This is an emergency. If the Old Mule cries much longer, his nose will get red and Santa Claus may mistake him for Rudolph and, if Santa does, we'er sunk for sure. With our old critter leading the way, that sleigh full of toys won't get past the Arctic Circle.

IT WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

AND ALL THROUGH THE YULE

NOT A CREATURE WAS STIRRING

ESPECIALLY NOT OUR OLD MULE!

This would be a revolting development. Santa Claus left at the post!

Have a Happy Christmas.

(A.W.D.)

Slips

Speaking of "revolting developments" it happened again in the December 1st issue of **The Sugar Bulletin.** In some manner, known only to the printer, the pictures of two of our scientist friends, side by side on page ninety, were switched. Leon J. Charpentier's picture was where Norman I. James' picture should have been and vice versa.

We are, of course, very sorry this error occurred. For hours on end we have been trying to figure out who would be the first to slug us, but both these gentlemen are nice looking people so there is really no ground for complaint there. We imagine Mr. Charpentier won't complain because we managed to turn the clock back about twenty years but, on the other hand, Dr. James surely won't mind having, at his

(Continued on page 105)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Mexico Trip Will Begin Monday, January 17, 1966

Plans for the Mexican Sugar Industry Tour are almost completed. A few minor details are still to be made. Below is a general schedule of events of the Tour. This schedule does not show specific places to be visited or specific night accommodations. At a later time each member who plans to go on the Tour will be mailed a more detailed schedule of the trip.

ITINERARY MEXICO TRIP

Monday 17	Leave Thibodaux	6:30 a.m.
	Lunch Houston	12:30 p.m.
	Arrive Laredo Texas for night	7:00 p.m.
Tuesday 18	Leave Laredo	6:30 a.m.
	Arrive Monterrey for snack	11:00 a.m.
	Leave Monterrey	11:30 a.m.
	Visit small sirup and sugar mills	12:00 noon
	Arrive Victoria to see Sisal Works	4:30 p.m.
	Leave Sisal plant	5:00 p.m.
	Arrive Mante for night	7:00 p.m.
Wednesday 19	Visit two mills Zicotenatl and El Mante and fields of both and spend night either at Mante or Valles.	
Thursday 20	Leave Mante or Valles at	6:30 a.m.
	Spend full day in travel to Mexico City with few stops of places of interest and arrive Mexico City	7:00 p.m.
Friday 21	Visit Market, Glass Blowing,	6:30 a.m.
	Cathedral and return Hotel	12:00 noon
	Visit University, Chapultapec Hill and St. John De Baptist Church	2:00 p.m.
	Return hotel at	4:00 p.m.
Saturday 22	Leave Hotel	7:00 a.m.
	Visit Our Lady of Guadalupe and Pyramids and return Hotel at	12:00 noon
	Afternoon free.	
Sunday 23	Morning free.	
	Afternoon Bull Fight.	
Monday 24	Leave Mexico City	7:00 a.m.
	Arrive Cuernavaca at	9:00 a.m.
	Visit Gardens, Palace and waterfall and depart for Zacatepec Sugar Mill and Fields	10:30 a.m.
	Arrive Zacatepec at	11:30 a.m.
	Visit field and factory and depart for lunch	1:30 p.m.
	Lunch at Quautla at	2:30 p.m.
	Depart for Puebla at	3:30 p.m.
	Arrive Puebla for night at	6:30 p.m.
Tuesday 25	Leave Puebla	6:30 a.m.
	Spend full day short stops and arrive Vera Cruz for night	4:00 p.m.
Wednesday 26	Leave Vera Cruz	6:30 a.m.
	See coffee, bananas, sugar cane—other crops and arrive Tampico for night	10:30 p.m.
Thursday 27	Leave Tampico at	7:00 a.m.
	Arrive Victoria for lunch	12:00 noon
	Leave Victoria for Corpus Christi	1:00 p.m.
	Arrive Corpus Christi	8:30 p.m.
Friday 28	Leave Corpus Christi at	6:30 a.m.
	Arrive Thibodaux at	5:30 p.m.

Those who plan to go on the trip can assist the writer by sending to this office, as early as possible, a copy of either one of the following: birth Certificate, Baptismal Certificate, army or navy identification card, army or navy discharge papers, voting certificate or a passport. Either of these items

(Continued on page 106)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Quiet On The Potomac

When Congress is not in session the Nation's Capital is usually a dull, depressed area crowded with huge government office buildings and government employees who go to work at nine o'clock in the morning and go home at five in the afternoon. The only excitement is in bucking traffic on the 20 or 30 miles of highways from the suburbs, where everyone seems to live, into and out of the city, which is almost deserted shortly after sundown.

The morning and evening traffic game is just about as thrilling and dangerous as the combats between the gladiators in the ancient Roman circus. To qualify as an expert in this game, you must have an unusual amount of intestinal fortitude and a corresponding lack of judgment. Indispensible equipment is a pair of dark eye glasses, a small but high-powered car and a shoe with a heavily leaded sole for your right foot so that the accelerator can be held to the floor without physical exertion. The game is to see how many times you can weave from one lane to another and not damage your own Volkswagon. You get bonus points if you can cause a three or four car crash when the fellow you dash in front of slams on his brakes to avoid hitting you and gets his rear end caved in for his faint-heartedness.

If it were not for this exciting traffic game, the humdrum existence would be almost unbelievable when all the Congressmen and Senators are absent on around-the-world inspection trips and the White House has been moved to Texas.

Recently, just as b o r e d o m reached its nth degree, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowden came to town and for a few brief hours enlivened the l o c a l s c e n e and brought joy to Washington hostesses.

The visiting royal couple brought so much joy and glamour not only to Washingtonians but Americans generally that it is hard to understand why a rich country like Great Britain begrudges the cost of their tour of the United States. Apparently the British don't realize that our country and our lives generally are woefully lacking in glamour as compared to theirs. They completely overlook the facts. The British, in addition to having Royalty, also have the Beatles, the Mogs, the Rocks and Liz Taylor.

Here in Washington, we have only t r a f f i c, interest rates and gall stones.

Our New Home

After more than forty years in downtown Washington where they burn soft coal, garbage and trash, we are now happily situated uptown in the nice, new Universal Building at 1825 Connecticut Ave., N. W. The furniture has been dusted off and p o l i s h e d, the rugs cleaned and soon the draperies will be back from the laundry. The coffee making facilities are vastly improved and the latch string is always outside the door of Suite 309.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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EXPERIMENTATIONS AND INNOVATIONS MAY LEAD TO FURTHER BREAKTHROUGHS IN LOUISIANA CANE HANDLING

by J. Nelson Fairbanks

In the September 15th issue we reported that several Louisiana factories were planning to make some changes with respect to hauling and handling a portion of their cane during the 1965-crop harvest. Also, it was pointed out that some factories that had previously shifted in part to some form of bulk handling were planning to continue to make changes that would reduce labor, lower costs, and generally contribute to greater efficiency in the field and in the factory yard.

Some of these operations have been carried out fully as planned, and others have been slightly modified. By way of a pictorial presentation some of these operations are here discussed.

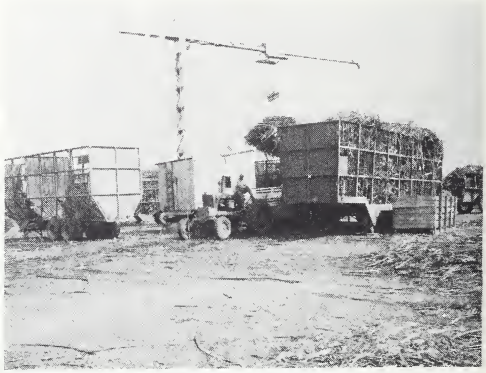
Lula Factory

Two new cane handling operations are being used at Lula Factory, Belle Rose, Louisiana this year: (1) night hauling from the heap row by chain-net wagons, and (2) a shuttle chain-net trailer hauling operation and partial storage of cane in trailers for night feeding.

With the trailer shuttle system, 3 truck-tractors, operated 12 hours per day, transfer 20 chain-net trailers back and forth from field derricks to the factory. Trailers are loaded and brought to the factory during the day only. They may be unloaded either at the time they arrive at the factory or they may be parked on the factory yard for unloading at night. Specially designed "landing gears" permit the trailers to be quickly hooked onto and unhooked from the truck-tractor which is equipped with a hydraulic fifth wheel. At the end of the day shift, all 20 trailers are filled with cane and parked at the factory yard for unloading during the night.

The parked trailers are moved from the factory yard to the dumping station as needed during the night by two of the same truck-tractors used during the day shift. When the trailers are emptied at night the two drivers return five of the trailers to each derrick and park them for loading the following morning.

Picture No. 1 shows Lula's trailers being loaded by a trolley type field



Picture No. 1

derrick. When the field derrick crew reports to work at 6:00 o'clock each morning the 5 empty trailers, which were returned during the night, are ready to be loaded. From then on during the day shift, when one of the three truck-tractors returns an empty trailer to be loaded, it picks up a full one and takes it to the factory. To unhook from an empty trailer and hook onto a full one normally requires about 2 minutes. Very little time is lost at either the field derrick or the factory yard.

The number of loads hauled per trailer per day depends on the distance from field derrick to factory. This year at Lula two field derricks, one 6 miles and the other 4 miles from the factory, load about 90 percent of the cane handled by this system. On the average, about 50 trailer loads are made per day, or about 2.5 loads per trailer per day.

Pat and Paul Cancienne, who designed and are operating this system, say that in order to increase the sys-

tem's efficiency about 35 trailers are needed instead of 20. By increasing the number of trailers to 35 they say that three truck-tractors would still do the job and the efficiency of the night shift would be increased. At present, they pointed out, the night shift completes its operation of dumping and returning part of the trailers to the field derricks three or four hours before the shift ends.

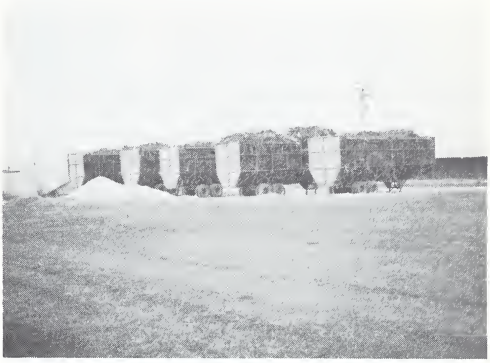
Picture No. 2 shows the dumping station at the factory unloading a chain-net trailer. The dumping apparatus is designed so that the vehicle is held rigidly in place as the cane is dumped. When the chain-net assembly has been hoisted and the cane is dumped, the assembly is automatically returned to its proper position on the trailer frame without any guidance from the operator. This feature is an improvement over some of the other chain-net dumping systems.

Picture No. 2

The determining factors of whether a trailer is dumped as it arrives at the factory or not, are the number of vehicles in line to be dumped and an empty trailer available for a return load. The number of trailers parked on the factory yard usually increases gradually throughout the daylight hours and by dark all 20 trailers are filled and parked at the factory. Picture No. 3 shows some of the trailers parked at the factory.

The other portion of Lula's shift to bulk handling of cane is through the use of field wagons (conventional wagons converted to chain-net) operating during the day and partially during the night. All chain-net wagons dump directly onto the feed table as they arrive at the factory. The dumping station shown in picture No. 2 handles both chain-net wagons and trailers, and will, assuming there is a sufficient amount of cane delivered by this method, adequately feed the factory.

Loading the wagons at night is made possible by using a field loader equipped with mercury vapor lights. Loader with mercury vapor lights is shown in picture No. 4. To make it more comfortable for tractor drivers operating at night during cold and rain, each tractor has been equipped with a semi-cab and windshield. These tractor units haul a relatively short distance to the factory at Lula and do not use public highways for either day or night hauling.



Picture No. 3

Scrapping behind the loader is also done at night. Lighting from the mercury vapor lights enables the scrapping operation to be continued as it is normally done during the day. The management at Lula is considering expanding night operations in future years to the point where a considerable portion of the cane for night feeding comes directly from the field.

St. James Factory

In conjunction with the side-dump operations begun at St. James during the 1964-crop, a system of storing cane in windrow stacks along the

(Continued on next page)

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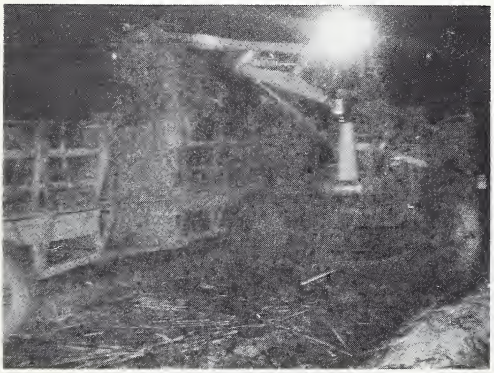
field roads or headlands for reloading into side-dump trailers, is being experimented with during the 1965-crop harvest.

The system is being undertaken to accomplish two major purposes which, if perfected, will reduce field and factory handling costs considerably. These purposes are to: (1) completely eliminate slings in the field for cane that has to be transferred to trailers for hauling to the factory, and (2) increase the hours daily during which cane can be dumped directly onto the feed table from side-dump trailers.



Picture No. 4

The system works basically as follows: Cane is loaded from the heap row by an ordinary grab type field loader into modified conventional wagons. These wagons have been lengthened and widened and have a partition across the center to permit cane to be loaded into a single-length stack with no lapping. Cane is loaded loose (no slings). The wagons transport the cane to an unloading site located in the field as near to the field loading area as possible. Unloading is performed by a hydraulic grab type machine mounted on a tractor, which takes the cane directly out of the wagon and stacks it into a windrow type pile. Picture No. 5 shows the unloader and pile of cane being made. The unloading site shown in the picture is a widened headland approximately 40 feet wide and 150 feet long. About 6 inches of shell were put on this area to facilitate unloading and loading during rainy weather.

After the windrow stack has been made during the day it can be hauled to the factory by the side-dump trailers at any time it is needed. At St. James this is usually done late in the day or at night until the entire stack or stacks are hauled. Cane is loaded into side-dump trailers from the storage pile by a hydraulic loader mounted on a truck-tractor. The factory owns and/or controls both the mobile hydraulic loader and the trailers.

Picture No. 5

Pictures No. 6 and No. 7 show the mobile hydraulic loader loading cane from the field windrow stack into a side-dump trailer. The cane is loaded by this method at the rate of about 1 ton per minute. The mobile loader is equipped with lights to permit night use.

Some Comments and Brief Analysis of These Systems

Under almost any system of hauling and handling cane there are always advantages and disadvantages and often these are determined by each individual situation. Although we have not completed a detailed cost analysis of any of the above systems, let's take a look to see what are the possible advantages and disadvantages and what changes might be possible to make one or both of these systems more suitable to other factories and growers.

Lula's system of shuttling trailers from field derricks to factory with partial storage for night dumping has

the following main advantages.

1. Low labor requirements. Five truck drivers (three on the day shift and two on the night shift) have been hauling and unloading about 700 tons of cane per day.

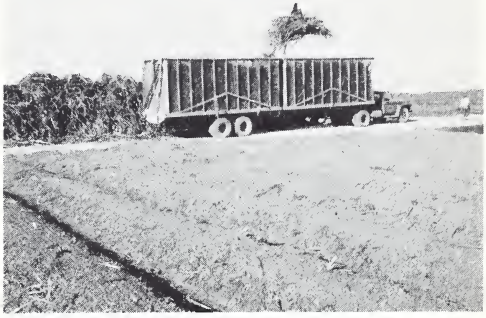
2. Greater utilization of truck-tractor and, therefore, lower investment cost per ton of cane hauled. The increased utilization of the truck-tractors is attributed to practically no lost time at field derricks or factory and because they are operated 24 hours per day.

handled per day. In addition, the cane should be fresher as it goes into the mill which contributes to higher sucrose and purity tests and greater sugar recoveries.

The disadvantage of the night hauling system seems to be that the operation would be limited to use in fields located where vehicles do not have to traverse public highways to get to the factory. This would seem necessary from a safety standpoint.

Storing cane in windrow stacks, as is being tried at St. James this har-

Picture No. 6



Picture No. 7

3. Eliminates storing the cane in a large pile and thereby eliminates double handling at the factory before the cane reaches the mill carrier.

The main area which this system at Lula does not show an improvement over the conventional system is that, under their present setup, slings in the field have not been eliminated. The plans at Lula are to make some changes after this year's harvest which will eliminate, if possible, the use of slings in the field and thereby reduce field labor requirements.

The economic advantages of Lula's system of hauling cane at night directly from heap row to the mill are quite obvious, especially since a bulk handling method requiring no slings is being used. By hauling at night the unit costs associated with the use of all items of equipment used in the operation including the field loader, tractors, wagons and factory dumping facilities, are reduced as a result of increasing the volume of cane

vest, offers the possibility of several advantages which could reduce the cost of handling cane both in the field and at the factory. First, the use of slings in the field are not required which reduces the labor needed at the field loader. Secondly, the unloading operation is performed by one man—the operator of the unloader. Thirdly, by hauling from the field stack in late afternoon and at night the volume of cane hauled per day by the truck-tractors and trailers is increased, thereby reducing the fixed costs per ton. Fourthly, the loading and unloading units are mobile and can be moved to storage sites located close to the field where the cane is being harvested. This prevents the necessity of having to make long hauls with the field tractors and wagon units and thus permits each unit to haul a greater quantity of cane per day.

Although a detailed cost analysis

(Continued on next page)

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INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Joseph L. Smilie

Joseph L. Smilie is an agricultural engineering specialist with the Louisiana State University Cooperative Extension Service in Baton Rouge. His work with sugar cane deals principally with application techniques of agricultural chemicals, especially herbicides, and includes working with all types of cane equipment, and the calibration of ground-type sprayers. He is a regular participant in the LSU Extension Service's sugar cane short course. Other cane work includes safety programs on proper operation of farm machinery, especially a wide-spread acceptance and usage of the Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem on cane vehicles and on other farm equipment throughout the state. He conducts tractor operator training sessions in order to teach drivers how to handle and maintain the machines.

In addition to cane work, Smilie assists cotton farmers with engineering problems related to cultivation, harvesting, and the application of herbicides. He supervises the state 4-H Club tractor project.

Smilie is a member of several professional organizations and has presented papers at numerous meetings. As a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, he presented a paper at that organization's annual national meeting on flame cultivation. He is on the group's farm machine management and chemical application committees.

He is a member of the Weed Society of America, a member of the organization's agricultural engineering committee, and is a participant in the Annual Southern Weed Conference.

He is also a past-president of the Louisiana Agricultural Engineers Association and the Baton Rouge chapter of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. He is currently secretary-treasurer of the Baton Rouge ASAE group.

A native of Bay Minette, Ala.

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has not been completed at this time, it appears that this type operation could be economically adapted to practically all size farming units. The unloader mounted on a tractor costs about $3,600 which is comparable to the cost of a field derrick. Even though there would be an additional cost of modifying the conventional wagons, it appears that the reduced costs resulting from completely eliminating the use of slings and by eliminating those workers previously needed to handle slings in the field and at the field derrick would outweigh the added investment costs.

From the standpoint of the factory, a shift to such a system would require an investment for the mobile hydraulic loading units only, provided some type of bulk trailers and the bulk unloading facilities at the factory were already being used. Assuming the operation could be perfected, the need for storing large amounts of cane at the factory for night feeding could, therefore, be eliminated. And factories considering shifting to a bulk handling system could do so without having to make large investment outlays for storage pits and bridge cranes.

It would appear that some of the features of the Lula system and some of the features of the St. James system could possibly be combined to make a system more economical than either is at the present time. However, as previously indicated, the economic advantages and disadvantages of a system usually depend on each individual situation and operation. Both of these systems, however, seem to be steps in the direction of reducing overall costs of hauling and handling cane. Only continued trial and error will improve either.

Smilie was graduated from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) in 1950 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering and received

a Master of Science degree in the same field from Louisiana State University in 1952.

Upon receipt of his MS, Smilie worked for the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station for two years. He was then employed by the Gotcher Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., for two years designing and developing farm machinery. From 1954 to 1955, he worked for Delta Tank Co., Baton Rouge, designing equipment for the storage and application of anhydrous ammonia.

Smilie joined the LSU Cooperative Extension Service as an assistant specialist in agricultural engineering in 1955. He became an associate specialist in 1958 and was elevated to the rank of specialist in 1962.

He is married to the former Estell Wallace of Mobile, Alabama, and has three children. They are Linda 11, Bob 9, and Clay 4.

Bascom A. Belcher

Research Agronomist, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Fla.

Born September 28, 1902 at Cairo, Georgia. Lived on field crops and livestock farm and attended local schools. He attended and graduated from the Second District A&M Prep School in 1921. He entered Emory University in 1924 and received the B. S. degree in biology in 1928 and

the M. S. degree in 1929. Attended summer sessions at Iowa State and at Cornell University.

He first affiliated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1921 as an agricultural aid and field assistant, was appointed assistant Agronomist and served as Superintendent of U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station at Cairo, Georgia from 1929 to 1942. During this period he conducted sugarcane variety tests at outfield stations in Florida and Mississippi.

On July 1, 1942 he entered the U. S. Army as first lieutenant and served through November 4, 1946. He

(Continued on next page)

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is now a Lt. Col. in the U. S. Army Reserves.

On separating from the Armed Forces in 1946 he returned to U.S.-D.A. and transferred to Canal Point as Associate Agronomist and Superintendent at the U. S. Sugarcane Breeding Station where he has been engaged to the present time. He relinquished the Superintendent's position in January, 1964 and continued his affiliation in the U.S.D.A. as research agronomist in charge of the World Reference Collection of Sugarcanes and has duty both at Beltsville, Maryland and at Canal Point.

James O. Ellis

Born April 11, 1937 in Heboon, Nebraska. Graduated from Aurora High School in 1955. Attended Hastings College 1955 - 56. Received B.S. Degree, Wildlife Management at Colorado State University in 1960.

Accumulated 8 months experience on Pheasant Research Project concerning land management practices and effects on populations with the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission during the summers prior to and after graduation.

Served in the U. S. Army for two years as a communications specialist in Germany.

Began employment with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (U. S. Dept. of Interior) in September of 1962 as Research Assistant on the Upland Game Pesticide Studies at the Denver Wildlife Research Center. Primarily associated with investigation of grouse, pheasant and waterfowl in relationship to grasshopper control and with mourning dove-fire ant problems until transfering to present position in October 1963.

Current title is that of Research Biologist at the Nutria Research Station in Houma, Louisiana, a field unit of the Denver Center. Duties involve development of methods to control nutria in agricultural areas with emphasis on population studies related to control proceedures.

PROFITS . . . From Cane Field To Sugar Mill THE

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Laron E. Golden

Born—April 20, 1920

B. S. — University of Arkansas, 1949

M. S.—L. S. U., 1951

Ph. D.—Army and Reserve, 1941 to date, Pvt. to Lt. Colonel.

Professional: Arkansas State A & M College 1949-1953; University of Houston, 1953-1958; L. S. U., 1958-to date.

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—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 95)

age, the knowledge that Mr. Charpentier has acquired through his experiences during the same period of time. Rationalizing this way brings us to the happy conclusion that perhaps if we apologize to both gentlemen, which we now do, they will forgive us. We hope so, anyway.

Sugar Manual Out

The 1965 Gilmore Louisiana and Florida Sugar Manual is off the press and being distributed by the Hauser-American Printing Co., from their headquarters at 441 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

The Manual, which is issued every two years, contains among other information, a list of all the Louisiana and Florida sugar mills and a description of the machinery in each mill. It is 174 pages in size and, as usual, is a very complete volume. The cost per copy is $10.00.

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IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 96)

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It is important to note that the date of departure has been changed from Sunday, January 16, 1966 to Monday, January 17, 1966. This change allows the group to be in Mexico City for church services and to see the Mexico City Bull Fight which only takes place on Sundays.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

. 44 — No. 7 JANUARY 1, 1966

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Committees

This issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* contains the index for Volumes Number 42 and 43 which cover the two years the League enjoyed the services of Andrew P. Gay as President. It also contains a list of the members of the standing committees of the League who have been appointed by Mr. Gay's successor, the League's recently elected President, William S. Chadwick.

President Chadwick has asked that we call special attention to his committee appointments. He knows, as every League President has known before him, that the secret of the League's success lies in the dedicated service of the members of these committees.

If, for any reason, anyone listed feels that he cannot serve on the committee to which he has been appointed, please advise the League office so that a worthy substitute may be selected.

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in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
J. Nelson Fairbanks, Economist

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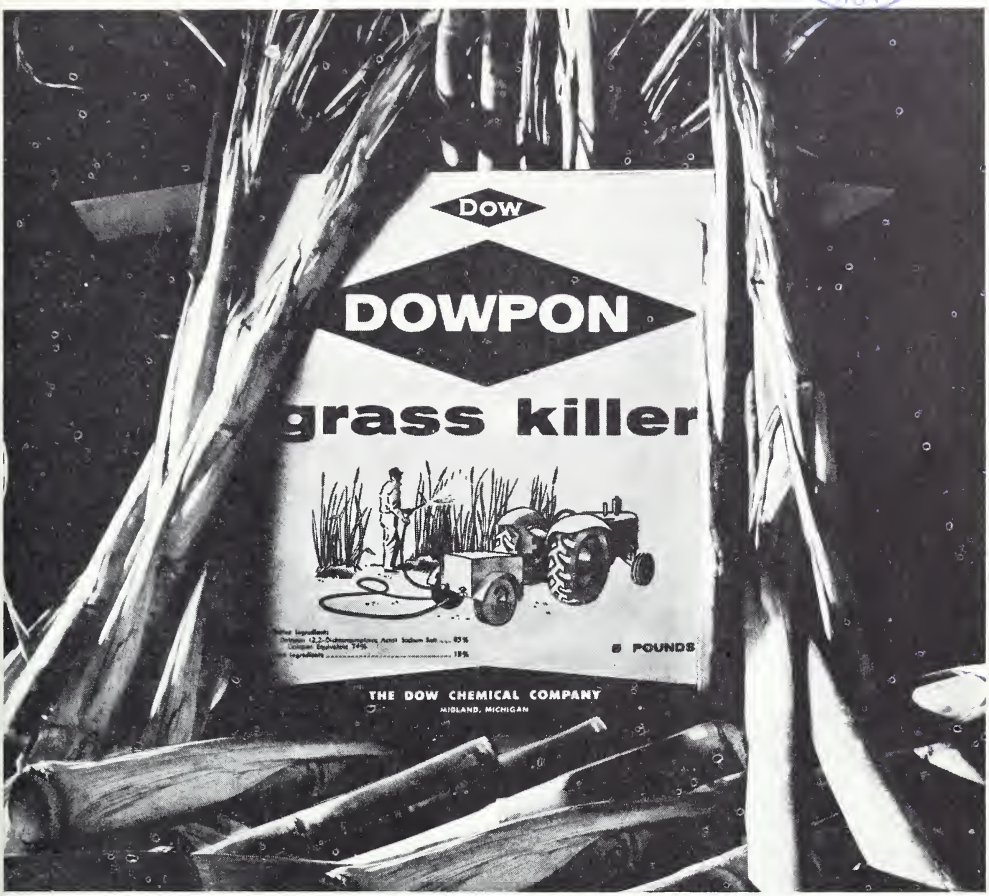

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crops Improving

Although a few growers and factories are still harvesting and processing the 1965 crop many growers are now giving thought to the 1966 cane crop. Everyone hopes it will be free of Hurricanes. Everyone also hopes profits in 1966 will be great enough to offset the poor crops of 1964 and 1965.

But with the coming of the new year all of us should look to the bright side of the industry. The industry has proved it has increased its ability to produce more cane per acre as well as more sugar per ton. Even after the ravages of Hurricane Betsy Louisiana will produce for the 1965 crop about 22 tons of cane per acre and somewhat more than 170 pounds of sugar per net ton of cane for the State average. Total sugar production for the crop will be near the 560,000 ton mark.

There are a number of reasons why yields of both cane and sugar have improved over the past several years. In addition to the fact that growers have made a concerted effort to do a better job of farming each year, better drainage, better borer control, more fertilizer, better utilization of the present varieties, control of studing disease, and other factors, have together added to this recent trend. Although it is impossible to say that any single one of the factors mentioned is responsible for a definite amount of increase, it is the writer's opinion that better drainage all over the belt has been the most important single factor and this has allowed other factors to become more effective. Better drainage has allowed for more timely cultivation in the crop and for fallow plowing. This has helped in Johnson grass control and therefore increased cane yields.

Better drainage has materially played a part in improving both plant and stubble cane stands. Of importance at this time is the checking of fields for water. Everything possible should be done to clean quarter drain in plant and in cut up stubble cane fields. This is one area where labor can be used productively during the month of January. Water logged soil kills cane stands during cold weather.

It is also important that growers remember not to destroy too much stubble cane early in the year. Remember, what looked good in the fall or what looks good now may not look good in April. Don't get in a hurry. Play it safe. Too often the writer has been told by a grower: "I destroyed better stubble cane than this gappy stretch. I got in too big a hurry. I'll know better next year". This kind of haste costs money. There is no good reason to get in this type rush. Cautious growers keep some stubble, intended to be destroyed, into late spring. This is good insurance. Above all, growers should be absolutely certain in their proportionate share acreage before breaking out too much cane.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

New Uses For Sugar

A new way to eliminate sudsy detergents that bubble up in community water supplies is being studied by scientists working under a grant from the Sugar Research Foundation. The disclosure was made in a statement to the Scientific Advisory Board of the Foundation at its recent meeting in New York City.

The Advisory Board, a commission of scientists from the fields of chemistry, medicine, nutrition, physiology and education, meets annually to assess the sugar industry's international research program. At its meeting, the Advisory Board discussed applications of sugar in industry and nutrition and also scrutinized new studies of the safety of calcium cyclamate, a popular artificial sweetener used in diet foods and beverages.

Participating in the round-table conference at the Biltmore Hotel here were Dr. Roger Adams, emeritus professor of organic chemistry and former head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois; Dr. William H. Cook, director, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa; Dr. George W. Irving, Jr., administrator, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles Glen King, associate director of the Institute of Nutrition Sciences, Columbia University; Dr. Dale R. Lindsay, special assistant to the chancellor—Health Sciences, University of California, Davis; Dr. Emil M. Mrak, chancellor of the University of California, Davis; and Dr. David B. Tyler, head, Physiological Processes Section, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.

The contamination of water supplies by detergents that stubbornly retain their foamy effervescence has been the bane of civic officials in many parts of the world. A major topic of discussion by the committee was a new sugar-based detergent, described as a sugar ester surfactant, that harmlessly decomposes after use. It was developed by chemists working under a Foundation grant. The commercial feasibility of the new product has been under examination for some time, according to Sugar Research Foundation officials, and household service tests in Suffolk County, New York, will begin shortly as a part of the Long Island Ground Water Pollution Study.

The research into cyclamate sweeteners has been conducted by Philip H. Derse and Paul O. Nees of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. They have reported that laboratory rats whose diets contain 5% and 10% of calcium cyclamate are retarded in their growth, and the young became stunted. Sugar Research Foundation is also making grants in aid for further cyclamate study at the Institute for Pathology and Toxicology at Albany Medical College and at the Huntingdon Research Centre in England.

Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., founded in 1943, sponsors research at universities and commercial laboratories in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. It is supported by cane sugar refiners, sugar beet processors, and raw sugar producers in the United States and 10 foreign countries. A number of the Foundation's present investigations are concerned with sugar's contribution to nutrition and to its importance in improving food flavors in cooking and baking.

The Executive Committees of Sug-

(Continued on page 117)

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EFFORTS TO IMPROVE HARVESTING OF LODGED AND RECUMBENT SUGAR CANE

By G. J. Durbin, Vice-President and General Manager, American Sugar Cane League

Louisiana has successfully harvested erect sugar cane for about 25 years. Practically all of the Louisiana cane was erect each year at harvest up until the late 1950's. Since that time percentage of the crop which is lodged or recumbent at harvest has increased. Very large percentages of the 1964 and 1965 crops were lodged or recumbent because of hurricanes which occurred shortly before the harvest of each of these crops. Although we can expect, in the absence of more hurricanes, the Louisiana cane crops for the next few years to be mostly erect, the percentage of cane which is lodged or recumbent will probably increase gradually.

This trend toward progressively more lodged and recumbent cane was recognized several years ago by the American Sugar Cane League, cane harvester manufacturers, and others. It is generally understood that changes will be needed in cane harvesting machinery and methods, if future Louisiana cane crops are to be mostly lodged or recumbent. Many steps have already been taken in the search for the proper changes.

Pick-up Attachments on Conventional Harvesters

As soon as the first problems with lodged cane arose in Louisiana, Thomson Machinery Company and J & L Engineering Company quickly developed pick-up attachments for harvesters. They have continued to make improvements on these attachments. Undoubtedly, additional improvements will be made; however many people believe that a machine which "soldiers" cane out as do the conventional Louisiana harvesters will never be able to harvest heavy-yielding, badly recumbent cane. On the other hand, others believe that with further improvements the conventional harvesters may be able to harvest much higher-yielding and more recumbent cane than now produced in Louisiana.

Work toward improving conventional Louisiana harvesters should continue, but new approaches to cane harvesting should also be tried, and they are being tried.

Cary Cane Combine

In 1958, several Louisiana cane processors, through the American Sugar Cane League, put up $17,000 to help finance the construction by Cary Iron Works of an experimental harvester to cut, clean, and load cane which the machine cuts in 14 inch lengths. This machine was tested extensively in Louisiana in 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1964. It has also been tested in Puerto Rico, Florida, and islands in the Caribbean. Tate and Lyle bought two Cary Cane Combines in 1964 for use in the Caribbean. We have been informed that seven Cary Cane Combines will be in commercial operation in three areas of the Caribbean during the 1966 harvest.

The results of the tests of the Cary Cane Combine in Louisiana in comparison with conventional harvesters indicate:

1. More cane left in the field which cannot be scrapped because the cane is cut in short lengths and is covered by trash discharged from the machine.
2. Slightly lower sucrose tests, probably due to the larger number of exposed cut ends.
3. Larger percentage of leaves and tops in the cane.
4. Less sugar recovery per ton of cane and per acre.

The Florida and Puerto Rico tests of this machine compared with hand harvesting methods gave results similar to the Louisiana tests, except that the amount of cane left in the field in Florida and Puerto Rico was larger

due to the heavier-yielding and more recumbent cane in these two areas.

The Cary Cane Combine offers a new approach to cane harvesting, and we are happy to have played a part in starting this approach. We are indeed glad that the machine is being accepted in some areas. Perhaps further work with the machine will result in improvements which will justify additional testing of the machine in Louisiana.

J. & L. Experimental Recumbent-Cane Harvesters

J. & L. Engineering Company has built and tested several experimental recumbent-cane harvesters. One was financed in part by the Puerto Rican Sugar Industry and the Puerto Rican Experiment Station. Others have been financed entirely by J. & L. Although large amounts of money have been spent by this company on this research, they do not yet have a completely successful harvester for recumbent cane; but they are continuing the research. A new experimental J. & L. recumbent-cane harvester will begin tests in Florida in January. This machine will cut, top, chop in lengths, and load the cane. In addition, about sixteen J. & L. Blue Bird machines will be operating in Florida shortly.

Thomson Machinery Company's Experimental Vertical-Mat Harvester

In the fall of 1963 following high winds which blew down a large part of the cane in the eastern part of the Louisiana cane area, Thomson Machinery Company designed and built an experimental vertical-mat type harvester. This machine was tested for a short time in January 1964 and was redesigned, rebuilt, and tested again in Louisiana in the fall of 1964. The machine was further redesigned, rebuilt, and tested in Louisiana in the fall of 1965. The 1965 version of this harvester is less of a vertical-mat type than the two earlier versions and tends to be more like the conventional soldier-type harvesters. We understand this machine will be tested in Florida during the current crop.

Also, several modified conventional Thomson harvesters are working or will be working in Florida during the current harvest.

Cameco's New Harvester

Cane Machinery and Engineering Company built and tested a new cane harvester during the harvest of the 1965 Louisiana crop. It is our understanding that the machine proved successful, several have been sold for export, and the Company expects to sell some for use in Louisiana.

United States Sugar Corporation's Experimental Harvester

For several years, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Florida, has been conducting research on an experimental harvester for recumbent cane. Four different versions of this harvester are being tested during the current cane harvest in Florida. This machine is designed to cut, do some topping, chop in 20 inch lengths, and load the cane. The leaves will be burned before harvesting, while the cane is standing. This is normal practice in Florida. United States Sugar Corporation is trying to develop a machine which will harvest cane with yields as high as 80 or 90 tons per acre. This company's average cane yield is about 45 tons as compared to Florida's state average of about 30 tons.

Recumbent-Cane Harvesters Tested in Puerto Rico

Several mechanical harvesters were tested in Puerto Rico in 1964 and 1965. These included two versions of the Duncan harvester designed by Richard A. Duncan, President of International Cane Machinery Corporation; the Hart Machine, developed by Chuck Hart of C. Brewer and Company; the Stubenberg cut, cross-windrow machine which is used extensively in Hawaii and operates well in the high-tonnage, closely matted, two-year old Hawaiian cane; and the Stubenberg cut, grab-load machine.

Mechanical Harvesters in Hawaii

Several different types of machines and methods are used to harvest cane for milling in Hawaii. None of these

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machines or methods will ever be adaptable to Louisiana. Hawaiian cane grows two years, and some longer, before harvest. Cane yields per acre average more than 90 tons.

However, the cane cut for seed in Hawaii is 7 to 8 months old and the problems of harvesting this seed cane more nearly approaches the problems of harvesting cane for the mill in Louisiana. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association is working on an experimental harvester for seed cane and the results of this work may have some application to Louisiana conditions.

Australian Harvesters

In recent years Australia has been doing much work in developing mechanical cane harvesters. The percentage of Australia's crop mechanically harvested was 2.7% in 1960, 8.7% in 1962, and 20% in 1964. Seven makes of harvesters are now manufactured in Australia for commercial use. Four of these are "whole-stick" types, and three chop the cane in short lengths. Reports indicate these machines operate well in erect cane but not so well in lodged or recumbent cane.

The Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee

In 1963 the American Sugar Cane League proposed to the Florida and Puerto Rican Sugar industries that the three groups jointly request Congress for an appropriation for research, which would have the aim of helping in the development of equipment and methods for cutting, cleaning, and loading recumbent and lodged sugar cane. Largely through the efforts of Senator Allen Ellender, Congress approved an annual appropriation of $100,000 for this research. The first of this money became available in early 1964.

Also early in 1964, the sugar industries of Louisiana, Florida, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii formed the Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee, composed of two persons from each area. The purpose of this committee is to act in an advisory capacity to the U.S.D.A. on sugar cane harvesting research, to keep informed on all research and development in cane harvesting, and to serve as a medium through which support and assistance from the sugar industry can be given to harvesting research and development. It has been agreed that whenever it is apparent that money from the sugar industry is needed the Committee will undertake the task of raising the needed money. The American Sugar Cane League has $30,000 budgeted for this purpose. Up until this time there has been no apparent need for industry money for this work.

When the $100,000 annual federal appropriation first became available, the Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee visited commercial harvester manufacturers to explore the possibility of channeling some of the federal money into their research programs. It was concluded that this was not feasible.

The Committee and the U.S.D.A. have agreed that this federal money should not be used at this time to build a complete experimental harvester but should instead be used to (1) study and evaluate commercial and experimental harvesters developed by private manufacturers and (2) conduct research on principals and components which may have some application to future development of harvesters for recumbent and lodged cane.

Part of this money is being used under a research contract by the L.S.U. Agricultural Engineering Department. The purpose of this research is to develop and test various methods of removing trash and tops from cane.

The building of a U.S.D.A. sugar cane harvesting research laboratory in Florida is near completion. It is adequately equipped with machinery and personnel. We hope this group can make some positive contributions toward improved machinery and methods for harvesting recumbent cane.

Major Farm Machinery Manufacturers

Until recent years all sugar cane areas except Louisiana had sufficient hand labor to harvest cane, and there was no real incentive for large farm machinery manufacturers to spend money in developing a cane harvester, because the market for such a machine was too small. However, International Harvester Company did spend a sizeable sum in the 1950's trying to develop an improved version of the Cary Harvester.

The need for mechanical harvesting of cane in Australia prompted Massey-Ferguson to develop a harvester which is now in commercial use in that country. This machine was tried in Louisiana and Florida but found unsatisfactory. Some persons who saw this machine operate in Louisiana would like to see a larger and more rugged version tried here.

Perhaps, now that the need for mechanical cane harvesters is becoming world wide, the major farm machinery manufacturers may show more interest in the subject.

A Major Problem

There are many obstacles to be overcome in harvesting recumbent cane. Perhaps the major problem is top removal. This was confirmed by some tests conducted in 1964 at the L.S.U. Audubon Sugar Factory at the request of the American Sugar Cane League. The factory processed some cane from which half the tops had been removed and the other half not removed. It was concluded that it is not commercially feasible to process Louisiana cane with only half the tops removed.

It seems absolutely necessary to have a method of top removal for Louisiana and Florida cane for another reason. Both areas are subject to freezes, and the point on the cane stalk where topping needs to be done becomes progressively lower and lower as the harvest progresses following a freeze.

Conclusion

There does not seem to be any easy answer to the problem of how to satisfactorily harvest recumbent sugar cane. Much time and money are being spent by many people in an attempt to find a way.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 113)

ar Association Inc., The Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., and Sugar Information, Inc. will meet in Miami Beach, Florida, January 11, 1966 —to be followed the next day, Jan. 12, by a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the three corporations. The meetings will be held in the Carillon Hotel.

Heads of Florida and Louisiana companies, whether they are members or not, are cordially invited to attend these meetings so that they may become better acquainted with the aims and achievements of the three corporations.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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Fair Labor Standards Act

Labor groups will make a big effort this year to get Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to:

1. increase the $1.25 per hour minimum wage rate,
2. establish a minimum wage rate for farm workers (probably at a level lower than that generally applicable to industrial workers), and
3. eliminate or modify the exemptions from payment of overtime wage rates to sugar cane processing workers.

In August of last year, the House Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably H.R. 10518, which would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act as indicated above. It seems certain that the House will consider and vote on this bill this year.

H.R. 10518 provides that the minimum hourly wage for those employees presently covered by the Act would be:

$1.40 beginning July 1, 1966.
$1.60 beginning July 1, 1967, and
$1.75 beginning July 1, 1968.

For newly covered farm workers, the minimum hourly wages would be:

$1.15 beginning July 1, 1966
$1.25 beginning July 1, 1968

There would be no maximum-hours limitation or overtime wage rates applicable to farm workers. The foregoing rates would apply to all hours worked.

All seasonal or temporary farm workers would be covered by the foregoing minimums. A seasonal or temporary farm worker is defined as one who is employed for 12 weeks *or less* in the calendar year by the same farmer. A permanent farm worker (any worker who does not meet the definition of a seasonal or temporary worker) would be covered by the minimums if he is employed by a farmer who used more than 300 man-days of farm labor (excluding labor performed by seasonal or temporary labor) in any one of the four preceding calendar quarters.

The Fair Labor Standards Act presently exempts completely from the payment of overtime wage rates a processor of sugar cane into sugar (but not refined sugar). H.R. 10518 would eliminate this complete exemption and substitute a 14-week partial overtime exemption for processing of highly perishable agricultural or horticultural commodities, but an overtime wage rate (1½ times the regular rate) would have to be paid for work in excess of 10 hours a day or in excess of 48 hours in a workweek. A similar 14-week overtime exemption would be provided for seasonal industries other than agricultural processing.

Three Per Cent Loans Now Available

All cane growers who suffered crop or property losses from hurricane Betsy are reminded that 3 per cent loans are now available through FHA. *Any* cane farmer who had crop or property losses from Betsy, whether he be a small grower, a large independent grower, or a corporate farming entity is eligible to make a 3 per cent loan.

Crop loans at 3 per cent interest rates will be made to farmers to produce the 1966 crop only. The amount of the loan is not restricted to the amount of the crop loss suffered as a result of hurricane Betsy, but farmers are eligible to make 3 per cent loans under the new Act of a sufficient amount to cover ordinary credit needs in producing the crop.

Contact your local FHA office for more details. (Also see November 15 and December 1 issues of The Sugar Bulletin for some additional information on these loans).

(Continued on page 146)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

More Horsepower Less Manpower

During the very recent past years there has been an ever increasing desire on the part of many cane growers to give serious consideration to the purchase of more powerful high clearance type tractors. Many of these tractors have already been purchased throughout the cane belt. More power on high clearance tractors has led manufacturers to construct and experiment with more multiple row equipment for the Louisiana cane fields.

The use of multiple row equipment is not new to Louisiana cane fields. For many years, and much before the introduction of the more powerful type tractors of today, Louisiana cane growers used both a two-row and a three-row cultivator for some operations in the field. However, most of the work was done with single row equipment. These multiple-row tools must have reduced the man hours required to produce a ton of cane at that time. It would also appear that the additional use of multiple-row equipment would also further reduce man power requirement in cane fields at this time. Some growers having this type equipment are now marking and making rows after the fields have been broken, opening three rows at a time before planting, covering three rows after planting, cultivating three rows, and some are off-barring and fertilizing three rows at a time. Manufacturers are also working with the idea of breaking rows and plowing with a two-row plow using these more powerful high clearance type tractors. Up to now, however, this system is not in field practice on Louisiana's six-foot spaced cane row.

The idea of the two-row plow which plows the two outside rows and skips the space the tractor straddles is good and, if perfected, will be a further step in the right direction, but many medium sized and large acreage growers are now giving consideration to an even heavier and more powerful type standard tractor, without high clearance, to do plowing. This type standard tractor can pull a three-row plow and do it without any great amount of strain.

With the ever increasing wage rates and a corresponding decrease in the amount of labor available and willing to do farm work, many growers are examining the economics of owning this type equipment for row plowing and fallow plowing. This type tractor can also be used for precision grading, crowning, and moving earth by many methods, and it may also have limited use in harvesting and in cultivation.

Growers who are interested in comparing and learning more about horsepower ratings and specifications, tractor prices, accessory part prices, value of used tractors, loan value of old tractors and horsepower tests, can obtain the Official Tractor and Farm Equipment Guide. It can be ordered from the Deep South Farm & Power Equipment Association, P.O. Box 647, Alexandria, Louisiana 71302. The price for the publication is ($8.00) eight dollars.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

There's Life Again on Capitol Hill

The second session of the 89th Congress which convened January 10, will have its hands full of "hot potatoes". Fortunately, sugar will not be one of them. Some are carried over from the 1965 session, such as Repeal of Section 14B, the Taft-Hartley Law and legislative reapportionment, but new ones equally as "hot" are awaiting action. Even if house members sweep some of them under the rug in their haste to get home for election compaigning, this session promises to be just as hot though perhaps not as long as last year's session.

The honeymoon between Congress and the President is just about over. Last year, LBJ supported his unusually large crop of freshmen congressmen with lavish gifts in the shape of patronage, post offices, and other federal installations, but this year, Mr. Johnson will have to choose between the pork barrel and the war in Viet Nam. The President's heart is in the Great Society but the sort of defeat we are getting in South Viet Nam could kill his control over Congress and lose him the 1968 election.

One of the hottest questions to be decided is "Can Food for Peace actually bring peace to a troubled world?" Long hearings on extension of Public Law 480, the Food for Peace program, will get into high gear quickly but the problem is knotty and there are several schools of thought on that question on Capitol Hill. Many members of Congress say they recognize the need for War on Hunger legislation which would provide machinery for the expansion of U. S. agricultural production in the years ahead. Others feel we already have legislation which makes it possible for U. S. farmers to provide quick, effective response to whatever demands may be made for increased food production.

Congress also will want to take a look at the operations of the anti-poverty war and decide between it and Viet Nam. If the President can finance a great war and his Great Society program, he will have to become the greatest juggler of all times.

There is a tremendous amount of labor legislation pending, but Labor's legislative prospects appear to be no brighter in 1966 than in 1965. Because of the problems of the budget, Congress will have an excellent excuse to go slow on labor legislation. Repeal of the Right to Work clause in the Taft Hartley Law is supposed to be the first order of business according to George Meaney, but Senator Everett N. Dirkson is determined to defeat such a move. The final margin will be just a few votes—which way? It is anybody's guess.

The wage-hour liberalization, the $2.00 hourly minimum wage, double time for over-time, the 35 hour standard work week and extension of unemployment coverage will probably consume a lot of Congress' time but the terrific opposition from business may prevail, although Congress might

(Continued on page 146)

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WHAT IS DEPRECIATION?

A Cost In Farming Versus A Deduction For Income Tax

By Joe R. Campbell[1]

What is depreciation? Stuart Chase — certified public accountant, economic researcher, and writer—in his *How To Read An Annual Report* has this to say about depreciation. "This term is what turns the hair of federal income tax examiners white and keeps half the accountants of the republic in business."

Many years ago farmers paid very little attention to replacement costs when all the tools and equipment on a farm could be bought for a few hundred dollars. Once he had a good team of mules, replacements could be raised to take over the work when the original team became too old. But modern tractors and implements don't reproduce themselves and someplace along the line, farmers have to set aside a part of their income to replace equipment that has worn out or has become obsolete by new developments. Costs of power and machinery are increasing year by year.

Many farmers ignore annual charge-offs in the calculation of mechanization costs. They are only bookkeeping items, anyway, they tell themselves. When anything needs replacing they will get it "in just one good year." This notion may work for awhile, but it is dangerous. Depreciation should be taken into full consideration before investing in equipment even though it is avoided later as a basis for decision making.

Farmers can no longer avoid depreciation, if only from an income tax point of view. Periodic allowances for depreciation have been incorporated into income tax rules as a legitimate annual charge for doing business. A farmer is entitled to deduct reasonable depreciation on farm buildings, tractors, machinery and equipment and under certain circumstances on livestock. Calculation of depreciation has probably raised more questions about farm income tax returns than any other item.

Most of these questions about depreciation may be answered by three simple statements. These are:

1. *There are no set rates of depreciation on farm property.*
2. *You are entitled to get your money back once, but not twice.*
3. *You must take depreciation in an approved manner.* (At a specified time and a specified amount each time.)

There Are No Set Rates Of Depreciation On Farm Property

The rate of depreciation is based on estimated useful life on the taxpayer's farm of the asset to be depreciated. Many farmers seem to think that because Federal income tax officials have allowed a certain rate of depreciation on a piece of farm machinery that this establishes an official rate for all machines on all farms. This is not the case. For example, assume that two farmers buy identical tractors at the same time for use on their respective farms. Under certain circumstances, one farmer can logically and legitimately use five years for the estimated life in computing annual charges for depreciation and the other farmer can use 10 years.

It is true that the Internal Revenue Service does make studies of how long different pieces of farm machinery last on different farms in order to get a general idea as to rates of depreciation. But these studies are simply to provide a general basis for knowing what are reasonable rates under different conditions. A farmer should, therefore, use his best judgment in setting rates of depreciation based on the useful life of the specific

[1]The ideas presented in this article are not original. Some ideas came from Professors V. B. Hart and Herrel F. DeGraff of Cornell University. The *Farmer's Tax Guide* which is available to all farmer taxpayers provided the basis for the article.

item in question *on his own farm.*

Depreciation is not an easy thing to estimate. The process will probably forever remain *an estimate.* Regardless of the amount of income tax and accounting assistance a farmer may have, this estimate should remain essentially the *farmer's own estimate.*

You Are Entitled To Get Your Money Back Once But Not Twice

Taking depreciation for income-tax purposes is like putting money in a checking account in a bank and then checking out a certain amount once a year. You can't take out more than you put in, and when you have taken out all you have put in, you are through. The more you take out each time, the shorter the period you will have money left in your account.

For example, you may have paid $5,000 for a tractor and, estimating that it would last ten years (with no trade-in value), may have charged off $500 depreciation per year for ten years. If you happen to have had good luck with the tractor and still have it on hand and in usable shape at the end of ten years what should you do about charging depreciation on it? The answer is "do nothing." Insofar as income-tax purposes are concerned, you have got your money back once and you can forget about charging off any more depreciation. Charges for fuel, oil, tires, repairs and the like for the tractor are perfectly legal, however.

You Must Take Depreciation In An Approved Manner

No farmer or company bookkeeper can play "fast and loose" with depreciation charges these days. As Mr. Chase points out, there are two grim watchdogs perpetually on the trail—the outside accountant and the United States Treasury.

The taxpayer must take depreciation at prescribed times; he must take only the prescribed amount at a time; and if he fails to take depreciation when he is supposed to, he will lose his chance.

Some farmers think that because they have claimed no depreciation on a piece of machinery on previous income tax returns, they can pick up the back depreciation in one lump during the current year. If they miss their chance to take depreciation when they are supposed to, however, they can forget about it for it is like so much "water under the bridge." This means, therefore, that when a farmer buys a piece of machinery or puts up a barn, he should start taking depreciation on it immediately or he will miss his chance to write off a part of his investment.

Generally Acceptable Methods For Claiming Depreciation

Some detail is a part of every man's life and he cannot escape all detail, no matter how hard he tries. Claiming depreciation for income tax purposes does call for attention to detail. Presumably a farmer could forego this detail if he chose to forego claiming depreciation. But this would not be a sensible or logical choice for depreciation is a significant cost of doing business for most businessmen.

There are three generally acceptable methods for claiming "normal" depreciation for income tax purposes. There are (1) the *straight line* method, (2) the *sum of the year-digits* method, and (3) the *declining balance* method. In addition to these three methods for claiming "normal" depreciation, a farmer may charge an additional 20 per cent for *Additional First-Year Depreciation.* It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the philosophy of the various provisions of the current income tax law. The provision for an additional 20 per cent first-year depreciation appears to have some bearing on the choice of the three methods for claiming "normal" depreciation. The decision of using the additional first-year depreciation is optional on the part of the taxpayer. If he chooses to claim it the first year he will have lower annual charges for "normal"

(Continued on next page)

depreciation during the remaining life of the asset. If he foregoes this additional charge for the first year he will have larger annual charges for "normal" depreciation during the remaining life of the asset. (You can get your money back once but not twice).

If a farmer buys $500 worth of feed during a given tax year and feeds all of it, he is entitled to deduct the $500 cost of feed as an operating expense for the given tax year. On the other hand, if he buys a $5,000 tractor (a capital expenditure if the tractor is expected to last longer than one year), he is not entitled to charge the entire $5,000 as an operating expense in the year of purchase. Under a given set of circumstances he may be able to deduct, say $500, for depreciation as an operating expense, however. The three acceptable methods are simply precise methods for determining if the annual charge is $500 as assumed above or a greater or lesser amount.

In one sense of the word, depreciation is the annual decline in market value due to the exhaustion, wear, tear, and obsolescence of property used in the farmer's business. But a precise market value is impractical to determine each year for a number of reasons. Depreciation may be thought of as the *calculated* amount of the asset that was used up during a given tax year.

The decline in market value or resale value of an item such as an automobile, truck, combine, or cane harvester is greatest the first year of use and in general the annual decline in value becomes less and less until the asset reaches a relatively low level of value beyond which it does not decline. Much of the complexity in connection with depreciation appears to stem from this fact. Efforts to make the book value of an asset (undepreciated cost) conform more closely with market or resale value together with the taxpayer's desire to recover the cost of the asset as quickly as possible by way of depreciation charges has added to the complexity.

Each of the three generally accepted methods require essentially the same type of estimates as follows:

1. The farmer must *estimate* the years of useful life on his own farm for the item to be depreciated. (*There are no set rates of depreciation*).
2. The farmer must estimate the salvage or trade-in value at the end of the estimated useful life. In general, the farmer has a 10 per cent leeway in arriving at this figure. (The actual salvage or trade-in value is expected to be within 10 per cent of the estimated salvage or trade-in value.)
3. The farmer calculates the "normal" depreciation for that proportion of the tax year that he has the asset on his farm. If the asset is on the farm for six months of the given tax year, he is entitled to claim only one-half of the "normal" depreciation.

For each of the three methods of computing depreciation, the following are assumed to be applicable to the asset being depreciated.

1. Farmer purchased a new tractor for $6,000 cash.
2. Farmer estimates that the tractor will last 10 years.
3. Farmer estimates that the salvage or trade-in value at the end of 10 years to be $500.
4. Farmer purchased the tractor on the first day of his tax year. (This entitles him to the full amount of the "normal" depreciation.)

On the basis of the above estimates, the amount to be recovered through annual depreciation charges is $5,500 ($6,000 cash cost less $500 trade-in allowance).

Straight-Line Method

Under the straight-line method, the cost (or other basis) of the property, less the salvage or trade-in value is deducted in equal amounts over the estimated useful life of the property. Thus, for the tractor described above,

the farmer would deduct $550 per year ($6,000 - $500/10 years = $550) for 10 successive years at which time the tractor would appear on the books at $500 (book value) which is the estimated salvage or trade-in value.

Sum Of The Year-Digits Method

With this method, a different fraction is applied each year to the cost (or other basis) of the property less its estimated salvage value, to arrive at the annual charge for depreciation for a given year. The sum of the years-digits for a tractor lasting 10 years is 55 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 55). The numerator, or top, of the fraction is the number of years of life remaining at the beginning of the year for which the estimate is made. For the first year of a 10-year life, the fraction would be 10/55; the second 9/55; and so on to 1/55 for the beginning of the tenth year.

The amount to be depreciated ($5,500) is divided into 55 parts and 10 of the 55 parts are charged to the first year of life; 9 of the 55 parts to the second year; and so on as follows (Table #1)

As in straight-line depreciation the total charge for depreciation over the 10-year period is $5,500 leaving the trade-in value of the tractor at $500. Whereas the straight-line method charges off $550 for each year of the 10-year period, the sum of the years-digits method charges off $1,000 the first year, $900 the second, ..., and $100 the tenth year.

Declining Balance Method

Under this method, the largest depreciation deduction is taken the first year the property is in use, and a gradually smaller allowance in each of the following years. The amount of the depreciation taken each year is subtracted from the cost (amount to be depreciated or basis) before figuring next year's depreciation so that the same rate is applied to a smaller or *declining balance* each year.

Salvage value is not deducted from the cost (or basis) of the property before figuring depreciation under this method. Salvage value must be estimated at the time of acquisition, since the depreciation charges must stop when the book value of the asset reaches the estimated salvage or trade-in value ($500 in the assumed problem). Thus $5,500 is to be written off or charged as depreciation during the life of the asset — the same total amount under each method.

The maximum rate that can be charged under this method is twice the rate (20 per cent) that would have been charged if straight-line depreciation had been used (10 per

TABLE 1

Year	Annual depreciation charge	Method of calculation						
First	$1,000	=	$100*	x	10	10/55 x $5,500	=	$1,000
Second	900	=	"	x	9	9/55 x "	=	900
Third	800	=	"	x	8	8/55 x "	=	800
Fourth	700	=	"	x	7	7/55 x "	=	700
Fifth	600	=	"	x	6	6/55 x "	=	600
Sixth	500	=	"	x	5	5/55 x "	=	500
Seventh	400	=	"	x	4	4/55 x "	=	400
Eighth	300	=	"	x	3	3/55 x "	=	300
Ninth	200	=	"	x	2	2/55 x "	=	200
Tenth	100	=	"	x	1	1/55 x "	=	100
Total	$5,500				55			

* $\frac{\$5,500}{55} = \$100$

TABLE 2

Declining Balance Method

Year	Annual depreciation charge	Method of calculation
First	$1,200	$6,000 x 20%
Second	960	($6,000 - 1,200) x 20%
Third	768	(4,800 - 960) x 20%
Fourth	614	(3,840 - 768) x 20%
Fifth	492	(3,072 - 614) x 20%
Sixth	393	(2,458 - 492) x 20%
Seventh	315	(1,966 - 393) x 20%
Eighth	252	(1,573 - 315) x 20%
Ninth	201	(1,258 - 252) x 20%
Tenth	161	(1,006 - 201) x 20%
Eleventh	129	(805 - 161) x 20%
Twelfth	15	(644 - 129) x 20%
Total	$5,500	

TABLE 3

Comparison Of Depreciation Charges For Three Methods Of Computation

Year	Annual charge for depreciation		
	Straight line (10%)	Sum of the years digits	Declining* balance (20%)
1	$ 550	$1,000	$1,200
2	550	900	960
3	550	800	768
4	550	700	614
5	550	600	492
6	550	500	393
7	550	400	315
8	550	300	252
9	550	200	201
10	550	100	161
11	-	-	129*
12	-	-	15*
Total charge for depreciation	$5,500	$5,500	$5,500
Salvage or trade-in value	500	500	500
Costs (or basis) of tractor	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000

* If the tractor is not retired at the end of the tenth year, depreciation may still be computed yearly at 20 per cent of unrecovered cost, until the salvage or trade-in value of $500 is reached, and then no further depreciation may be taken.

cent in the assumed problem).

The amount charged for depreciation each year under the declining balance method is as follows: (Table #2)

Optional First-Year Additional Depreciation

Regardless of the method chosen for calculating "normal" depreciation, the farmer has the option of claiming an additional 20 per cent for "Additional First-Year Depreciation." If the farmer in the above example had decided to take this option, the balance for "normal" depreciation under each of the three methods would have been $4,300 ($6,000 cost of tractor minus $1,200 first-year depreciation minus $500 salvage or trade-in value). Taking the optional 20 per cent first year depreciation changes all of the "normal" depreciation figures for each method. For example, the first year's "normal" depreciation for the straight-line method would be $430 instead of $550; for the sum of the years-digits method, $782 instead of $1,100; and for the declining balance method, $960 instead of $1,200. (*You are entitled to get your money back once, but not twice* — claiming the first-year depreciation means that you have less to claim each of the remaining years of useful life). (Table #3)

An Opinion

Since good and bad years cannot be predicted reasonably accurately and since farmers as businessmen can carry losses incurred in any one year back two years and forward three years, straight-line depreciation appears to be equally as good, if not better than the other methods for farmers to use in arriving at annual charges for depreciation.

Disadvantages of the straight-line method may be listed as follows: (1) takes off too little at the beginning (in comparison to resale value); and (2) takes off too much at the end.

Advantages of the straight-line method may be listed as follows: (1) simple to understand and easy to use, (2) on a general line of farm machinery and equipment it gives about the same total annual charge as the other two methods. The over and under charges for the first and last years for individual items about cancel each other out when one considers that farm machinery is bought at different times and different machines have different estimated years of useful life. Straight line depreciation together with the optional first-year depreciation gives the farmer a flexible, simple, understandable, and usable system that produces valid and acceptable results for making management decisions and filing income tax returns.

This article may contain "more about depreciation than you care to know". Even though your "income tax man" selects the method and makes the calculations, you the farmer-taxpayer are responsible for the results, and you should agree with the methods for the results do affect you.

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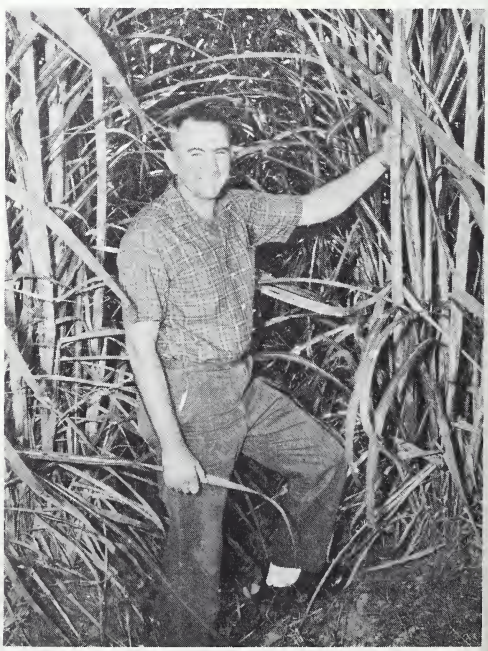
John Smith, Fernand Falgoust and
Fernand Falgoust Co., St. James, La.
32.3 tons per acre on 463.3 acres

Henry, Thomas, Victor and Louis Jarreau,
Livonia, La.
32.0 tons per acre on 200 acres

Merlin Dupre, Franklin, La.
32.17 tons per acre on 369.1 acres



Richard Boudreaux, Napoleonville, La.
34.5 tons per acre on 11.7 acres

Lawrence Babin, Convent, La.
34.6 tons per acre on 33.2 acres

L. E. Saucier, Jr., Cottonport, La.
37.0 tons per acre on 14.7 acres

Jake, Kerlin, Francis and Clarence Matherne,
Matherne Brothers, Thibodaux, La.
34.9 tons per acre on 377.2 acres

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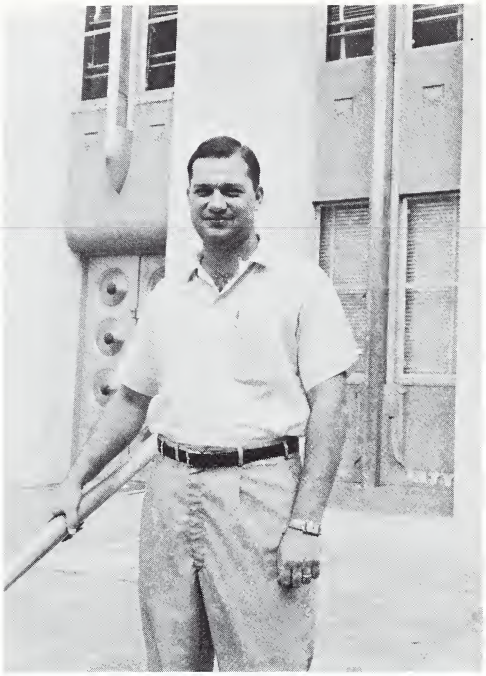
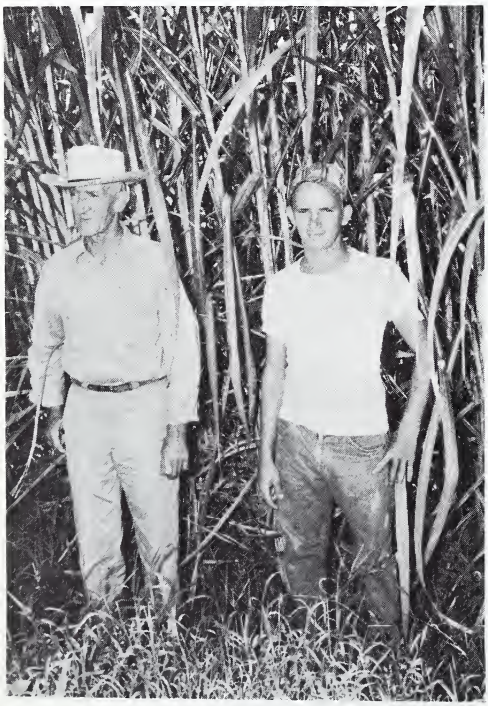
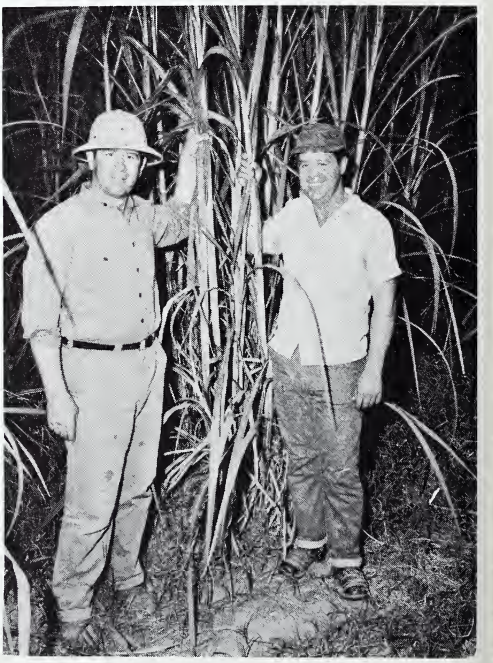


Hartman Lejeune, Jeanerette, La.
35.7 tons per acre on 17.6 acres

Francis, Expadie, and Kenny Laperous,
E. J. Laperouse and Sons,
St. Martinville, La.
29.0 tons per acre on 347.8 acres

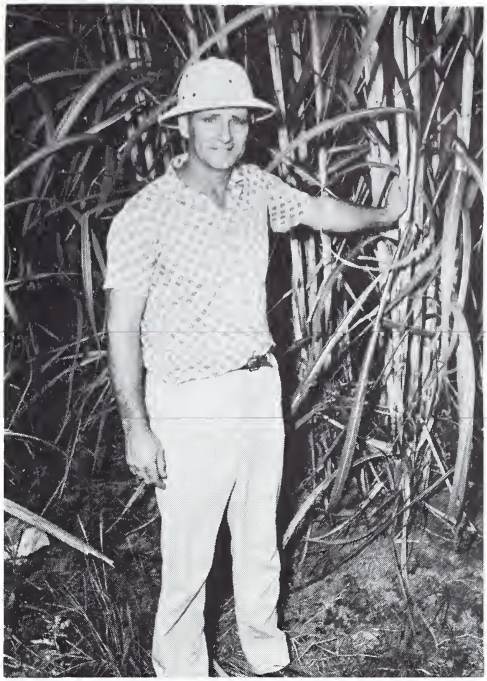


Adam Laviolette, Sr. and Jr.,
St. Martinville, La.
29.1 tons per acre on 105.6 acres



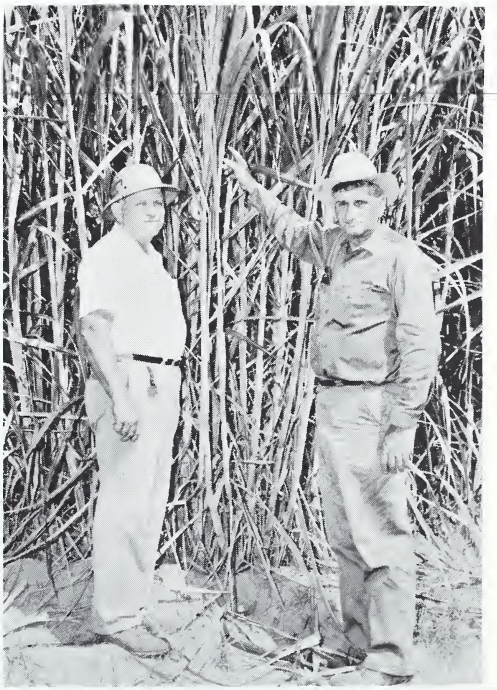
Alcide J. & Gerald Walker, Cut Off, La.
31.3 tons per acre on 131.8 acres

Hubert Melancon, St. Martinville, La.
32.8 tons per acre on 75.8 acres



Edwin Plaisance, Lockport, La.
34.7 tons per acre on 52.5 acres

Michael Charles Bourgeois, Raceland, La.
4-H Club Production Winner
48.07 tons of cane on 1.5 acres



C. S. Carpenter and Howard Jackson,
Lecompte, La.
34.1 tons per acre on 183.4 acres

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B. & C. Farms, Port Allen, La.
Kenneth Kahao and Allen Landry
36.86 tons per acre on 53.0 acres

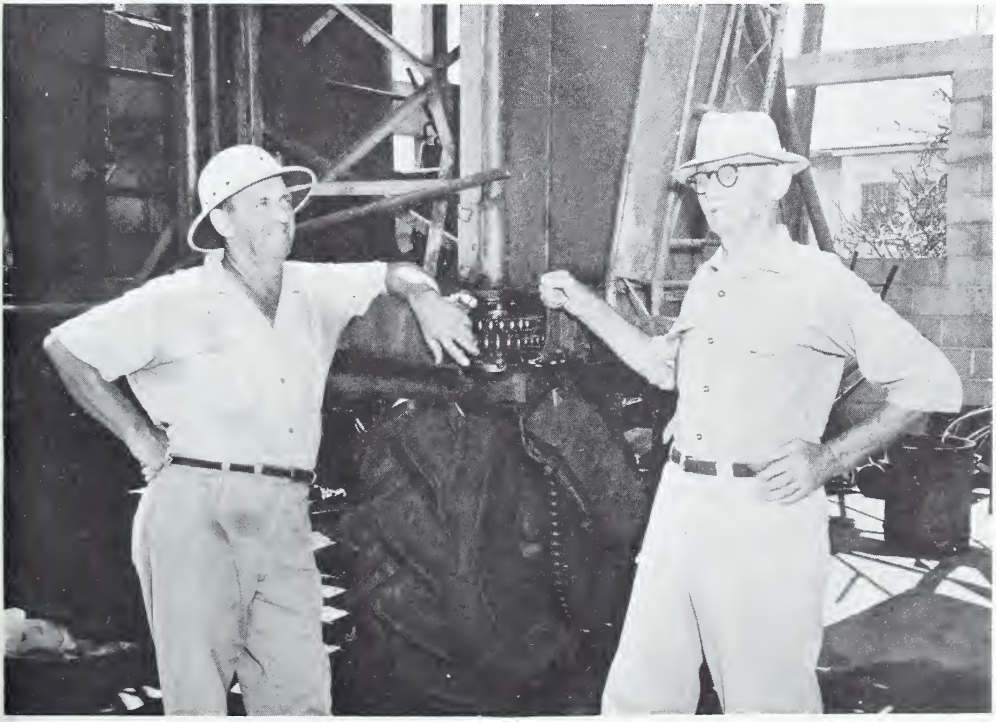
J. G. Beaud, New Roads, La.
27 tons per acre on 511 acres

Oliver Jarreau, Sr., Livonia, La.
33.0 tons per acre on 92 acres

Allen Vaughn, New Iberia, La.
31.5 tons per acre on 117.2 acres

Whitney Viator, New Iberia, La.
34.7 tons per acre on 70.1 acres

Golden Zenon, Abbeville, La.
36.07 tons per acre on 49.4 acres



Left to right: Raymond Becnel and E. J. Rayne
Est. Elmire Webre, Edgard, La.
31.72 tons per acre on 119.8 acres

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 133)

make some increase in wage floors.

* * * *

"Louisiana's Superman"

Louisiana's junior United States Senator, Russell Long is fast developing into a superman. There appears to be no opposition to his re-election as Majority Whip of the Senate and it is a foregone conclusion that he will be installed as Chairman of the all powerful Senate Finance Committee. It is also quite possible that he will retain his membership on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Like Superman, Russell will always be where he is needed most and as always, he will accomplish easily the seemingly impossible.

UP FRONT

(Continued from Page 131)

Southern Farm Forum January 20 and 21

"The Emerging Rural South" will be the theme of the Nineteenth Annual Southern Farm Forum, scheduled to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, January 20-21, says John L. Ryan, New Orleans, chairman of the Farm Forum Committee.

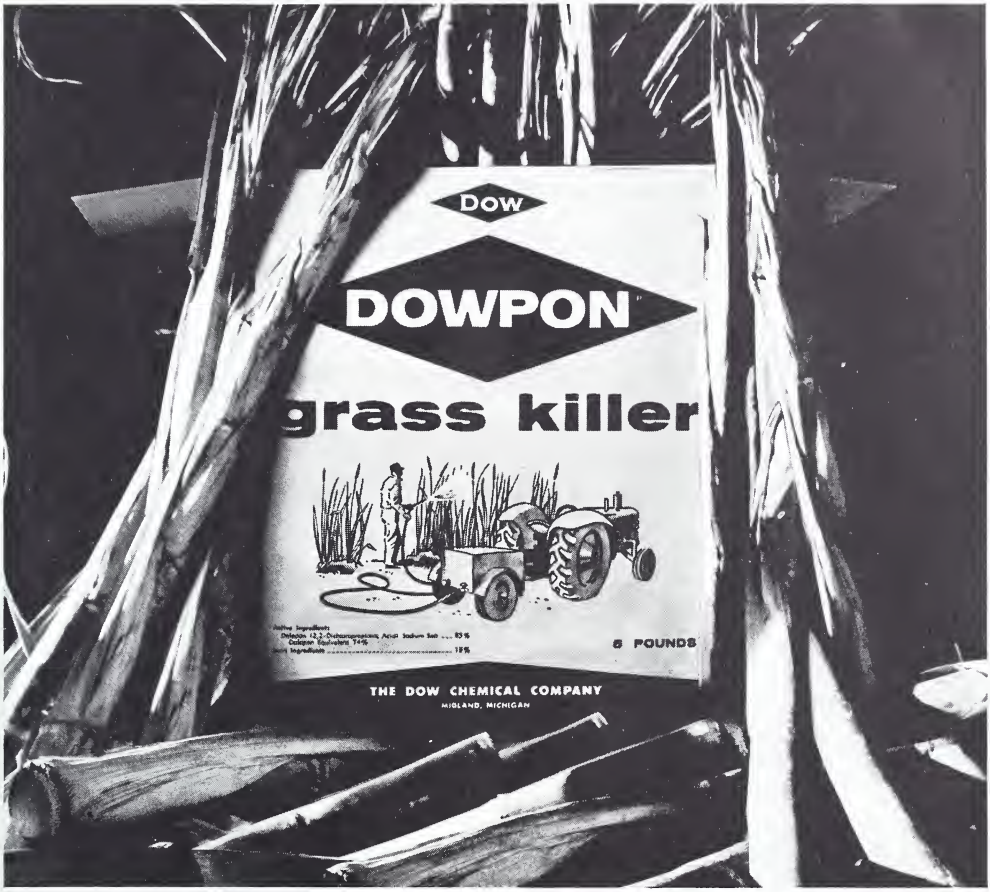
Farm organization leaders, agribusiness members, agriculturists, farmers, civic leaders and all others interested in the progress of agriculture in Louisiana and the other Southern states are invited to attend.

During the afternoon session on January 20th there will be a panel discussion on the question of whether the farmer can afford a minimum wage law. Gilbert J. Durbin, General Manager of the American Sugar Cane League, will be moderator of this discussion.

Ronald R. Hebert, Jeanerette, La.
30.8 tons per acre on 636.3 acres

Leslie "Brother" Levet
San Francisco Plt. Co., Garyville, La.
28.38 tons per acre on 865.4 acres

We thought we'd show you what they do. Besides kill grass and weeds.



A Dow herbicide program helps increase sugar cane yields by making sure the nutrients in the soil go where they belong; to your crop.

For instance, DOWPON® grass killer controls Johnson, Bermuda and other grasses in cane; also cattails and phragmites in non-crop areas.

Dow Sodium TCA 95% can be used for pre-emergent or early post-emergent control of Johnson grass seedlings.

KURON® herbicide kills wild lettuce, chicory, and other weeds that are a problem in cane fields.

And FORMULA 40® weed killer, non-volatile amine salt formulation of 2,4-D, controls most broad-leaved seedling weeds.

In the end, with grasses and weeds under control and more moisture and nutrients for your crops, you should have better yields, bigger yields.

Let your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier tell you more about a Dow herbicide program. You won't want to settle for less. The Dow Chemical Company, Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, Midland, Michigan.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

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Since every wife is a potential widow, make the League's Wholesale Life Insurance Plan help you make sure that your wife and family is protected with enough Life Insurance.

Contact the League Headquarters for more information.

The Old Mule Says

The Old Mule says if it keeps raining much longer he is going to see what Washington can do about getting him a couple of pairs of webbed feet. Officially since January 1st (today is January 25th) 11.58 inches of rain have fallen into the gauge of the New Orleans Weather Bureau. In the Old Mule's barn yard the measuring stick shows close to 13 inches. The "normal" for January is a little over four and a quarter inches.

Mill Marketing Allotments

The Government Mill Marketing Allotment hearing will be held on February 9th this year in the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, beginning at half-past-nine (9:30) in the morning. The hearing is to discuss 1966 mill marketing allotments for the Louisiana and Florida sugar mills.

In preparation for the Mill Marketing Allotment hearing, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., Chairman of the Industry Mill Marketing Allotment Committee (not a committee of the American Sugar Cane League) is holding a meeting of his Committee in Thibodaux on February 1st, and Thomas H. Allen, who is the Chairman of the processor segment of the Grower-Processor Committee (not a Committee of the American Sugar Cane League) has called a meeting of all processors for Friday, February 4th, in the Police Jury Room, Thibodaux, starting at 10 A.M.

At his meeting, Mr. Allen will ask for an election of the processor members of the Grower-Processor Committee and the notice of the meeting requests that the elected members hold a meeting right after the meeting of all the processors. Mr. Allen says at this meeting, or at the earlier meeting of all the processors, any processor wishing to bring up any "fair price" matter should feel free to do so.

Proportionate Shares

We have received the official copy of the USDA ruling on Proportionate Shares for the 1966 Mainland Cane Sugar Area crop and, as usual, it is a very long and wordy document. After covering the many facets of proportionate sharing it finally gets to the last section titled "Regulations". This is the "meat of the cocoanut" and we print it below for the record. Attention is called to the fact that this year, for the first in history, separate State quotas have been allocated to Louisiana and Florida.

Regulation. This regulation provides for the establishment of separate State allocations for Florida and Louisiana within which shares may be established. For each State, the allocation will represent the sum of (1) the 1965-crop acreage harvested for sugar and seed and that abandoned for bona fide causes within the proportionate shares initially established for old-grower and new-grower farms under the 1965-crop program, including adjustments made in 1965 shares from the 850

(Continued on Page 155)

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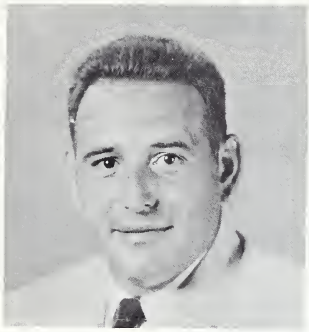

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Meetings Scheduled

There are many meetings scheduled for February and March throughout the Louisiana sugar cane belt. Some of the important meetings are the early in the year—County Agent's meetings, the American Society Sugar Cane Technologist meeting and the American Sugar Cane League's annual Spring meeting. Growers can check with the County Agent for time and place of these meetings and make plans to attend some or all of them. All of the meetings will pertain to sugar cane and growers can learn something at each one of these events.

To make top yields of cane, growers must not only do the major practices correctly but must also pay strict attention to the many small practices. The results of the correct use of these when added together help make the difference between a twenty-five and a thirty ton crop. Pay careful attention to each operation.

False Economy

Because profits have been either very small or non-existent over the past two crops there will be a tendency on the part of many growers to be conservative in their spending on the production of 1966 crop. There is nothing wrong with this attitude and in fact to wisely plan and to wisely reduce cost can do much to put the books back in the black. But, and this is important, growers should not allow the past two bad crops to influence them into the use of false economy. Don't let up on control of Johnson grass. This is the fastest way to get further in the red. Follow the recommendation put out by L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. on Johnson grass control. Remember that the cane borer and mosaic disease reduces yield. Growers can reduce nonproductive type spending this year but they should spend everything necessary to produce top cane yields. Top yields usually mean good profits.

Having experienced a hurricane in 1965, a hurricane in 1964, and a considerable amount of wind in 1963, many growers are tired of harvesting badly lodged cane. This is very understandable. But the ugly rumor that reduced amounts of applied fertilizer in 1966 will insure erect cane has the writer really concerned. Reduced amounts of nitrogen in a normal year will certainly reduce the amount of lodging but a reduced amount of nitrogen will also reduce the amount of cane produced per acre. During a normal ear, when excessive winds or hurricanes do not occur, it is rare to find a grower with more than 50 percent of the crop lodged. On the other hand it is also rare to find a grower who has made high yields of cane per acre who has not had some portion of his crop lodged. Growers who make high yields every year have some lodged cane to harvest every year. These same growers also make good or better than average profits.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A Sweet Idea

The first sugar bill of 1966, S. 2734, was introduced January 14, by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana for Senator Burdick of North Dakota.

The bill would take 50,000 tons of quota away from Puerto Rico and give 35,000 tons of it to domestic beet sugar areas and 15,000 tons to the mainland cane sugar area.

The process of allocating the quota is so involved in acreage reserves that who gets what is hard to determine. Anyway, S. 2734 is just another piece of waste paper because the chance of its passage by Congress is nil.

The second session of the 89th Congress has enough knotty problems to solve before election time without adding sugar to the list, but Senator Burdick can say to the folks back home in North Dakota, "I tried."

The Second Battle On 14B

Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, who led the Senate group that last year prevented the passage of the House passed bill to repeal a section of the Taft-Hartley Act was the first man on his feet when Majority Leader Mansfield asked for consideration of the repeal bill. Senator Dirksen talked for more than two hours and then relinquished the floor to one of his able team-mates, Senator Wallace Bennett of Utah. Senator Dirksen predicts another victor this year by even a larger margin than last year when administration forces failed by 17 votes to halt the Dirksen led fillibuster.

Senate Democratic Whip, Russell Long agrees that the administration does not have enough votes to shut off Dirksen's team of debators.

A Storm Is Brewing

The senate battle over repeal of 14B is over-shadowed at the moment by the President's budget recommendations. Members of congress view the budget figures in different lights depending on whether they are Democrats or Republicans. A great many of the Democrats don't agree with the President's call for such a big increase in domestic spending. They are prepared to go all out to provide him with adequate funds to fight the Viet Nam war but several of his domestic proposals face drastic cuts in both the House and Senate.

The Republicans accuse the President and his staff of using questionable bookkeeping devices to make figures seem more plausible. They say, "The President is using a lot of window dressing to make a good display."

Some of his assumptions on "saving" will not work out, they say. In agriculture, for instance, L.B.J. assumes government spending will drop because U. S. farmers will produce less for the government to buy. Farm experts, outside the U. S. D. A. are gambling that the government's guesses will be wrong, as usual. They will give you odds that domestic crops in 1967 will cost as much or more than in 1966.

Everywhere you go on Capitol Hill you find a goodly number of M.C's busily engaged in sharpening their pruning shears.

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A FIELD STUDY OF SOME EFFECTS OF SALINITY ON SUGARCANE

Tawakol Y. Rizk and W. C. Normand

During the course of greenhouse experiments to study the effects of salinity on Louisiana sugarcane as reported in *The Sugar Bulletin* of October 15, 1965 (Vol. 44), a small portion of a field of variety CP 47-193 was observed to be apparently affected by an excess of salts. Because this area is adjacent to an underground pipeline reported to carry brine, it has been assumed that this situation might be due to leakage from the line.

The effect on vegetative growth was striking. On the side of the field nearest the pipeline, there was only about 10% germination. By September, approximately half of these germinated plants had died and compared to adjacent normal cane, the height of the surviving plants was reduced by 80%. As the distance from the pipeline increased, progressively less reduction in height appeared until cane about 200 feet away grew normally.

Each value in Table 1 represents an average of 8 samples, taken in the 1964 and 1965 grinding seasons.

Plants growing in soil assaying 0.02, 0.19, 1.18, and 1.46 per cent sodium on October 19, 1965.

TABLE 1

Reduction of Height	% Soluble Salts of soil	% Sodium of soil	Height (inches)	Number of Joints
0	0.10 to 0.02	0.13 to 0.19	98.25	14.33
50%	0.15 to 0.20	0.36 to 1.12	52.25	10.25
80%	1.07 to 1.46	1.40 to 2.82	21.10	8.50
No cane	0.91 to 1.51	1.27 to 2.99	0	0

TABLE 2

% Reduction of Height	Weight per Joint (grams)	Juice Volume (fld. oz/lb of stalk)	Sucrose %	Purity %	Extraction %
0	43.00	10.9	11.67	72.10	69.9
50	19.30	8.0	9.81	63.79	66.9
65	9.80	7.3	7.98	58.10	64.1
80	5.75	5.0	7.33	54.48	43.5

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 151)

acres and 550 acres made available for that purpose to Louisiana and Florida, respectively, plus the acreage used from the 10,000-acre reserve in Louisiana, and the unused acreage on farms in Florida which was re-allotted to other farms in the State, (2) the acreage made available to relieve hardships of new producers pursuant to the recent amendment to the Sugar Act, (3) the acreages made available to each State for adjustments in 1966-crop shares and for establishing new-producer shares, and (4) such acreages as are required to establish or increase the shares for farms owned by persons who have lost sugarcane acreage as the result of the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

If the entire 1965-crop acreage within shares determined by the State ASCS offices, is harvested for sugar and seed or qualifies as bona fide abandonment, the 1966 State allocations will approximate 315,000 acres and 197,500 acres for Louisiana and Florida, respectively.

For the purpose of establishing 1966-crop shares, the term "accredited acres" shall be the 1965 acreage (within the final share established for that program) harvested for sugar and seed and which was abandoned for bona fide cause, or the final 1965-crop share in the case of farms for which an adjustment was made pursuant to the amendment to the Act to relieve hardships of new producers. A share will be established for each farm, as constituted for the 1965 crop at the level of the farm's accredited acreage. Thus, the share for each farm not receiving an increase pursuant to the hardship relief amendment will reflect any 1965 acreages which were utilized, including adjustments to bring about reasonable comparability in shares for similar farms. In addition, the shares for such farms will reflect increases from the 1965 reserve in Louisiana, and from reallocations of unused acreages in Florida.

The 1965-crop shares for a majority of farms which were new in the crop years 1962 through 1965 were increased pursuant to the recent amendment to section 302(b). Increases in shares covered all excess 1965-crop acreages for farms which were new in 1963, 1964, and 1965, and for farms that were new in 1962, increases were limited by the acreage available to 18.91 percent of the acreage needed by each of such farms to reach their 1964-crop acreage record. The shares for other farms which

---

Thanks are due the Soils Testing Laboratory at L.S.U., Baton Rouge, for the soil analyses.

The sodium content of the soil varied widely with rainfall and, since the plots are very close to the Mississippi River, presumably also with fluctuations in subsurface water level. It is therefore only possible to report here the extreme limits of observed sodium levels between March and September of 1964 and 1965.

The effects of salinity on tonnage, juice volume and quality, and extraction are indicated by the data of Table 2. Extraction was calculated from the weights of fresh stalks, weights of extracted juice, and weights of the oven-dried bagasse. The values shown are the averages of eight replications taken in October, 1965.

The study described implies that it would not be economically feasible to grow sugarcane, at least of variety CP 47-193 in Louisiana, in soils containing more than 1% sodium. Yield, juice quality, and juice extraction are all adversely affected by higher concentrations. The expected fluctuations due to leaching which were shown here as well as in the greenhouse study do indicate, however, that under natural conditions soil containing harmful amounts of sodium at one time might easily contain tolerable amounts at other periods of the growing season.

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were new in this period and which were not increased pursuant to this amendment were previously adjusted upward to the level of the growing acreage for 1965-crop harvest through other adjustment procedures or the reallocation of unused acres. Since the 1966-crop shares for farms which received additional acreage in 1965 pursuant to this provision will be the final 1965-crop adjusted share, relief is provided for these farms as contemplated by the statute.

There are 2,584 acres included in the 1966 shares of farms in Louisiana which were a portion of the increases made in 1965 shares from the 10,000 acre reserve set-aside made available to that State. Under the original regulation for the 1965 crop, this acreage would have been destroyed or diverted to uses other than for sugar, since it represents the amount by which the total measured acreage in Louisiana for 1965-crop harvest exceeds the total of the original shares established. The requirement to dispose of the 2,584 acres was waived in a subsequent amendment to the 1965 regulation immediately after Hurricane Betsy. This acreage has been or soon will be harvested or has qualified for bona fide abandonment, and therefore, is considered as accredited acres to be used in computing 1966-crop shares. To balance this additional acreage for Louisiana, 1,910 acres has been included in the allocation for Florida, and will be used to increase the share for each old-producer farm on a pro-rata basis.

Since 1966-crop shares include the acreages utilized within the 10,000 acre reserve made available to Louisiana in 1965 to offset underplantings by other growers and since the shares for the growers who did not fully utilize their 1965 shares are established at the level of the utilized acreages, the need for a 1966-crop reserve is reduced. However, full use of the total of the shares in each State is made possible in other ways. The regulation provides that any acreage by which the sum of the initially established shares within a State is less than the State allocation and any unused proportionate share acreage may be reallocated to farms whereon additional acreage might be used. Such acreages will be prorated first to farms on which the 1965-crop share was underplanted for reasons beyond the control of the operator and for which increased 1966-crop acreages are requested. Any acreage remaining will be prorated to other farms for which shares of less than 150 acres are determined and for which additional acreages are requested. Acreage so allotted to a farm will be limited to the lesser of 20 percent of the 1966-crop share for the farm or to the amount needed to bring the total share up to 150 acres. If any acreage remains after this proration it will be allotted to those

(Continued on page 158)

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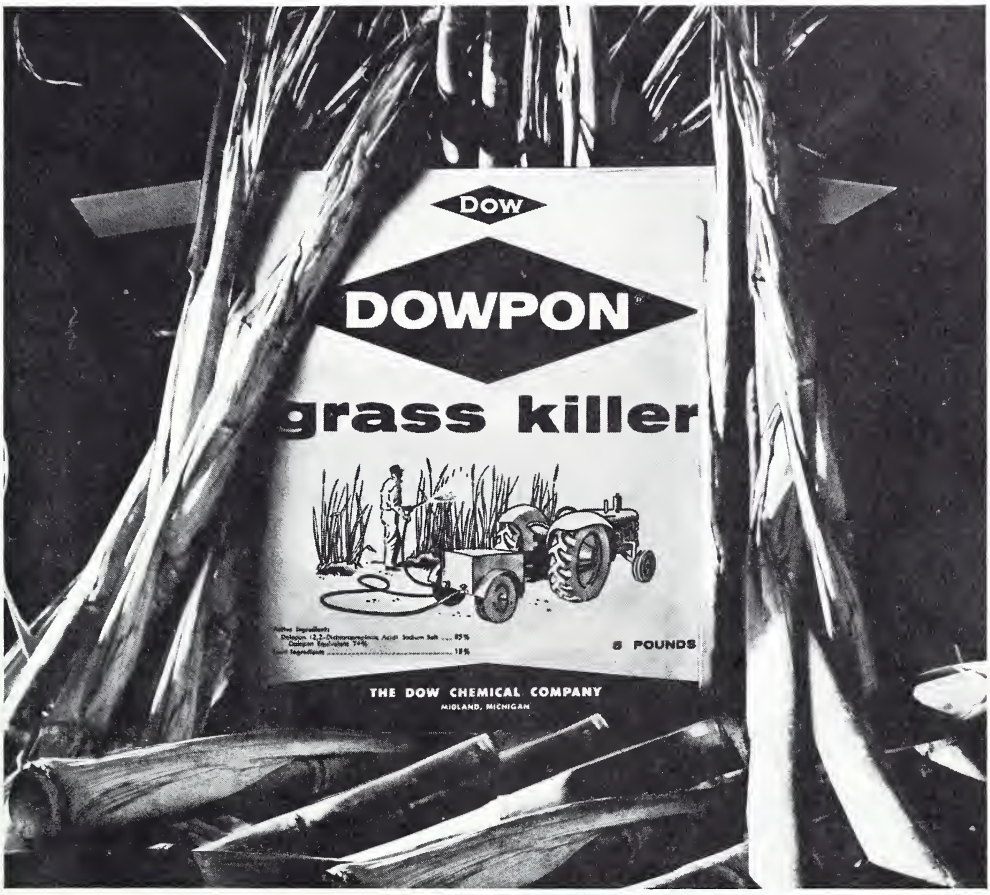

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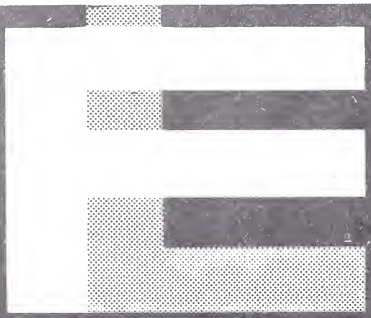

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farms whereon additional acreages are desired and can be used.

The 500 acres being made available to Florida and the 800 acres being made available to Louisiana for the establishment of new-producer shares in 1966, represent approximately one-fourth of 1 percent of the sum of the proportionate shares established for such States under the 1965 program. Shares for new producers will be established at a level of 50 acres or a lesser acreage, if requested. In view of the economic factors involved in beginning a new sugarcane operation, including the purchase of specialized farm equipment, it is believed that a proportionate share at a 50 acre level is more appropriate than the 10 acres recommended by representatives of the Florida and Louisiana groups.

Small acreages are provided for adjustments in shares of old producers.

The regulation provides for the protection of the interests of operators who have lost sugarcane acreage after the 1962 crop through the transfer of such acreage to an agency or entity having the right of eminent domain.

The other provisions of this regulation are generally similar to those which were in effect for the 1965 program.

The 1966-crop sugarcane acreages resulting from this regulation should provide a quantity of sugarcane which will enable the area to meet its quota under the Act and provide a normal carryover inventory.

The provisions of this regulation provide an equitable basis for establishing shares for farms in the area for the 1966 crop of sugarcane.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing regulation will effectuate the applicable provisions of the Act.

Effective date. Date of publication.

Signed at Washington, D. C., on December 14, 1965.

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,
Acting Secretary.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

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The 1966 Cane Crop—Don't Plow Out Too Much Cane—New Varieties

A number of cane growers have already begun the cultivation of this crop. Some growers have begun wrapping the middle of rows and some have started shaving cane. Many more were preparing to begin shaving cane when a general rain on February 10th stopped all operations.

According to all experts questioned, the recent somewhat severe freeze has done little or no damage to either plant or stubble cane. A limited survey by the writer showed the eyes on both plant and stubble pieces to be in good condition although the top eyes of some stubble pieces show some effects of the recent freeze. Examination of stubble pieces after shaving showed most eyes at the shaved surface to be in good condition.

Growers are again reminded that good drainage is most important in order to get good stands. Everything possible should be done to drain both stubble and plant cane fields. Standing water on either plant or stubble cane will materially reduce stands. Growers who have covered plant cane too deeply, particularly on sandy soils, should get the extra soil off the cane as soon os possible. Sandy soils will remain cool longer than darker, heavier type soils. Cool wet soils are favorable areas for disease and other rotting organisms and the end result is a poor stand.

Growers are again reminded not to break out too much second and third year stubble cane before finding out what kind of stands will be realized in plant and first year fields. It has become most important now that growers do not have less cane acreage than the farm's proportionate share acreage. For the first time in the history of Proportionate Shares, last year's actual cane acreage rather than the grower's proportionate share was used to establish this year's proportionate share. This could happen again, so *BEWARE*. It is also important that if a grower finds some cane acreage too poor to keep, and if this acreage can qualify for bona fide abandonment, the A.S.C.S. county officer should be called to inspect the acreage before the cane is destroyed. Acreage can be abandoned for the following reasons: drought, flood, storm, freeze, or insects. Growers should try to (1) have their full proportionate share in cane or (2) have as much acreage as possible in cane and have the difference duly qualified for abandonment. Don't be caught short.

Many growers have suggested that C.P. 52-68 may be showing signs of rapid deterioration because of its light weight during the crop years of 1964 and 1965. Reports of the deterioration of C.P. 52-68 came mostly from St. Mary Parish area although a few such reports were heard from all areas. The writer, although not positive, believes that the lightness of C.P. 52-68 was the result of two hurricane years and not the forewarning sign of a deteriorating cane. Nevertheless, growers will be pleased to learn that there is a strong possibility that L. 60-25 may be released this year. L. 60-25 is a Louisiana State University bred and selected cane and the data thus far show it to be a very superior cane. In addition to this very promising unreleased cane, there are 5 other new unreleased canes, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, L. 61-43, L. 61-45, and L. 61-67 which are being rapidly increased by the American Sugar Cane League and which could be released in 1967 if the experimental data continue to show promise.

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

This is our final reminder. The League's Wholesale Life Insurance Program helps to provide for the family security of many League members.

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Mill Marketing Allotments

The U. S. D. A.'s mill marketing hearing for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area was held as scheduled in the Century Room of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, on February 9th beginning at 9:30 in the morning. It was conducted in the usual professional manner by that master of the public hearing, Mr. Osmond Hyde. The other Government people present were Al Greenwood, Ed. Matzen and Ellsworth DeMasters.

Mill marketing allotment hearings have been a part of the local sugar picture for so long they have become stereotype. The script calls for the presiding officer, in this case Mr. Hyde, to call the meeting to order at the appointed time and to immediately find out who wants to testify. Usually all the Government people, two or three Louisianians and a couple of the Floridians will get their names on the list. Then testifying begins, with the Government first, Louisiana second and Florida always last. The Government's testimony and the Louisiana testimony are usually long. The people from the Sunshine State usually devote their time to either concurring or objecting.

At the hearing under review, the Government testimony, read by Mr. Matzen, was fifteen pages long, plus seven tables. The Louisiana testimony, ably handled by F. A. Graugnard, Jr., was every bit as long as that of the Government and it contained a twelve column table three pages long. Florida's contribution consisted of an announcement that they "concurred" with the Government recommendations for marketing allotments and would go along with the recommendation of Louisiana on a few minor points.

This is about the end of the story. However, if you think the Florida people do not know what they are doing, look at the record. Ten years ago Florida had about 23 per cent of the Mainland Cane Area quota. In 1965 they had 49.63 per cent, and this year the Government is recommending that they get 50.003 per cent of the Area quota.

While on the subject of mill marketing allotments, look at the picture on the opposite page. We believe it was taken at the mill marketing allotment hearing in Mobile, Alabama, in the late nineteen thirties.

In the days before commercial air-

(Continued on page 172)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"Disbelievers"

Washington is slowly recovering from one of the worst blizzards in its history and now, ten days later, snow is a couple of feet deep in the gutters along the main thoroughfares and hundreds of automobiles on side streets are still covered with snow.

Although a heavy snowfall had been predicted, no one thought it would be on such a scale, principally because Washingtonians are suspicious of everything that is announced in the Nation's Capitol — including weather forecasts.

No Repeal Of 14B

The administration and organized labor, co-sponsors of the unsuccessful attempt to end State's rights to enact right-to-work laws, suffered a major defeat when the United States Senate refused to permit the repeal issue to come to a vote.

The outcome was fore-shadowed in the closing days of last years Senate session when Senator Everett Dirksen, (Rep. Ill.) led a successful filibuster against the measure. Labor leaders gambled that President Johnson could have stopped the filibuster if he tried, but this session, not even repeated expression of support by LBJ could change the fact that the AFL-CIO could not muster the votes to choke off debate.

The dismal failure of the repeal effort could be extremely costly to President Johnson's prestige, in labor circles particularly, and Majority Leader Mansfield is under fire from Labor and some of his Senate colleagues who maintain that Mansfield's unwillingness to hold round-the-clock sessions indicated that President Johnson's support was limited to lip service only.

There may be some effort to revive the defunct 14B repeal measure by tying it on as a rider to some "must" bill, but such a maneuver is almost as hard to accomplish as getting the Senate to vote to "gag" itself.

A Bull's-Eye

On February 1, the USDA announced that the Parity Index had advanced from its December level of 324 to 327 during the month of January This results in a six point advance in the so-called target price of sugar to $6.93 per pound for raw sugars, duty paid, New York, in accordance with the Sugar Act formula for computing a fair price to producers and consumers.

Under circumstances which may be more than co-incidental, the No. 7 Spot Price on the New York Sugar Exchange was, when we went to press, February 9, $6.93 per pound. Had it not been for the expert handling of quotas by USDA officials, the price might well have been wide of the "target" instead of a bull's-eye.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND OTHER WEEDS AND GRASSES IN SUGARCANE* IN LOUISIANA, 1966

Ernest R. Stamper—Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Denver T. Loupe—Specialist (Agronomy), Cooperative Extension Service

Johnson Grass Control

The weed and grass control program is only one part of a complete sugarcane production program. It cannot reach its maximum potential in increased yields unless all other recommendations such as insect control, fertilization, disease control, cultural and other practices are carried out.

Fallow Plowing

Fallow plowing is necessary to control Johnson grass plants and rhizomes (underground roots and stems). Fallow plowing includes plowing the land six or more times in late spring and summer after the temperature is high enough for good grass growth. Late fall and early winter plowing following early harvested stubble has little or no effect in killing Johnson grass.

At present, there are no chemicals that are economically feasible to substitute into a fallow plow program. Work on this phase of Johnson grass control is in progress.

Plant Cane Treatment

If the last sugarcane stubble crop grown was infested with Johnson grass, the next plant cane crop will have a Johnson grass seedling infestation in most of the Louisiana sugarcane area. A complete chemical program is recommended for this condition.

The spray equipment should be in good condition and carefully calibrated to deliver the proper dosage of spray. *Chemical herbicides* are *expensive* and unless they are properly applied at the *right time* maximum control of weeds and grasses will not be obtained.

A. *Cultural Practices*

Either of three early cultural practices may be followed in plant cane as the first operation. These practices are:

1. *Shaving*—the removing of excessive dirt covering the mother cane and all weeds, grasses and top growth of cane killed by winter freezes.

2. *False shaving* — removing of weeds, grasses and the top growth of cane killed by freezes, but removing little or no dirt from the top of the row.

3. *Chemical shaving*—no mechanical implement used before chemical herbicide application is made for winter weed control

B. *Chemical Application*

If shaving or false shaving is done early and if off-barring and redrawing the row is delayed, the top of the row should be sprayed with silvex in the same manner as sugarcane not shaved.

Observations made in the last several years show that it is best to keep the chemical herbicide as high as possible on top of the row. Off-barring and redrawing the row in one operation, not leaving the off-bar open, improves the efficiency of the long residual chemical herbicides such as Fenac.

1. *Silvex Phase*

Spray the top of the row, 24 to 30 inches wide, with 1 pound or 1 quart of silvex per acre in a ground spray machine, or 1¼ pounds or (2½ pints) of silvex per acre in an airplane. This is on a per acre of cane basis. This application should be made as early in the season as practical.

2. *TCA Program*

When the plant cane is off-barred, or when the first cultivation is made in chopping the sides, and the row is redrawn apply either of the follow-

* The Summer and Fall plant cane recommendations will be written separately at the proper time for 1966.

(Continued on next page)

ing treatments; *if the TCA program is used:*

a) Four pounds of TCA (silvex at 1 pound or 1 quart should be added) per acre with ground equipment on top and sides of the row, approximately 24 to 30 inches wide.

b) Five pounds of TCA (silvex at 1 pound or 1 quart should be added) per acre if the application is made with an airplane.

Repeat either one of these applications after fertilizing the cane at the same rates of both chemicals.

This *repeat* and *timed* second application in the TCA grass control program has been the weak link in the control of Johnson grass seedlings and many growers have *failed* to obtain maximum control because they neglected the *second* or *repeat application.*

Under some conditions it is desirable to apply a lay-by application of 1¼ pounds of silvex by airplane.

3. *Fenac Program*

Fenac is a pre-emergence chemical and has no effect, if used alone, on weeds and grasses if applied after they have emerged from the soil. This means that all applications of Fenac should be made early in the year before the temperature is warm enough to germinate spring and summer growing weeds and grasses. This early application is very *important* and *necessary* if Johnson grass seedlings are a problem.

Mixing Fenac with either the L.V. (low volatile ester) 2,4-D or silvex increases the effectiveness of Fenac as a pre-emergence herbicide and makes it effective as an early post-emergence herbicide.

a) *Proper application of Fenac*

1) If Fenac (1½ lbs.) 1 gallon and silvex one pound per acre was applied on newly planted cane in the late summer or fall, a repeat application of the same amount 1½ lb. (1 gallon) plus one pound of silvex should be applied on the drill in the spring.

If *shaving* or *false shaving* is done it should be done before off-barring and redrawing the row and making the chemical application.

2) If there was no chemical used in the fall, or if TCA and silvex was used, and the plant cane is to be shaved or false shaved, or if the cane is not shaved, an application of 1 pound of silvex should be made immediately after shaving. If the cane is not shaved, 1 pound of silvex should be made as early as practical to kill winter growing weeds.

This should be followed with an application of *5 quarts* of Fenac and either one pound of low volatile ester of 2,4-D or silvex *mixed* with the Fenac.

Silvex is very slow in killing the winter growing weeds usually taking about two weeks. Mixtures of ⅔ pound silvex and ⅓ lb. of L.V. (low ester of 2,4-D) will decrease the time taken to kill these winter weeds.

3) *Airplane* — If the material is applied by *airplane* allow at least 10 per cent additional material for ditch banks and headlands. Usually 1¼ pounds of silvex or combination of silvex and L.V. 2,4-D per acre should be applied when sprayed with the airplane.

CAUTION: More than 6 quarts of Fenac per acre may injure sugarcane. Fenac may injure sugarcane in extremely heavy or black soils at 6 quarts per acre.

b) *Alternate method of applying Fenac*

Johnson grass seedlings that are up and growing will not be killed by an application of Fenac alone; therefore, several alternate methods of applying Fenac may be used effectively to kill the seedlings:

1) Apply 5 lbs. TCA plus 1 lb. of low volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre by airplane. Immediately following the aerial application, apply 5 quarts of Fenac per acre with a ground sprayer.

2) Apply 4 lbs. TCA plus ⅔ lb. low volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre with a ground sprayer. Follow this ground application with an applica-

tion of 5 quarts Fenac per acre with a ground sprayer.

3) Use a "rotary pick" or "side hoe" to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing Johnson grass seedlings. Immediately following this operation, apply 5 quarts of Fenac plus ⅔ lb. low volatile ester of 2,4-D per acre with a ground sprayer.

DO NOT:

Chemicals as listed above can be used effectively; however, you cannot mix *Fenac* and *TCA* or *Fenac and Dowpon* in the same tank and get desired results.

Stubble Cane Treatment

A. *Where Fenac Was Used in Plant Cane*

If Fenac was used on plant cane the stubble should be treated with 7 pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of silvex. This application should be made after off-barring whether shaved or not shaved.

B. *Where Fenac Was Not Used in Plant Cane*

1. *Stubble Shaved and Off-Barred*

If the stubble is shaved, off-barring should be done as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 pounds of TCA and 1 pound of silvex per acre if the area is known to have a heavy infestation of rhizomes. Adjust the equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow or the plowed loose soil as well as the top of the row if the row is redrawn at the time of off-barring. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March.

If after the application of 11 pounds of TCA, Johnson grass is still a problem, apply 3 or 4 pounds of dalapon per acre with a ground sprayer. This should be a directed spray and *only* on varieties of C.P. 36-105, C.P. 44-101, and C.P. 52-68; other varieties may show visual injury, however, yield data indicate the injury does not necessarily affect yields of the stubble sugarcane.

2. *Stubble—Not Shaved*

Stubble that is *not shaved* or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed, such that the grass is growing an application of 7 pounds of TCA plus 2 pounds of Dowpon plus 1 pound of silvex per acre should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature above 70°F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

C. *Aerial Application in Stubble Cane*

Under some conditions it may be advisable to spray stubble cane with an airplane. The amount of grass, its vigor, the age of the grass and general environmental conditions will determine the feasibility of the application. From 3 pounds to 5 pounds of Dowpon per acre are suggested depending on the grass infestation and growth of the grass. Low volume of water per acre has increased the effectiveness of the Dowpon. Some injury may occur on the more susceptible varieties, but yields of cane have not been reduced in the past from this application.

The use of an airplane in applying herbicides to sugarcane is very precise. A good ground crew that mixes the chemical well and a *good set of flagmen are absolutely necessary.* If these crews are not available it is suggested *not* to use an airplane for applying herbicides in sugarcane.

General Weed and Grass Control

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnson grass, or Johnson grass seedlings. These

(Continued on next page)

properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses.

The following chemical herbicide applications are suggested for these select areas.

Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble

1. Apply 1 pound of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant and stubble cane. If an airplane application is made, use 1 to 1¼ pounds of silvex. If the cane is shaved or false shaved the application of silvex should be made after shaving.

2. After the cane is fertilized and the rows are redrawn and before weeds and grasses emerge in the spring, apply either:

(a) Two pounds TCA plus 1 pound of Dowpon (½ to ¾ pound of silvex may be added). One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient, in some cases a repeat application may be necessary.

(1) A lay-by broadcast application of 5 pounds TCA plus ½ to ¾ pound silvex is suggested, this is best done by the use of an airplane.

OR:

(b) *Fenac*—apply 3 to 5 quarts of Fenac per acre with a ground machine following the early silvex application. This is the only application necessary and should be made after off-barring and redrawing the rows.

3. *Control of Bermuda Grass*

If Bermuda grass (blue or wire grass) is a problem, two applications of the 2 pound TCA plus 1 pound of Dowpon plus ½ to ¾ pound of silvex is suggested for these infested areas.

Ditchbank Control

As yet, there is no good ditchbank control chemical. Several chemicals are effective in killing Johnson grass to the ground but regrowth occurs and reinfestation from the cane fields is apparent.

Sodium chlorate at 450 to 600 pounds per acre of ditch is the most effective and most economical chemical available for ditchbank control of Johnson grass. Always add a wetting agent, such as *calcium chloride*, to the mixture before spraying.

Sodium chlorate is dangerous to use and should be mixed with calcium chloride (3 to 1) before it is applied. The people applying the material should change clothing after spraying and before the clothes dry.

Sodium chlorate is a *fire hazard and care* should be taken in storing and using the material to prevent fire disaster.

Know Your Chemicals

Dalapon (Dowpon) —2,2-dichloropropionic acid, sodium salt.

TCA—Trichloroacetic acid, sodium salt.

Silvex—2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid (Kuron, 2,4,5-T-P, Silvi Rhap, 2,4,5-T-Propionic and others) 4 pounds per gallon.

Fenac — (2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid). 1½ pounds per gallon.

2,4-D Amine—The amine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. This material (while not as effective as silvex) may be used instead of silvex at the same rates mentioned for silvex.

L.V. (low volatile ester of 2,4-D) is more effective than amine 2,4-D but is also more likely to injure susceptible crops than amine 2,4-D or silvex.

Cautions and Hazards

The labeling of all pesticides by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the approval of pesticides by the Food and Drug Administration is very important. No chemical should be applied to sugarcane that does not have a label, to do so could prevent the harvest and processing of the cane crop.

STOP

Read all labels on the product you are using or allowing someone else to use on your property. Be sure they are approved and have a U.S.D.A. label for use under the circumstance that is agreeable to you.

As yet, there is *no miracle* chemical herbicide for sugarcane. The U.S.D.A. and the Louisiana Agricultural Eperiment Station and The Co-

operative Extension Service will do their best to keep you informed on the best available chemical herbicide for your use, and the most effective way to use it.

What's New

This question is always asked by sugarcane growers in the spring of the year. The following chemicals as herbicides for weed and grass control in sugarcane have shown promise and are in the process of being labeled for use in the near future:

Materials and Company

1. Sinbar (An 80% wettable powder) E. I. duPont.
2. Tordon (A liquid containing 2 lbs. per gallon) Dow Chemical Co.
3. Banvel D (A liquid containing 4 lbs. per gallon) Velsicol Chemical Corporation.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 164)

planes were scooting around every place, the Hearings were usually held in a neutral spot like Mobile which is about halfway between the Florida and Louisiana industries and on a direct rail line to Washington. How many of the people in the picture do you recognize? The picture on page 171 was taken at the same Hearing.

Offshore Quota Increased

Attention is called to the official announcement of the USDA, printed below, relative to an increase in first quarter quotas for offshore raws from 700,000 tons to 750,000 tons. The significance of the announcement is not the increase in the amount of sugar that may be imported during the quarter ending March 31, 1966, but in the fact that the Government has said where the sugars must be shipped.

We feel that this is a milestone in the attempts of the Administration to put supplies of offshore raw sugar where they are needed, a system that has been advocated by the American Sugar Cane League for many years.

Washington, February 10, 1966

U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the first quarter limitation on total sugar imports of 700,000 tons had been raised by 50,000 tons to a total of 750,000 short tons of sugar, raw value. *The additional 50,000 tons will be authorized for importation only at North Hatteras ports.*

American ships in the Puerto Rican sugar trade are granting favorable freight terms on sugar shipments to New Orleans where they are able to charter other cargoes for export. This has resulted in a considerable quantity of Puerto Rican raw sugar which normally would go to North Hatteras ports being shipped instead to New Orleans. Today's action will provide additional sugar for the locations north of Hatteras.

Authorization will be on the basis of eligibility of applications for "Sugar Quota Clearance" on Form SU-3. Such authorizations can be issued no more than 5 days prior to the scheduled date of departure of the vessel. The stated date of arrival must be prior to April 1, 1966, and must reflect a customary shipping time for the vessel.

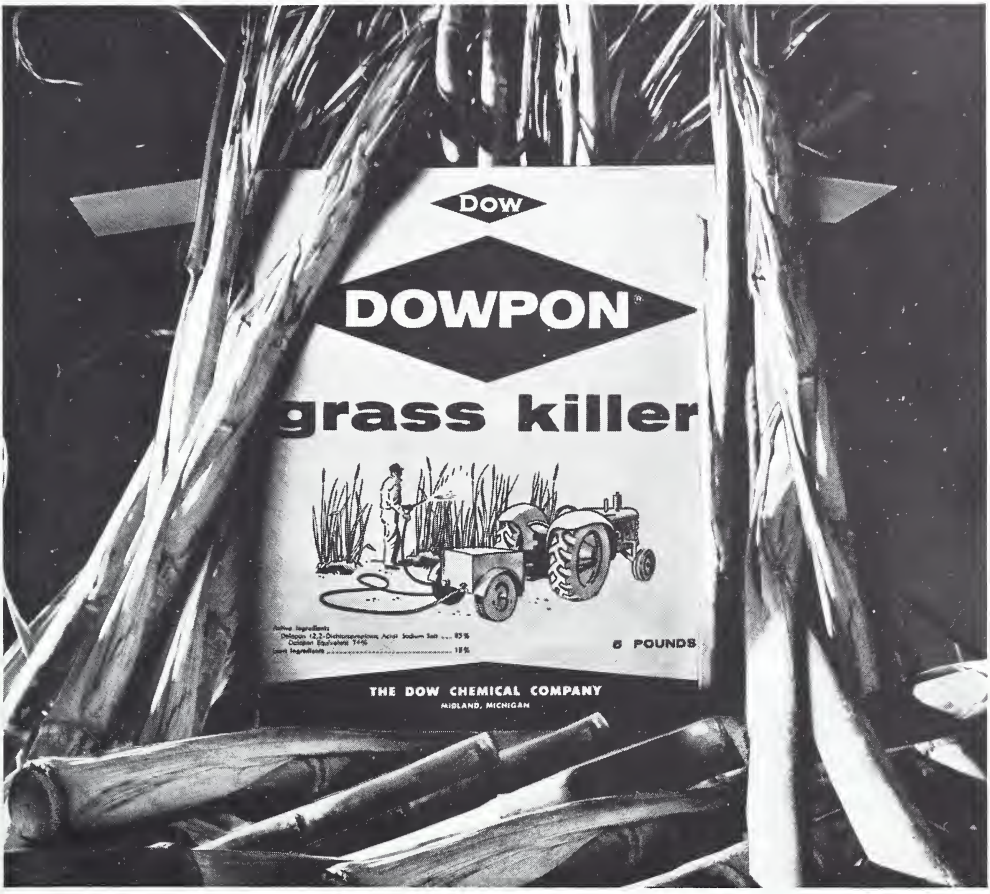
Applications on or before the date of publication of the order in the Federal Register will be regarded as having been received at the same time. Each applicant must certify that the sugar covered represents sugar not previously authorized for entry and will not affect fulfillment of quota set-aside agreements for the first half of 1966.

If 2 or more applications become eligible at the same time, first consideration will be given to the application for sugar from the country for which previously authorized first quarter importations represent the least percentage of average first quarter importations in the years 1963, 1964 and 1965.

Honor E. L. Klock

There was an annual meeting at the Meeker Sugar Cooperative on February 10th, that it is a pleasure

We thought we'd show you what they do. Besides kill grass and weeds.



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KURON® herbicide kills wild lettuce, chicory, and other weeds that are a problem in cane fields.

And FORMULA 40® weed killer, non-volatile amine salt formulation of 2,4-D, controls most broad-leaved seedling weeds.

In the end, with grasses and weeds under control and more moisture and nutrients for your crops, you should have better yields, bigger yields.

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DOW

to tell about. The meeting had, as a special attraction, the honoring of Mr. Ernest L. Klock, who resigned as President of the Cooperative last year after guiding its affairs since 1948. We quote below from the program notes of the meeting.

"In 1948 the owners of the Meeker Sugar Refining Company decided to liquidate their interest in the factory because of a shortage of sugar cane. A number of sugar cane farmers and businessmen in Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes were anxious to retain this sugar producing facility and decided to organize a sugar factory cooperative to keep the mill in this area. E. L. Klock was asked by a committee of growers to organize the co-op with the cooperation of other members. The committee succeeded in getting the New Orleans Bank of Cooperatives to finance the Meeker Sugar Cooperative, Inc. E. L. Klock was elected President of the Cooperative and served in that capacity until 1965."

"During his administration of some sixteen years, and through the cooperation of the Board of Directors, Engineering and Administrative personnel, as well as the 31 sugar cane grower members of the Cooperative, the sugar cane acreage gradually has increased and the capacity of the sugar factory developed to the point that 160,000 tons of sugar cane were processed for the 1964 crop."

"Now sugar cane is one of the major crops in the area, with approximately 5,500 acres devoted to sugar cane. The mill pays approximately $1,100,000 annually to growers and has a payroll of approximately $254,000."

As stated above, it is a pleasure to record the success story of Mr. Klock and to wish him many years of happy retirement.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

The Old Mule, who has been leading a rather placid life for the past few months, was shook-up a bit during the past two weeks by the W.S.B.T. (Washington Sugar Brain Trust) who seem to be shook-up themselves, as witness the following:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, February 10th — The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the first quarter limitation on total sugar imports of 700,000 tons had been raised by 50,000 tons to a total of 750,000 short tons of sugar, raw value. The additional 50,000 tons will be authorized for importation only at North Hatteras ports. (We printed this announcement in our last issue).

Washington, February 14th—U. S. Department of Agriculture took action this morning to check price rises for refined sugar by stepping up the immediate availability of imported raw sugar.

The USDA announced this morning a further increase of 50,000 tons in the quantity of raw sugar which may be imported in the first quarter. This action follows the increase of 50,000 tons announced on February 10. The total quantity which may be imported in the first quarter is now 800,000 tons.

The Department noted that on February 11 an increase of .15 cent per pound (15 cents a hundred pounds) in the price of refined sugar was announced for the southeast and Chicago-west territories. This followed an earlier increase of .15 cent per pound for the Northeast and Chicago-west territories.

Authorization for the further 50,000 tons will be on the same basis as that announced for the first 50,000 tons on February 10 (USDA 437-66) except that the sugar need not be imported only to north of Hatteras ports. This was a requirement with respect to the 50,000 tons previously announced.

Washington, February 23rd — The U. S. Department of Agriculture took further action to check announced price rises for refined sugar.

All restrictions on the importation of raw sugar during the first quarter of this year have been removed. The 1-million ton limitation on imports during the second quarter continues in effect.

Raw sugar imports during the first quarter had initially been limited to 700,000 tons. An additional 100,000 tons was authorized by 2 recent actions (Press Releases USDA 437-66 and USDA 468-66).

Additional first-quarter importations will be authorized as applications become eligible for consideration pursuant to "Sugar Quota Clearance" on Form SU-3. Such applications become eligible for consideration not more than 5 days prior to the scheduled date of departure of the vessel. The stated day of arrival must be prior to April 1, and must reflect a customary shipping time for the vessel.

Each applicant must certify that the sugar covered represents sugar not previously authorized for entry

(Continued on page 184)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Crop—Weed Control by Airplane—V-Type Ditches

The weather during the past two weeks has not been good for sugar cane and growers in all areas of the belt are concerned over the effect this cool, wet soil will have on stands of both plant and stubble cane.

It is generally recognized that plant and stubble cane stands have generally improved over the past several years because of improved drainage practices, use of less soil over cane, better selection of seed, better borer control, and a generally beter job of planting. But even with all these improvements there is good reason to be concerned, particularly with plant cane stands this year. The writer is very much concerned over cane planted after Hurricane Betsy and during the prolonged dry period which followed. Much of the seed used at this time was either broken from the storm or had to be cut in the furrow because of its shape following the the storm. The dry period following the storm certainly did not help the already damaged seed. Unfortunately, there is very little to be done about the situation. Even on land which is perfectly drained, frequent rainfall keeps the soil wet and cool. It is important, however, to remember that everything possible should be done to remove water throughout the farm once the rain stops.

Growers should remember that some part of the chemical weed control program can be done by airplane if this rainy type weather continues. Some growers may wish to do part of the weed control program by airplane even if weather improves. Many growers have complained over labor shortage and chemical weed control by air may help in this situation. There are some definite advantages to the use of airplanes to apply herbicides. One very important advantage is the fact that the whole farm can be covered at the correct time and in a matter of a very short period.

On the subject of weed control, growers are reminded that this job is one which requires care and close supervision. Growers must follow recommendations for best results. Fenac, the chemical most recently recommended, has been giving good control in most areas of the belt and it is our understanding that substantial reduction in price of this product over last year's price has been offered in the sugar belt.

Over the past several years there has been a very gradual trend toward V-type ditches. Why the trend has not moved at a more rapid pace is probably due in part to the fact that no special campaign has been aimed toward the encouragement of this practice. Both Mr. J. B. Earle, State Conservationist, and Mr. Irwin L. Saveson, Project Leader Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, U.S.D.A., agree that V-type ditches offer the following advantages:

(1) less land loss to ditches,
(2) with rows closer to ditches, cane shades ditches earlier giving better weed control,
(3) can cut ditchbank rows safely

(Continued on page 184)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A New Wage Bill

Top congressional leaders have revised the minimum wage bill and hope to pass it before the Easter recess, April 1.

The revision has been made in an attempt to sooth the feelings of organized labor which were badly ruffled by the measure to repeal Section 14B. Labor leaders blame the defeat on lack of administration pressure for repeal.

The new bill would increase the minimum wage to $1.60 per hour next year, 1967, but only for industrial workers who were covered by the Minimum Wage Law before 1961.

Farm workers, for the first time, would be guaranteed a minimum hourly wage. That hourly pay would start at $1.00 and would be increased 15¢ per hour in 1967 and another 15¢ in 1968. These rates would apply only to workers employed by big farmers. Farmers who employ no more than seven workers would be exempt; but, of course, they would probably have to pay the minimums anyway in order to get workers to work for them.

A lot of bargaining is going on between labor officials and legislators and scales of pay and the extension of coverage may be quickly revised. There is considerable opposition in Congress to raising the minimum pay higher than $1.50 and also to extending coverage to farm workers. It will take a lot of sharp prodding by Speaker of the House, John McCormack to get the bill passed by the April 1 deadline.

Is Sugar Price Too High

Sugar appears to be caught in the new effort by administration officials to avoid inflationary wage and price movements. President Johnson has called upon business, labor and government to seek "new ways" to prevent price increases. While the President asked for voluntary control, there is speculation that as an alternative, the government might utilize some new mechanism to enforce wage and price conformance to prevent the inflation threat.

The February 15 issue of the Bulletin carried an article in our column entitled "The Bull's Eye". The item praised the government for its administration of the Sugar Act which resulted in a price for raw sugar exactly the same as the parity price set forth in the Sugar Act. No sooner had the article appeared in print than the government in three successive movements completely jerked the rug from under the raw sugar price from $6.94 on February 23 to $6.80 on February 25.

In their public announcements, the United States Department of Agriculture stated definitely that their quota manipulations were for the purpose of checking announced price rises for refined sugar. Agriculture Department officials state privately that it was not their intention to reduce the market price of raw sugar. Nevertheless, the raw market was, as always, the most sensitive of the two and consequently it fell while the price of refined has remained un-

(Continued on page 183)

NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY AND UPTAKE BY SUGAR CANE

by Laron E. Golden
(Agronomy Department Louisiana State University)

Soil samples from several selected sites were collected for analysis throughout the growing season in 1965. These and other samples, collected each year beginning in 1959, are analyzed as sets of samples when a complete cycle of three years of crops are completed. The purpose of this work is to determine the long-term effect of nitrogen-only fertilizer treatment of sugar cane on general soil fertility of soils cropped to sugar cane.

Analysis have shown a general tendency for extractable or available P and K to become progressively lower during successive years within a cycle of plant and stubble cane which may partially explain the general tendency for yield increases from fertilizer P and/or fertilizer K to be progressively greater as successive crops are harvested following planting. Extractable or available K has been found to be considerably lower at mid-season than in the spring which suggests the need for continuing split-application experiments with potassium fertilizer. Data concerning rate and degree of recovery of extractable or available K from the low values obtained at mid-season may help to explain some of the variability in yield responses from different soils containing approximately equal amounts of extractable or available K.

Leaf-blade Analysis

Leaf-blade samples were taken on June 8 from all three replications of each fertilizer treatment in the experiment at Myrtle Grove Plantation. The average contents of N in leaf blades from the 0-0-0, 80-0-0, 160-0-0 and 240-0-0 treatments were 1.47, 1.69, 1.77 and 1.79 per cent, respectively.

The average increase in leaf-blade contents of P and S to 80 pounds per acre of P_2O_5 as superphosphate added with 240 pounds per acre of fertilizer N and with and without 160 pounds per acre of K_2O as muriate of potash were 12.9 and 21.0 percent, respectively. All leaf-blade P and S values are considered to be high which suggests that some luxury consumption of P and a greater luxury consumption of S had occurred at the time of sampling. The yield response of sugar cane to the superphosphate, 0.62 ton per acre, was neither statistically significant nor economically important. The average of leaf-blade K contents from the 240-0-0 and 240-80-0 treatments, 1.10 per cent, is considered to be low. The average of leaf-blade K contents from the 240-0-160 and 240-80-160 treatments, 1.37 per cent, is considered to be medium. The yield increase due to muriate of potash was 3.33 tons of cane per acre which approached significance. Leaf-blade contents to Ca and Mg were not influenced appreciably by fertilizer treatments.

Total Uptake

Sugar cane samples which consisted of 36 stalks of cane each were taken from all three replicates of each fertilizer treatment at Myrtle Grove Plantation on November 19. Total green weight of each sample was obtained. Tops and attached leaves were removed from cane samples and clean cane was weighed. Green tops were chopped in a mill and subsampled. Clean cane was passed through a sample mill and the baggasse was weighed and then chopped in a mill and subsampled. Three separate sets of subsamples of juice were taken, one for sucrose analysis, one for nutrient content analysis and one for analyses related to milling quality. Nutrient-content analyses of samples when applied to field yield data, reflect total above-ground contents of nutrients as influenced by fertilizer treatment.

Total N analyses only have been completed and a factor, previously

determined, of 14 per cent for N in roots and stubble was added to above-ground N values to reflect total plant N composition. Nitrogen content of the whole plants, including roots and stubble, per ton of millable cane for the 0-0-0, 80-0-0, 160-0-0 and 240-0-0 treatments was 3.08, 3.65, 3.85 and 4.08 lbs., respectively. Yields from the forementioned treatments were 24.22, 30.87, 31.31 and 29.72 tons of cane per acre, respectively.

The increase in N content of the crop for each ton of cane produced as rate of fertilizer N increased indicates some luxury consumption of N. The efficiency of use of fertilizer N, as indicated by crop contents from the 80-0-0, 160-0-0 and 240-0-0 treatments was 47.5, 28.7 and 19.4 per cent, respectively. Efficiency of fertilizer N at the 240 pounds-per-acre rate was increased to 25.4 per cent by use of fertilizer P and K with the N due principally to an increase in yield of 3.95 tons of cane per acre. The N content of the crop per ton of millable cane for the 240-80-160 treatment was 4.03 pounds.

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 181)

changed. USDA officials make no bones about saying that the announced price increases for refined sugar were unjustified and unwarranted and certainly are out of line with the President's request to industry to voluntarily do what it can to prevent inflation.

The refiners say that beet people are responsible for price increases because some beet companies raised their prices first and refiners followed suit in order to get their various territories on a comparable basis with their beet competitors. The feud between certain government officials and some cane sugar refiners, which started over a year ago but quieted down for a short time while the Sugar Act Amendments of 1965 were being considered by Congress, has

(Continued on next page)

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flared up anew and unfortunately, producers of raw sugar, who are innocent bystanders, are being substantially injured.

When government sugar officials go gunning for refiners, they should use a rifle and leave the scatter gun home in the closet.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 180)

with mechanical harvester,

(4) no hand labor needed in keeping ditches clean,

(5) ditches can be mechanically cleaned rapidly following silting-in,

(6) easier to apply chemicals and weed receive better chemical coverage, and

(7) weed seed are not moved far into the field when ditches are cleaned.

Growers who have not used this type ditch should check with the County Agent and talk to growers who have already gone to the V-type ditch as a practice.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 179)

and that approval of the application will not affect fulfillment of quota set-aside agreements currently in effect for the first and second quarters.

———

When all this commotion began the price of raw sugar at New Orleans was 6.91. On February 14th, the New Orleans quotation was up to 6.92 and today, February 25th, the New Orleans quotation is 6.78. All quotations are 2 points under the New York quotation where The Old Mule moved around by ear.

HELP WANTED

Overseer and Assistant wanted for large sugarcane plantation in Southwest Louisiana.

Reply to A-1
The Sugar Bulletin

Weekly Prices

The 1965-66 Louisiana Pricing Period completed twenty-one weeks of its thirty week span on February 24th. This is the second year in a row that the Fair Price Determination has covered a period of thirty weeks or more. The 1964-65 period extended until the middle of May.

The records of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange show that the average price of raw sugar from the beginning of the present pricing period through the week ending February 24, 1966 is $6.8102 a hundred pounds, and that the average price of blackstrap molasses is 8.8446 cents a gallon. After twenty-one weeks last season the average price of raws was $6.5065 a hundred pounds and average price of blackstrap molasses was 8.1262 cents a gallon.

We print below the official weekly average prices for the 1965-66 Pricing Period that have been issued each week by the A.S.C.S. office in Alexandria, La.

Week Ended	Average Price Sugar	Molasses
Oct. 7, 1965	6.8300	8.0000
Oct. 14, 1965	6.8300	8.0000
Oct. 21, 1965	6.8200	8.0000
Oct. 28, 1965	6.7300	8.1500
Nov. 4, 1965	6.7300	8.3125
Nov. 11, 1965	6.7300	8.5000
Nov. 18, 1965	6.7700	8.2500
Nov. 25, 1965	6.8300	8.2500
Dec. 2, 1965	6.8100	8.2500
Dec. 9, 1965	6.7400	8.2500
Dec. 16, 1965	6.6800	8.2500
Dec. 23, 1965	6.7000	9.0000
Dec. 30, 1965	6.7675	9.3750
Jan. 6, 1966	6.8175	9.5000
Jan. 13, 1966	6.8500	9.4500
Jan. 20, 1966	6.8800	9.4000
Jan. 27, 1966	6.8800	9.5000
Feb. 3, 1966	6.9040	9.6000
Feb. 10, 1966	6.9100	9.7000
Feb. 17, 1966	6.9180	10.0000
Feb. 24, 1966	6.8875	10.0000

SACC Reports

The State Agricultural Corporation held its Annual Meeting in New Orleans on January 28th, and heard Lester C. Gerard, President, make the following report.

"The 39th Annual Report of the activities of the State Agricultural

If you use our weed killers in your cane fields, be prepared to take the consequences.

Some consequences. Bigger profits just naturally follow a Dow herbicide program. It puts the squeeze on weeds and grasses with a product for every problem. You say fields are overrun with Johnson, Bermuda, and Alexander grass? Use DOWPON® grass killer to do them in from tops to roots. Or get rid of seedling Johnson grass with a pre-emergent or early post-emergent application of Dow Sodium TCA 95%.

Wild lettuce, curled dock, chicory and other weeds can be controlled by KURON® herbicide. And FORMULA 40® weed killer, our non-volatile amine salt formulation of 2,4-D, makes quick work of broad-leaved seedling weeds.

To have some of those happy consequences happen to you, get the facts from your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier. He's ready to tell all. Let him help you plan a weed and grass control program for your sugar cane.

The Dow Chemical Company, Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, Midland, Michigan.

DOW

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CATERPILLAR TRACTOR D6, s/n 9U13673, 20" Shoes, Oil Clutch, Cable Control Angledozer.
Good—Baton Rouge $10,500.00

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTOR GRADER #45 DIESEL ENGINE, s/n 1146, 13:00x24 Tires, 100 HP Class, Late Model.
Good—Baton Rouge $10,000.00

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTOR GRADER #AD4 DIESEL ENGINE, s/n 2528, 13:00x24 Tires, 100 HP Class.
Good—Lake Charles $ 7,500.00

CATERPILLAR MOTOR GRADER #12 DIESEL ENGINE, s/n 8T5885, 13:00x24 Tires, 100 HP Class.
Good—Baton Rouge $ 9,500.00

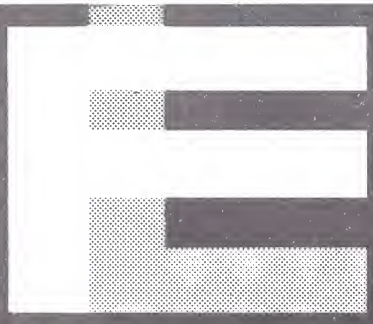
NORTHWEST 25 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 12330, 55' Boom, 28" Shoes, Cat. Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge $10,500.00

LIMA 34 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 1168, 50' Boom, 30" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge $ 9,500.00

LINK BELT LS98 CRAWLER, 1-1/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 9LR1545, 40' Boom, 36" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Good—New Orleans $27,000.00

SCHIELD BANTAM C-35 CRAWLER, 3/8 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 5852, 25' Boom, 24" Shoes, LeRoi Gas Engine.
Good—Baton Rouge $ 8,500.00

BUCYRUS-ERIE 22B CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 87606, 50' Boom, 26" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Good—Baton Rouge $10,000.00



FURLOW-LAUGHLIN EQUIPMENT, INC.
Baton Rouge 348-6721 New Orleans 834-8252

Credit Corporation, Inc. for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1965 is submitted herewith.

During the crop year we extended credit to 88 sugar cane farmers to plant and cultivate 25,490 acres of sugar cane in the amount of $1,842,-146.00 and advanced an additional $216,613.64 in farm equipment loans payable in annual installments. At this date 1965 crop loans have been paid down to $111,168.87 and it is believed that all of these loans will be fully repaid.

New earnings for the year were $13,330.33, exclusive of Federal Intermediate Bank patronage dividends and after providing for Federal and State income taxes of $3,752.63. Earnings amounted to $3.13 per share, compared to $1.11 per share in 1964 and $3.66 per share in 1963.

The value of our investments in U. S. Treasury Bonds, having a par value of $410,000.00, had a market value at December 31, 1965 of $362,-452.50.

The Board of Directors at their January meeting declared a dividend of $2.25 per share payable on January 31, 1966 representing the 32nd, consecutive annual dividend paid since organization.

Again, for the second successive year, the Louisiana Sugar Cane industry was visited by a devastating hurricane which caused very heavy damage and reduced the estimated sugar production from 660,000 tons to approximately 550,000 tons of sugar raw value.

The satisfactory results obtained were again largely due to the close attention and good judgment of the corporations affairs by your Board of Directors and staff."

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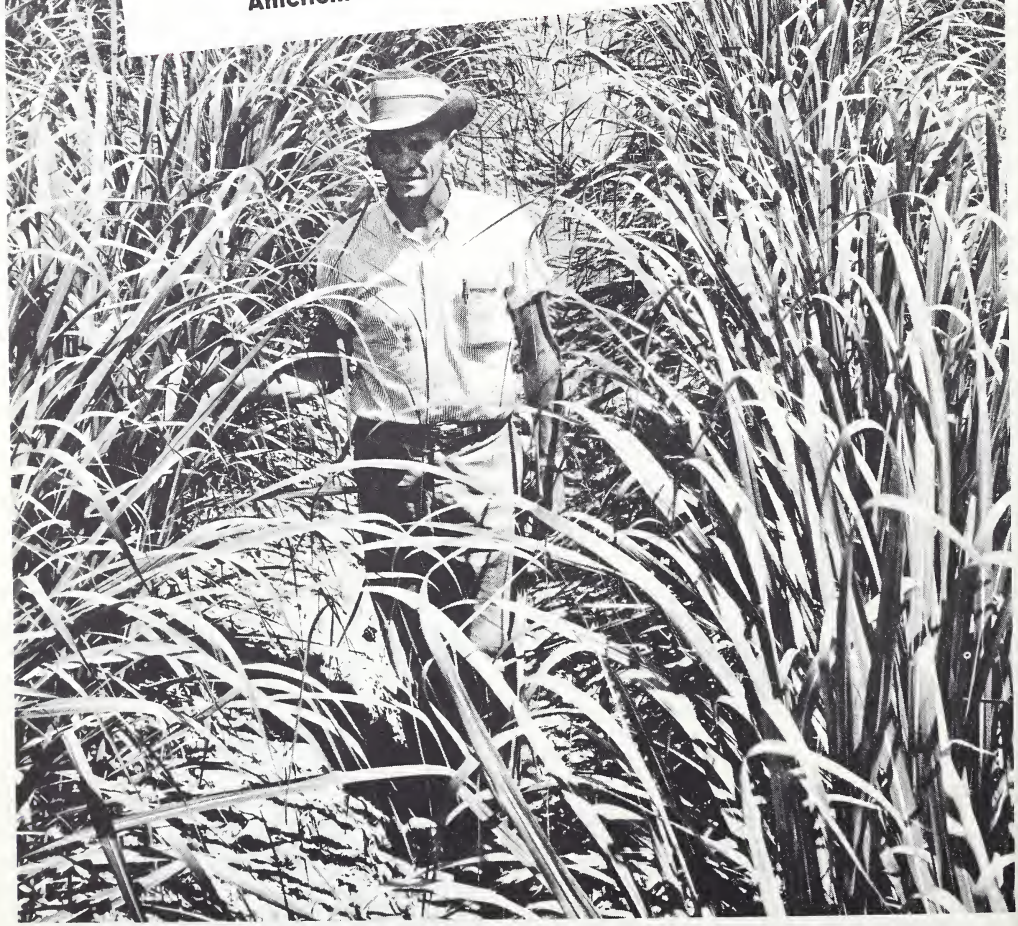
First Name in Herbicide Research AMCHEM

Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler Pennsylvania



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 44 — No. 12 MARCH 15, 1966

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

Sugar Exchange Meeting Scheduled

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange will be held in room 300 of the Whitney Building, New Orleans, on Wednesday, March 30th, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning. Thirteen members of the twenty-six member Board of Directors of the Exchange will be elected at this meeting and the officers of the Exchange will be elected by the Board immediately following the Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting is, of course, primarily for the members of the Exchange. However, anyone interested in the pricing functions of this organization is extended a cordial invitation to attend the meeting. Once again, the time is eleven o'clock on the morning of March 30th, and the place is room 300 of the Whitney Building in New Orleans.

Technologists Elect

We are a little late in getting around to reporting it, but it is certainly a pleasure to state for the record that Paul Cancienne, of Belle Rose, is now the President of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, having been elected to this high position at the Annual Meeting of the Society held in Baton Rouge last month. The other officers of the Society are Thomas H. Allen, of Franklin, 1st Vice-President, Clay Terry, of Louisa, 2nd Vice-President, and Denver T. Loupe, of Baton Rouge, Secretary-Treasurer.

Each year the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists selects outstanding members of the Louisiana sugar industry to head the working sections of the Society. This year the Chairman of the Agricultural Section is John Barker, of Lockport. J. A. Dornier, Jr., of Convent, has been selected to head the Manufacturing Section, and Warren Harang, Jr., of Thibodaux, is the Chairman-At-Large.

Southdown Elects

We are in receipt of a notice advising that, on March 1, 1966, W. S. Chadwick became President of Southdown, Inc. Mr. Chadwick succeeds Wallace C. Kemper who, on the same date, became Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of this big Louisiana sugar enterprise. Herbert C. Vaccaro was elected Executive Vice-President.

The notice also states that a wholly owned subsidiary of Southdown, Inc., known as Southdown Explorations, Inc., has been formed and that the parent company has elected J. B. Story President of that subsidiary.

(Continued on page 198)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

League Employee Jack E. Rowe, Jr.

Growers will be pleased to learn that the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League at its February meeting authorized the employment of two Assistant Agronomists to help the League carry out its part of the expanded unreleased variety development program. The variety development program for Louisiana is a cooperative effort of the United States Department of Agriculture, the L.S.U. Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League.

The League has already employed Mr. Jack E. Rowe, Jr. Jack was born June 3, 1942 in Shreveport, La. He graduated from Benton High School, Benton, La., in 1960 and then entered Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. In 1964 he transferred to Louisiana State University, and there in August, 1965, received his Bachelor of Science degree. While in school Jack was active in the L.S.U. Federation, L.S.U. Horticulture Club, the L.S.U. Newman Club, and the L.P.I. Agronomy Club. Since August of 1965 Jack has held a temporary job while his military obligation was pending. He is now in the National Guard Training Program.

Jack will be headquartered in New Iberia, La. and a great part of his work will be in that area, although some of his duties will take him to other parts of the sugar belt.

The League is presently interviewing prospective candidates for a second Assistant Agronomist and it is hoped that this position will be filled before this coming April.

Growers will also be pleased to hear that some results of the efforts made in the middle and late 1950's by the expanded variety development program are beginning to show promise. At the present time there are seven new unreleased varieties being increased on the Secondary Increase Stations. Of importance also is the large number of varieties now on the

JACK E. ROWE, JR.

Primary Increase Stations. Many of these 64 new unreleased varieties appear promising.

These new unreleased varieties are from some of the first of the series of the crosses made by the L.S.U. Pathology Department at Baton Rouge, La. and from the big expansion made in 1957 at the U.S.D.A. Canal Point, Fla. Station. By way of comparison, prior to this year any-

(Continued on page 196)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"A New Concept"

President Johnson's "Food for Freedom" plan which expands his last year's "Food for Peace" program, is stirring up a tempest in the House Committee on Agriculture's teapot.

The big farm organizations, as usual, have different ideas and recommendations. The Democrats, as usual, are quite vocal in their efforts to outdo their Commander-in-Chief in giveaways. The Republicans, as usual, are disorganized in their opposition but their language is colorful when they describe LBJ's "inconsistencies". They say that President Johnson's '66 budget for agriculture shows little regard for the future of U. S. agricultural and rural America and strikes severe damaging blows at our nation's youth. The Republican Task Force on Agriculture, headed by Rep. Oden Langen, Rep. Minnesota, describes the agricultural budget as a masterpiece of inconsistency and "plainly reveals the President's penchant for saying one thing but actually doing another".

The Democrats also are in sharp disagreement over which government agency will have the major responsibilities of administering the Food for Freedom Plan; the Department of Agriculture, headed by Secretary Orville Freeman, or the Agency for International Development, headed by David Bell.

House Agriculture Committee Chairman, Harold Cooley, advocates returning to production 50 million to 60 million acres of fertile farm land which he and his committee voted into retirement for the production of crops and fibers not so long ago. According to Mr. Cooley, the cost to the federal government of re-establishing this acreage would be approximately one billion dollars annually above what it is now spending to keep this acreage in idleness. The bill which Mr. Cooley predicts will be reported out by his committee in time for discussion on the Floor before the end of this month, will eliminate the concept of surpluses from foreign aid programs and instead emphasize increased production of agricultural commodities for overseas consumption.

Mr. Cooley also has launched a full scale attack on President Johnson's proposed cuts in the agriculture budget. When Secretary Freeman gave testimony before Cooley's committee and quoted from L. B. J.'s statement that, "Under our assistance programs, we will make full use of the agricultural know-how in the Department of Agriculture and in the land-grant colleges and state universities", Cooley rolled up his sleeves and started swinging.

According to Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.) Chairman of the House Agricultural Appropriations sub-committee, "It is much more sound to let our farmers produce than to pay them not to produce".

Senator Eastland, (D-Miss.) a staunch cotton man, points to another inconsistency. "The U.S.D.A." he says, "is taking acres out of soybeans in the Cotton Belt and at the same

(Continued on page 196)

RATOON STUNTING DISEASE NOT SEED TRANSMITTED

I. L. Forbes and Raul Perdomo, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The Ratoon Stunting Disease of sugarcane is readily transmitted to seed cane by the cutting knife. As far as is known, there are no reports of transmission of the RSD virus through true seed. Despite the absence of reports on seed transmission, an experiment was set up in the winter of 1963 to determine whether or not the virus is seed transmitted. Four plants of the variety C. P. 44-101 having severe symptoms of RSD were selfed by Dr. Paliatseas. The seed from the selfed plants was planted in the greenhouse and the young seedlings were transferred to the field and grown as individual stools during 1964 (plant cane crop). Seed from the four selfed plants resulted in about 1000 stools of cane. As these plants suckered out in early summer 1964 some were cut and the terminal growing points examined for the pink discoloration, the best symptom of the RSD disease. No definite symptoms were found, although some plants showed suspicious symptoms. The fall hurricane so injured the stools of cane that readings on the base of stalks in the fall were not reliable.

The cane was kept as first stubble in 1965. In early summer individual plants from about 300 stools were cut, split lengthwise, and examined for discoloration in the terminal growing point and at the base of young nodes. Plants from 12 of these 300 stools definitely showed what appeared to be RSD symptoms, more so at the base of nodes than in the terminal growing point. On June 22, plants from 5 such stools were cut, 2 to 3 plants per stool, and juice was extracted separately from each of the 5 stools.

C. P. 36-105 RSD-free, 2 node seed pieces, were inoculated. Each juice extract was inoculated into 12 eye pieces, or a total of 60 healthy eye pieces were inoculated. This was planted in the greenhouse. As checks, 12 healthy eyes of C. P. 36-105 were planted. Also as checks, 20 healthy eyes of C. P. 36-105 and 10 healthy eyes of C. P. 55-30 were inoculated with juice from RSD C. P. 44-101.

On June 23 the above procedure was repeated with juice from 5 more seedlings that appeared to have RSD, making a total of 120 plants inoculated with juice from 10 stools suspected of having RSD. Results are given in table 1.

From results shown in the table it is evident that the RSD virus was not transmitted from diseased mother plants through true seed used in this experiment. It is further evident that apparent symptoms of the disease are not necessarily reliable, especially

(Continued on page 196)

TABLE 1.
Results of inoculation of Ratoon stunting disease-free C. P. 36-105 with juice from sugarcane seedlings suspected of havingRSD symptoms. (The seedlings had been grown from seed produced by selfing C. P. 44-101 plants having severe symptoms of Ratoon stunting disease.)

	Readings Aug. 31	Readings on additional plants Oct. 4
C. P. 36-105 healthy not inoc. (checks)	10 plants, no RSD	14 plants, no RSD
C. P. 36-105 healthy inoc. RSD (checks)	10 plants RSD	10 plants RSD
C. P. 55-30 healthy inoc. RSD (checks)	5 plants RSD	5 plants RSD
C. P. 36-105 healthy inoc. with juice from suspected RSD seedlings	16 plants no RSD	146 plants no RSD

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The table below is printed for the record

Processors	Allotments (Short tons, raw value)
Albania Sugar Company	7,204
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	7,244
J. Aron & Co., Inc.	11,518
Billeaud Sugar Factory	7,622
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop.	6,592
Wm. T. Burton Ind., Inc.	5,634
Caire & Graugnard	4,403
Cajun Sugar Coop., Inc.	21,586
Caldwell Sugars Coop., Inc.	10,463
Columbia Sugar Company	5,794
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	5,233
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	10,100
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co.	8,080
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,449
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	16,130
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	2,285
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	11,300
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,476
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	13,805
LaFourche Sugar Company	13,240
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	13,352
Levert-St. John, Inc.	10,906
Louisa Sugar Coop., Inc.	8,274
Louisiana State Pen.	2,518
Louisiana State University	112
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	7,944
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	9,578
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	11,244
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	6,527
Reserve Sugar Company	3,084
Savoie Industries	10,085
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	12,998
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	10,206
South Coast Corp.	54,352
Southdown, Inc.	30,819
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	18,496
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	3,992
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	9,401
Vida Sugars, Inc.	4,152
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	6,801
Young's Industries, Inc.	5,883
Louisiana Sub-Total	422,882
Atlantic Sugar Association	20,310
Florida Sugar Corp.	9,103
Glades Co. Su. Gr. Coop., Assn.	28,535
Okeelanta Sugar Ref., Inc.	56,372
Osceola Farms Company	31,877
Sugarcane Gr. Coop. of Fla.	71,219
Talisman Sugar Corp.	27,625
U. S. Sugar Corp.	161,632
Florida Sub-Total	406,673
Unallotted	270,445
Total, Mainland Cane	1,100,000

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 193)

time is encouraging soybean production in feed grain areas."

Inconsistencies may result in a completely new concept for agriculture.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 192)

where from 0 to 40 varieties were usually transferred to Primary Stations each year, and prior to 1962 anywhere from 8 to 11 new varieties were transferred to Secondary Stations annually. In addition to an increase in number of varieties now being developed, the overall and general quality of these varieties has materially improved.

The American Sugar Cane League has the primary responsibility for supervision and inspection of the 40 Secondary and 3 Primary Increase Stations which are geographically located throughout the belt. Mr. Rowe and the other Assistant Agronomist to be employed will help the League to inspect these new varieties for varietal purity and for Mosaic and Stunting disease as well as to collect data on agronomic characteristics of the new varieties in the program.

In addition to working directly with the variety program these men will assist with economic studies and with the many surveys required for government hearings and other special surveys needed by the industry from time to time. The work will be done during the harvest time and during periods when their time is not needed on the variety program.

—o—

STUNTING DISEASE

(Continued from page 194)

symptoms at the nodes of young plants.

This observation, together with the fact that definite symptoms of RSD are usually absent from diseased plants during the summer months points up the need for some other diagnostic measure for detecting the presence of the disease in growing cane.

HELP WANTED

Overseer and Assistant wanted for large sugarcane plantation in Southwest Louisiana.

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INTRODUCING THE SCIENTISTS

Hiram D. Whittemore

Born March 1, 1911 in Kankakee, Illinois. Graduated from Kankakee High School and Gallagher Business School. Spent war years in Australia and New Guinea and the Phillippine Islands working mostly in the field of ordnance logistics for Far East Air Forces.

Graduated from University of Georgia with degree B.S.A.E. in 1948. Worked one year with Sears Roebuck in David Bradley Plant. Came to Florida and Belle Glade in 1949 to work on long vegetable fiber production machinery for the U.S.D.A., A.R.S., transferred to Sugarcane Production Machinery in 1965.

DR. ATHEY GRAVES GILLASPIE, JR.

Dr. Athey Graves Gillaspie, Jr. was born in Asheville, North Carolina in 1938. He graduated from Hamilton High School in Hamilton, Ohio in 1956. After this, he entered Miami University and in 1960 he received a B.A. degree with a major in botany. Then, he entered graduate school at Purdue University to study plant pathology specializing in plant virology. He received his M.S. degree in 1962 and his Ph.D. degree in 1965. After graduation in 1965, he was married to Margaret E. Fleming of Holly Springs, South Carolina. He is now at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station doing research on cane diseases.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 191)

The Old Mule

We commandeered a pirogue this morning to check on the Old Mule and found, to our dismay, that Washington has completely ignored his recent request for two pairs of webbed feet. As a result, our poor old critter is floundering around the barn yard up to his knees in mud and wondering whether this is cane country or alligator land.

The New Orleans Weather Bureau informs us that since the first of the year 24.21 inches of rain have fallen on this fair city. We are quite sure considerably more water than this has come down in big drops in the Old Mule's yard. We now request Washington to give us some sunshine before somebody drowns.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 44—No. 13 APRIL 1, 1966

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you plan to plow out cane this spring because such cane was damaged by drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects and not because your normal rotation practice required such cane to be plowed out and not because you must destroy such cane to get within your proportionate share, you should ask your ASCS parish office to inspect the acreage of cane to be plowed out and approve such acreage for bona fide abandonment before you plow it out. If the ASCS approves the acreage for bona fide abandonment, such acreage may be considered "accredited acreage" for determining your proportionate shares for future years. Also, you may possibly get an abandonment payment on such acreage, if other requirements for such payment are met.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UNDERSTANDING THE NEBRASKA TRACTOR TEST

by Mansel M. Mayeux
(Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Louisiana State University)

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(TABLE ON NEXT TWO PAGES)

In 1919 Nebraska passed a law designed to protect tractor users. It required all tractors sold in the state to be tested. These tests are now accepted nationally as evidence of a tractor's ability to perform.

A little common sense must be used along with these tests. First let us realize that these tests are accomplished with production model tractors carefully adjusted by the manufacturer. The tests are conducted on a concrete test track. The ballast used is normally heavier than that used by most farmers.

It might be well to paraphrase an old proverb, "Power is as power does". We must not confuse horsepower with pulling power. By simply speeding up the engine we can increase the H.P. This would not necessarily increase the pulling power.

Table I is an abstract of a selected number of tests run on tractors which may be suitable for sugar cane use. Where data is omitted, it is because it was not readily available to the writer. The first four columns identify the tractor and type fuel used. Columns 5 and 7 show the maximum drawbar pull on a straight level test section at rated engine speed and gear. This test is conducted with ballast and rated at up to 15% slippage.

Columns 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 show the maximum available horsepower that the tractor can exert in a two hour test around an oval test course, the resulting pull, the speed and the fuel consumption. Column 12 is a measure of full power fuel economy. A large H.P. hours per gallon figure (col. 12) indicates good fuel economy.

Columns 13, 14, 15 and 16 are selected for this presentation because these are averages over a range of horsepower levels. Six different load levels are used. This indicates how the governor causes the engine to react to the following changes in dynamometer load: 85% of the dynamomenter torque at maximum power, minimum dynamometer torque, 1/2 of the 85% torque, maximum power, 1/4 and 3/4 of the 85% torque. Since a tractor is normally subjected to varying loads, the averages shown in these columns serve well for predicting fuel consumption of a tractor in general use.

In making fuel economy comparisons the reader is cautioned to only compare competitive makes of tractors operating with the same fuel. Diesel tractors normally show a higher H.P. hours per gallon figure than gasoline tractors. With equally efficient engines the H.P. hours per gallon is a function of the BTU's per gallon of fuel. Engine efficiency is affected by design.

It is difficult to compare tractors without use of the entire test report. Horsepower, pull, speed and fuel economy are very closely related. An unusually high horsepower for a given size engine is often accompanied by a low fuel economy value.

Availability of parts and service are often an over-riding consideration when selecting a tractor. Good performance in these tests does not necessarily mean good performance and long life in the field.

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TABLE 1. CONDENSED SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE NEBRASKA TRACTOR TESTS

Make and Model	Fuel Used	Test No.	Year Test Was Made	Rated rpm	Maximum Lbs. Pull and Speed	Rated Gear	Drawbar Performance with Ballast: Maximum Available Power: Hp	Lbs. Pull	Speed mph	Fuel Consumption: Gal. per Hour	Hp-Hr. per Gal.	Varying Power (Average): Hp	Engine Speed rpm	Fuel Consumption: Gal. per Hour	Hp-Hr. per Gal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Allis-Chalmers															
D-15 (Series I) 1/	Gas.	795	1961	2000	5,606 @ 1.82	3rd L.R.	35.33	3132	4.23	3.393	10.41	21.58	2108	2.346	9.20
D-15	Dsl.	796	1961	2000	5,737 @ 1.78	3rd L.R.	33.32	2942	4.25	3.047	10.94	19.81	2148	2.052	9.65
D-17 2/	Gas.	635	*	1650	7,061 @ 1.60	3rd H.R.	52.70	--	--	4.53	11.62	29.17	1787	3.09	9.43
D-17 2/	Dsl.	636	*	1650	7,156 @ 1.58	3rd H.R.	51.14	--	--	3.72	13.73	27.94	1696	2.46	11.35
D-19	Gas.	810	1962	2000	8,587 @ 1.81	5th	63.91	5371	4.46	6.774	9.43	39.13	2147	4.473	8.75
D-19	Dsl.	811	1962	2000	8,459 @ 1.83	5th	62.05	5162	4.51	5.377	11.54	36.84	2170	3.533	10.43
D-21 (Series I)	Dsl.	855	1963	2200	14,840 @ 2.22	2nd	93.09	7738	4.51	7.113	13.09	55.93	2320	4.582	12.21
D-21 (Series II)	Dsl.	904	1965	2200	15,261 @ 2.34	2nd	116.41	9740	4.48	7.925	14.69	70.08	2348	5.438	12.89
One-Ninety	Gas.	928	1965	2200	8,753 @ 2.69	2nd	63.10	5477	4.32	7.193	8.77	41.10	2357	4.791	8.58
One-Ninety XT	Gas.	929	1965	2200	9,199 @ 2.76	2nd	76.65	6827	4.21	8.463	9.06	48.25	2326	5.715	8.44
Case															
731	Dsl.	743	1960	1700	7,531 @ 1.94	4th	48.33	4459	4.06	3.782	12.78	30.38	1795	2.350	12.93
731 (Case-O-Matic)	Dsl.	742	1960	1900	7,362 @ 1.79	4th	48.31	3901	4.64	4.241	11.39	30.36	1998	2.789	10.89
741	Gas.	779	1960	1700	7,619 @ 1.97	4th	51.45	4733	4.08	4.907	10.49	31.38	1800	3.354	9.38
741 (Case-O-Matic)	Gas.	778	1960	1900	7,512 @ 2.15	4th	50.58	4083	4.65	5.165	9.79	31.02	1994	3.629	8.55
831	Dsl.	737	1960	1700	7,861 @ 1.95	4th	54.27	4997	4.07	4.200	12.92	34.21	1786	2.573	13.30
831 (Case-O-Matic)	Dsl.	736	1960	1900	8,087 @ 2.30	4th	58.30	4721	4.63	4.646	12.55	34.17	1990	2.967	11.52
841	Gas.	738	1960	1700	8,177 @ 1.96	4th	53.34	4902	4.08	4.820	11.07	34.67	1784	3.497	9.91
841 (Case-O-Matic)	Gas.	777	1960	1900	8,474 @ 2.18	4th	58.41	4716	4.64	5.875	9.94	35.37	2018	4.206	8.41
1200	Dsl.	868	1964	2000	15,860 @ 2.33	3rd	106.20	8681	4.59	8.190	12.97	64.38	2103	5.418	11.88
John Deere															
2510 Power Shift	Gas.	913	1965	2500	6,038 @ 2.07	4th	42.44	3533	4.50	4.933	8.60	26.50	2614	3.619	7.32
2510 Syncro-Range	Gas.	914	1965	2500	6,415 @ 2.43	4th	45.21	3834	4.42	4.712	9.59	29.06	2652	3.539	8.21
2510 Power Shift	Dsl.	915	1965	2500	6,263 @ 2.13	4th	43.54	3604	4.53	3.531	12.33	27.47	2630	2.484	11.06
2510 Syncro-Range	Dsl.	916	1965	2500	6,761 @ 2.47	4th	46.82	3966	4.43	3.407	13.74	29.34	2599	2.329	12.60
3020	Dsl.	848	1963	2500	7,536 @ 2.31	4th	54.77	4045	5.08	5.035	10.88	34.72	2596	3.446	10.08
3020	Gas.	851	1963	2500	7,621 @ 2.35	4th	54.60	4006	5.11	6.192	8.82	34.40	2602	4.537	7.58
4020	Dsl.	849	1963	2200	10,184 @ 2.30	4th	76.36	5848	4.90	6.438	11.86	49.07	2314	4.266	11.50
4020	Gas.	850	1963	2200	10,088 @ 2.31	4th	73.06	5553	4.93	8.188	8.92	47.66	2340	5.957	8.00
4020 Syncro-Range	Dsl.	930	1965	2200	11,249 @ 2.63	4th	83.79	6396	4.91	5.968	14.04	51.09	2315	3.954	12.92
5010	Dsl.	828	1962	2200	14,174 @ 1.79	4th	105.92	7759	5.12	7.960	13.31	65.25	2312	5.216	12.51
Ford															
4000 (8-speed)	Gas.	891	1965	2200	6,063 @ 1.80	4th	41.09	3718	4.14	4.314	9.52	25.22	2341	2.902	8.69
4000 (8-speed)	Dsl.	893	1965	2200	6,019 @ 1.79	4th	39.35	3539	4.17	3.164	12.44	25.42	2336	2.102	12.09
5000 (8-speed)	Dsl.	879	1965	2100	6,973 @ 1.99	4th	47.65	4106	4.35	3.620	13.16	30.54	2230	2.372	12.88
6000	Gas.	842	1963	2300	7,326 @ 2.24	4th	53.56	4306	4.66	5.915	9.05	34.54	2524	4.445	7.77
6000	Dsl.	843	1963	2230	7,225 @ 2.18	4th	52.74	4396	4.50	4.611	11.44	34.56	2412	2.894	11.94

Farmall															
504	Dsl.	816	1962	2200	6,271 @ 1.79	3rd	38.90	2671	5.46	3.002	12.96	24.90	2319	2.064	12.06
504	Gas.	819	1962	2200	6,111 @ 1.78	3rd	40.41	2787	5.44	3.696	10.93	25.07	2338	2.682	9.35
706	Dsl.	856	1963	2300	8,026 @ 2.47	10th 3/	65.12	4701	5.19	5.439	11.97	39.76	2457	3.610	11.01
706	Gas.	858	1963	2300	7,976 @ 2.49	10th 3/	66.18	4783	5.19	5.923	11.17	40.55	2477	4.085	9.93
806	Dsl.	857	1963	2400	9,182 @ 2.61	10th 3/	84.77	5708	5.57	6.397	13.25	50.61	2511	4.107	12.32
806	Gas.	859	1963	2400	9,003 @ 2.66	10th 3/	80.70	5412	5.59	7.452	10.83	50.82	2558	5.113	9.94
656	Gas.	909	1965	1800	7,486 @ 2.47	7th	53.26	4199	4.75	5.182	10.27	35.38	1955	3.690	9.59
656	Dsl.	912	1965	1800	7,500 @ 2.44	7th	52.98	4182	4.75	4.173	12.70	33.47	1925	2.706	12.37
1206 Turbo	Dsl.	910	1965	2400	10,744 @ 3.01	8th	95.00	7756	4.59	7.040	13.49	61.40	2558	4.961	12.38
Massey Ferguson															
165	Dsl.	896	1965	2000	5,718 @ 2.26	7th	44.93	3428	4.91	3.004	14.96	27.97	2083	1.970	14.20
165	Gas.	898	1965	2000	5,496 @ 2.31	7th	39.89	3034	4.93	4.011	9.95	25.48	2133	2.909	8.76
180	Dsl.	900	1965	2000	6,092 @ 2.34	7th	53.84	3973	5.08	3.649	14.75	34.30	2097	2.392	14.34
1100	Dsl.	923	1965	2000	11,122 @ 2.47	5th	84.61	6886	4.61	6.220	13.60	49.98	2278	3.912	12.78
Minneapolis-Moline															
U 302	Gas.	862	1964	1900	7,417 @ 1.68	2nd	46.89	3369	5.22	4.770	9.83	30.21	2004	3.342	9.04
M 602	Gas.	756	1960	1500	6,693 @ 2.31	2nd	52.51	4331	4.55	5.536	9.49	32.80	1594	3.786	8.66
M 602	Dsl.	758	1960	1500	6,751 @ 2.21	2nd	51.37	4235	4.55	3.862	13.30	31.42	1586	2.616	12.01
M 670	Gas.	925	1965	1600	9,646 @ 2.21	6th	62.15	5065	4.60	6.282	9.89	39.94	1729	4.331	9.22
M 670	Dsl.	926	1965	1600	9,731 @ 2.22	6th	64.08	5205	4.62	5.074	12.63	38.41	1689	3.001	12.80
G 706	Dsl.	833	1963	1600	11,491 @ 2.87	3rd	87.83	6553	5.03	7.439	11.81	54.90	1696	4.555	12.05
G 705	Dsl.	835	1963	1600	11,345 @ 2.78	3rd	90.80	6899	4.94	7.350	12.35	54.86	1702	4.438	12.36
Oliver															
1650	Dsl.	873	1964	2200	8,136 @ 2.42	4 Hy P	56.51	4660	4.55	4.836	11.69	35.95	2335	3.542	10.15
1650	Gas.	874	1964	2200	8,117 @ 2.40	4 Hy P	58.67	4887	4.50	5.814	10.09	36.11	2333	3.923	9.20
1850	Dsl.	870	1964	2400	10,773 @ 2.05	4 Hy P	80.04	8188	3.67	6.116	13.09	49.73	2493	4.130	12.04
1850	Gas.	875	1964	2400	10,675 @ 2.11	4 Hy P	76.66	7801	3.69	7.797	9.83	50.27	2545	5.547	9.06
1850 (4 wh. dr.)	Dsl.	869	1964	2400	14,407 @ 1.57	4 Hy P	83.55	7458	4.20	6.313	13.23	49.28	2469	4.047	12.18
1850 (4 wh. dr.)	Gas.	876	1964	2400	14,227 @ 1.58	4 Hy P	84.52	7534	4.21	8.150	10.37	50.08	2523	5.850	8.56
1950	Dsl.	871	1964	2400	12,880 @ 2.19	4 Hy P	98.00	8996	4.09	7.227	13.56	55.60	2436	4.470	12.44
1950 (4 wh. dr.)	Dsl.	872	1964	2400	17,575 @ 1.57	4 Hy P	93.24	8368	4.18	7.335	12.71	56.34	2492	4.629	12.17

* Prior to 1959

1/ Allis-Chalmers Series II D-15 has slightly more H.P. than Series I D-15. (See Test No. 837 for more information.)

2/ Allis-Chalmers D-17 models are manufactured in later (Series III) models which may vary somewhat from the ones shown.

3/ 2nd Hi-Ta

Source: The Nebraska Tractor Tests, published January 1, 1966, The Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"Double Barrelled Deal"

The sugar cane farmers of Florida and Louisiana are faced with the possibility of two (2) different minimum wage rates on their agricultural employees, administered by two (2) different administrators in two (2) different executive departments of the government.

Under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, Section 301 (c) (1), which the Secretary of Agriculture and his predecessors have admirably administered, after investigation, due notice and public hearings, they then determine the minimum wage rates applicable for the planting, cultivating and harvesting of sugar cane and sugar beets. The rates established are based on ability to pay and generally are considered to be fair and reasonable and the enforcement procedure of that department is very effective.

A bill now pending in the House of Representatives, H. R. 13712 to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, would establish a minimum wage for sugar cane and sugar beet workers. The administrator of that wage would be the Secretary of Labor. H. R. 13712 has been reported out by the full committee on Education and Labor. According to Representative John Dent, (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Minimum Wages, he hopes to get the bill before the House soon after the Easter recess, possibly the third or fourth week of April.

The President is said to favor placing agricultural workers under the protective arms of the Secretary of Labor. Some of the President's supporters indicate that what appears to be a conflict between the wage provisions of the Sugar Act and H.R. 13712 actually would pose no problem. The Secretary of Agriculture would go ahead and establish for sugar cane workers a wage rate no less than the one administered by the Secretary of Labor. If the Secretary of Agriculture's rate is higher than the rate fixed in the Fair Labor Standards Act the employer would have to pay the highest rate. Enforcement presumably, would be by both the agriculture and the labor departments.

Opposition to minimum wage proposals and repeal of most of the overtime exemptions for agricultural workers in commodities other than sugar is increasing hourly and the fact that no public hearings were held on H. R. 13712 may militate against its passage.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Late Start for 66 Cane Crop

There is no doubt that this crop is off to a late start, but this does not in any way mean that this crop will be either late in maturity or low in yield of cane per acre. Growth at this time and earlier in the year is usually at a very slow rate, and good growing conditions in any of the fast growing months of June, July or August can more than compensate for the small amount of growth difference from normal that may be present at this time. In the writer's opinion, maturity commences as growth is retarded. Maturity is triggered by cool nights in late September and early October. Dry condition at this very same time tends to further hasten maturity. If cool weather is late, maturity is late.

Although there is a considerable amount of talk about poor stands on the part of some growers, when questioned more closely, many of these same growers will admit that stubble cane stands are generally very acceptable and, for the most part, plant cane stands are also good with the exception of one or two percent. This poor cane is usually cane planted in heavy soils after the storm.

Growers should not be in a hurry to destroy plant cane, particularly if it happens to be N.Co. 310. Seed pieces as well as the eyes of N.Co. 310 examined by the writer still look good. It is always wise to hold cane of any variety until the weather warms up well and until it becomes time to fertilize. Many a death sentence has been passed on plant cane that, when kept, lived to produce good yields of cane per acre. Don't be too fast to pass judgment!

It should also be made perfectly clear that there are some growers who have more than a small amount of bad plant cane. These growers planted most of their crop after the storm and much of it on heavy soil.

Considering the amount of rainfall received in December, January and February, stands throughout the belt are exceptionally good. In years prior to the general drainage improvement period, 10 or 15 years ago, rainfall similar to that received this year would have meant extremely poor stands all over the belt. Money spent for drainage was an excellent investment.

Much work had been done during the dry period of the last two weeks in March. Some growers have caught up with their work and are well under way with fertilization. This is particularly true with growers having the more powerful type tractors with multiple row equipment.

Again this year the Bayou Teche area seems to be ahead in growth and in work. More of the crop has been fertilized on the Teche than elsewhere in the belt. Within the area St. Mary Parish seems to be ahead, particularly in growth.

Contact Committee Meeting May 26th

A number of growers have asked about the League's Annual Spring Contact Meeting usually held at L.S.U. in March. This meeting has been postponed until Thursday May 26, 1966 and the meeting will be held on the L.S.U. campus. An announcement of the exact time and place the meeting will be held will be given in a future issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ALLEN TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OF LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE

March 30, 1966

Members of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and our distinguished guests. A year has gone by since you did me the honor of electing me President of the Exchange. I wish I could report that it has been a good year for the Louisiana Sugar Industry but Hurricane Betsy has seen to it that no such statement can be made. Last year at this time, when I took office, our industry was struggling to recover from the destruction brought on by Hurricane Hilda and again this year, in the early spring, we are struggling to recover from the ravages of a more destructive storm which laid the cane crop low in all sections of the sugar belt. Some sections of the sugar belt experienced less damage than others, but no one anywhere came through unscarred. Louisiana produced approximately 550,000 tons of sugar, raw value, this season. The Hurricane Hilda crop amounted to 573,000 tons. It is generally agreed that Hurricane Betsy reduced the sugar production in Louisiana by a least twenty-five per cent.

It is estimated that Louisiana has lost at least 200,000 tons of sugar because of hurricane damage during the past two years. This adds up to a staggering financial loss of about 26 million dollars to the cane farmers and factory operators in Louisiana and it is to the undying credit of the members of our industry that we have been able to survive two knock-out blows for two consecutive years and still continue to function.

On the brighter side of the ledger, we have the New Sugar Act. Congress passed the Sugar Bill at midnight on October 22, 1965. Of primary importance to Louisiana, the Bill extended the Sugar Act to the end of 1971 and increased the marketing quota, for the Mainland Cane Area, by 205,000 tons of sugar at effective consumption levels. These changes will be of great benefit to' Louisiana as they will provide the stability needed for planning future operations. Furthermore, the Bill contains a price objective tied to the parity price index that, so far, has been faithfully followed by the administrators of the Act.

I am informed that the average price of Louisiana raw sugar since the beginning of the present pricing period on October 1, 1965, through March 24 is 6.8119 which is about 27 cents a hundred pounds better than the 1964-65 season's average price of $6.5403. However, many mills sold sugar this season under weekly settlement contracts most of which were completed by the end of December and these mills, in turn, settled with their growers on a weekly basis. This means that most of the mills and most of the growers have not reaped the benefits of the higher raw sugar prices after the first of the year. The average through December 31, 1965, was $6.7667.

Another discouraging feature of the season is that most mills sold sugar to the refiners at 10 points under the quoted price of raws and the growers' share of the returns from a hundred pounds of sugar was reduced by the Government from 106 times the price of raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange to 105 times the quoted price of raws. Both these developments reduced the money value of the crop. Studies need to be initiated to determine the reasons for and solutions to the disparity in prices of Louisiana and Offshore sugars.

Blackstrap molasses continues to be a thorn in the side of those in charge of quoting this product. Each year more and more Louisiana sug-

(Continued on page 210)

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ADDRESS

(Continued from page 208)

ar mills have sold their entire blackstrap production to molasses dealers on contracts that call for a discount under what the dealer gets for the molasses. A great many of these contracts use the quotation in the Molasses Market News weekly report of the U.S.D.A., less discounts ranging anywhere from a half a cent a gallon to one cent a gallon, and in some cases more than one cent a gallon. It is not the function of the Exchange to discuss the merits and demerits of these to called "so much off contracts". It must be noted, however, that the lack of spot sales of blackstrap is making it extremely difficult for the Exchange to equitably quote the price of this product.

The minutes of the meetings of our Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee show that there are two schools of thought regarding what the Committee should do about blackstrap molasses quotations. Opinion is about equally divided between those who feel that, in the absence of spot sales, the quotation should be the U.S.D.A. "dealer" price less three-quarters of a cent a gallon, and those who feel that, in the absence of spot sales, the price should be the price that dealers are willing to pay for Louisiana blackstrap on the spot market on the day in question despite the fact that little, if any, Louisiana blackstrap is available for sale on the spot market. While flexibility in rules governing market quotations is highly desirable and necessary, I feel that the spot quotation Committee should agree on basic concepts in the application of rules prior to the marketing season. This would permit more uniform application of rules to specific situations.

While on this subject, I believe that it is within my prerogative as President of the Exchange to point out that the "so much off contracts" while relieving the processor of the problems of storing and marketing blackstrap, also place the control of prices in the hands of the buyers. Obviously, unless other inventory factors are involved, *to the dealer who receives a fixed fee for selling blackstrap, the price at which it is sold makes no difference.* I suggest, therefore, that if a producer feels that it is to his advantage to turn his blackstrap over to a dealer under one of these discount contracts that he make sure the blackstrap is in strong hands.

In this connection, I call attention to a statement made by Herbert Vaccaro in his address to the members of the Exchange last year. Mr. Vaccaro said, and I quote, "Practices employed in the marketing of Blackstrap Molasses have not improved during the past year. Here again is evidence of the absolute lack of independence in marketing. To my knowledge no progress was made during the year in establishing one, or possibly two, marketing groups to handle the sale and distribution of Blackstrap Molasses. However, that this will be accomplished at some future date is, in my opinion, a foregone conclusion".

Today I believe, as Mr. Vaccaro believed one year ago, that there is evidence of the absolute lack of independence in the marketing of blackstrap molasses. I also believe that the Louisiana producers could strengthen their position by establishing marketing groups to handle the sale and distribution of Blackstrap Molasses and I hope that the leaders of the industry will get busy on this problem.

I want to express my appreciation to the Board and to all members of the Exchange for their cooperation during the very trying year that is ending today. To the members of our Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and our Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee, who are still on the job and will be until the last Thursday in April, 1966, I extend a special brand of appreciation

(Continued on page 214)

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BORER INFESTATION AND LOSS IN THE 1965 LOUISIANA SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, W. J. McCormick, Ralph Mathes, and J. W. Sanford,
Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., U.S.D.A.

Harvesttime surveys to determine the degree of infestation and crop losses caused by the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* (F.)) have been conducted annually in Louisiana since 1935. From 1935 through 1960, the surveys were conducted cooperatively with entomologists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. From 1961 through 1965, they were conducted by USDA entomologists. During the 30-year period (1935-1964), the percentage of joints (internodes) bored has ranged from 5 to 28 percent, with an average of 16 percent.

The 1965 survey, as in the past several years, consisted of two examinations of 100 stalks each (twenty 5-stalk samples) at each of 22 mills located in 15 of the 16 Louisiana parishes that have mills (Charpentier *et al.* 1962). Infestation counts consisted of the percentage of joints bored as determined from total number of joints and those showing external signs of borer injury.

The first examination, made mainly of stubble (ratoon) and conducted November 2-11, showed a 16 percent infestation; the second, made mainly of plant cane and conducted December 3-10, showed a 21.2-percent infestation. The second examination

(Continued on page 214)

Table 1. Infestation by sugarcane borer in Louisiana during 1962-65 harvest seasons.

Parish and mill	Percent joints bored in 1962	1963	1964	1965
St. Martin				
St. John-Levert	3	13	8	27
Point Coupee				
Alma	3	9	9	23
Terrebonne				
Southdown	5	11	12	21
Lower Terrebonne	5	14	16	19
Iberia				
Iberia Co-op.	3	16	16	21
Duhe-Bourgeois	5	12	8	18
Lafourche				
Valentine	12	14	14	20
Lafourche Sugars	8	9	7	18
St. James				
Armant	7	17	18	19
St. James Co-op.	6	14	12	19
Assumption				
Supreme	7	11	11	19
Westfield	6	11	12	18
Lafayette				
Billeaud's	3	7	7	19
Vermilion				
Erath	4	5	12	17
St. Mary				
Oaklawn	7	12	10	17
Sterling	6	8	13	15
Ascension				
Evan Hall	7	25	9	16
West Baton Rouge				
Smithfield	5	18	14	16
St. John the Baptist				
San Francisco	7	12	13	14
Iberville				
Myrtle Grove	4	13	11	14
Cora-Texas	4	8	10	13
Rapides				
Meeker	2	8	7	12
Averages	6	12	11	18

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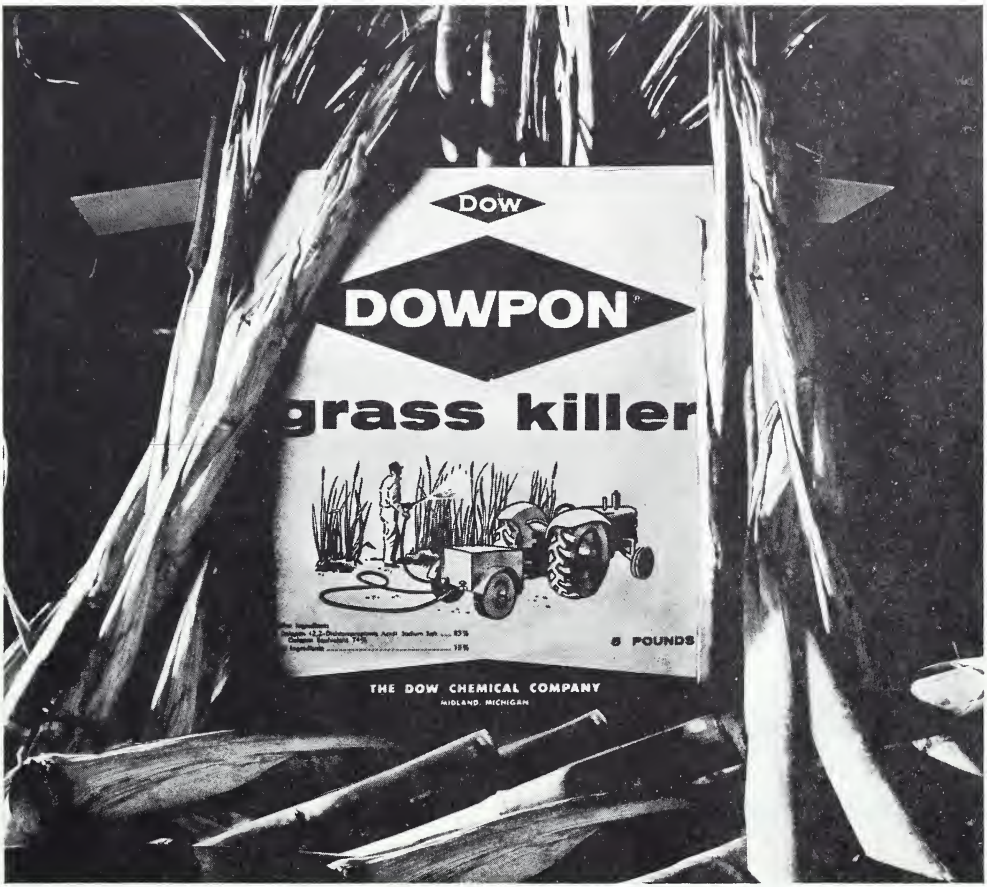

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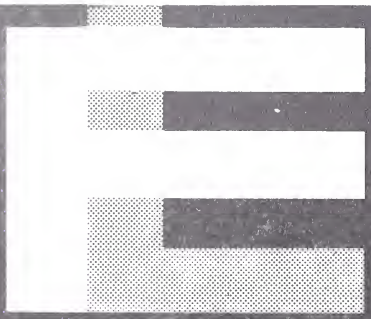

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BORER

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showed a higher infestation, the difference ranging from 0.4 to 15.2 percent at all 22 mills. Percentages of joints bored ranged from a low of 10.4 in the first examination to a high of 29.2 in the second examination. Mill averages ranged from 12 to 27 percent, with an estimated average of 18 percent for the 22 mills (Table 1). Compared with 1964, the infestation was higher at all mills, the difference ranging from 1 to 19 percent. In the last 3 years infestation averages in percentage of joints bored were as follows: 11 in 1964, 12 in 1963, and 6 in 1962, compared with the overall average of 16 percent for the 30-year period.

As in 1964, the sugarcane crop was heavily damaged by a tropical hurricane which swept through the area on September 9, about a month before the beginning of the 1965 harvest. Thus the 4400 stalks examined in each of the 1965 and 1964 surveys had 47,482 and 46,817 joints, respectively, compared with 52,836 joints for a similar number of stalks examined in 1963 which was hurricane free. These reductions of 10 and 11 percent for 1965 and 1964, respectively, are attributed mainly to stalk-breakage by the hurricanes which prevented many heavily infested stalks, or parts of stalks, from reaching the mills where the examinations were made.

The crop loss is currently estimated to be three-fourths of the percentage of joints bored, or 14 percent of the 1965 crop. Losses for 1964, 1963, and 1962 were 8, 9, and 5 percent, respectively.

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———o———

ADDRESS

(Continued from page 210)

for their very necessary service to our industry. And last but not least by a long shot my very sincere appreciation to our very able and hard

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Exchange Meets

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was held in New Orleans on March 30th and Thomas H. Allen, who is Executive Vice-President of Sterling Sugars, Inc., of Franklin, La., was elected to a second term as President. Other officers, also re-elected at the meeting, were Robert Fraser, of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., New Orleans, 1st Vice-President; Sedgwich Howard, of J. Aron & Co., Inc., New Orleans, 2nd Vice-President; Samuel H. Livaudais, Jr., of S. H. Livaudais & Sons, New Orleans, 3rd Vice-President; Charles A. Levy, sugar market consultant, New Orleans, Treasurer, and A. W. Dykers, New Orleans, Executive Secretary.

Thirteen members of the twenty-six member Board of Directors of the Exchange were elected to two-year terms at the meeting. They are T. M. Barker, of Lockport, F. Evans Farwell, of New Orleans, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Howard, Louis LeBourgeois, New Orleans, Mr. Livaudais, S. J. Menard, New Orleans, Harold F. Saufley, New York City, Chas. C. Savoie, Belle Rose, John Thibaut, Napoleonville, J. Y. Whealdon, New Orleans, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, of Port Allen, and H. L. Williams, of Sugar Land, Texas.

The other members of the Board whose terms expire next March are Mr. Allen, P. L. Billeaud, of Broussard, W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans, R. M. Cockburn, New Orleans, J. C. Holderith, New Orleans, Chas. F. Gibbins, New Orleans, John B. Levert, New Orleans, Mr. Levy, H. C. Vaccaro, New Orleans, F. A. Graugnard, of St. James, Irving E. Legendre, Jr., of Thibodaux, Roland L. Toups, of Houma, and James H. Thibaut, of Donaldsonville.

---

working Executive Secretary, Andy Dykers, and to his staff assistant Mrs. Julie Jerrollman.

In closing, I would like to say that the years immediately ahead will be challenging ones for the Louisiana industry. Our inability to regulate the price of the products we sell in the face of ever increasing costs, leaves us with the choice of making the changes necessary to reduce unit costs, if we are to remain competitive with other sugar producing areas. We have met the challenges of the past and there is no doubt as to the answer to future ones. However, it will take enlightened leadership, ingenuity, hard work and a bit of luck.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

The Old Mule got a new plateau to climb to last week when the U.S.D.A. announced that the sugar price objective called for in the Sugar Act had reached $7.01 a hundred pounds. It must be noted, however, that when our critter began showing signs of starting to move into the more rarified atmosphere indicated by the Law of the Land he ran into a "goshawful" lot of static.

Now the Old Mule is asking a question. Why is it that the law men in Washington consider everything sacred in the Sugar Act but the part about the price objective? If a farmer overplants they clobber him. If a mill owner sells more sugar than his marketing allotment calls for, he is in trouble for sure and, certainly, no refiner in his right mind would even think about violating the import provisions of the Act. But this price thing is a different proposition. The Old Mule wants to know, how come?

Thanks

A month ago we asked Washington to see what it could do about sending some sunshine our way and are happy to report, for the record, that they came through in great style. In fact, is has been so dry since their prompt response to our request that the Old Mule is now complaining about hard ground, dust blowing in his eyes, and things like that.

We hate to get the reputation of never being satisfied, but we are going to impose on our Washington friends one more time. We need a little rain now, interspersed with lots of sunshine and warm nights, to get things back on the road. May we have this, please? Your usual prompt attention to this latest request will be greatly appreciated.

Rain Making

Speaking of the weather, we note that the membership of the South Louisiana Agricultural Improvement Association has voted to contract for cloud seeding again this year starting the first of June and on through the end of August, provided cane growers will cooperate by contributing 20 cents per acre of cane. The seeding will be done by the firm of Irving P. Krick, Inc.

The South Louisiana Agricultural Improvement Association is located in the western part of the sugar district and the "target area" for the rain by Krick is St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette and Vermillion parishes.

The Krick people estimate that cloud seeding increased the rainfall in this target area 20% in 1963 and 1964 and 15% in 1965, and scientific studies seem to support their claim. The January 31, 1966, issue of News Week magazine reported that the National Academy of Sciences had studied the results of 18 cloud seeding projects and concluded that the seeding increased rainfall 10 to 20 per cent. The Government's Environmental Science Services Administration and the Rand Corporation reached the same conclusion from their independent studies of cloud seeding projects, according to News Week.

Larola Schedules Meeting

We have been asked to include the following announcement in this issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* by our friend Col. David I. Dodenhoff, and it is a pleasure to do so.

"The Annual Meeting of the mem-

(Continued on page 226)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Stands—Minimum Cultivation

Although there has been some general improvement in cane stands over the past two weeks, differences between good and poor stands are generally more noticeable at this time. Some of the anticipated improvement in stands in some fields has not materialized but, in general, stands are better than they look at this time. Little or no cane has begun to sucker. For this reason there are very few fields which show plenty of green color. The lack of green color to a field makes the field look as though it has a poor stand. Closer observations in many of these fields will show a single plant every 12 to 18 inches and very few gaps of more than two feet. This type stand can, and usually does, make a top yield.

Cool nights have somewhat retarded suckering and, to the writer, cane does not appear as tall now as it has in other years, but growth measurements taken at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station show the writer's memory is poor and that this cane is about the same height now as it was during the same period in 1964 and 1965. Cane was about one foot taller during the first week of April in 1961 than at the same period this year. An average of C.P. 44-101 plant cane and 1st year stubble cane heights is used in this comparison. There may be some variation between varieties but, in general, cane is not behind 1964 and 1965 in height. Cane in the Houma area is about the same height now as most of the cane in the belt and somewhat shorter than the crop on the Teche.

Hot weather is what this crop needs. Nights have been too cool. Many growers are complaining about lack of rainfall. It is the writer's opinion that the lack of rainfall is helpful at this time. The present dry condition should help suckering as well as plant cane stands. Rainfall now would further cool the soil and this could help to rot seed pieces and eyes which now may be on the borderline between sending up a shoot or dying.

Many growers have already completed their fertilization program. Some growers have increased the rate of nitrogen per acre over last year. There is also an increased trend toward the application of mineral this year, particularly phosphorus. Also evident is a trend toward multiple row fertilization. Many growers have indicated a shift to multiple row fertilization for 1967.

Of importance this year is the increasing tendency to reduce the number of cultivations to make a crop. A few crops have been barred, the dirt returned and fertilizer applied in one operation. A three row cultivator was used once after this operation and this is all that has been done to date (April 12). In these instances everything has been done with disc type plows and weed control has been done by air. Other growers have also reduced the number of cultivations. How far growers can go in this direction is not known at this time, and there is a crying need for research to point the way. Many of the changes

(Continued on page 226)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Minimum Wage Donnybrook

Judge Howard Smith and his House Rules Committee on April 6, held a "preliminary" hearing on the Dent Bill, H.R. 13712, to amend the Wages and Hours Act. The two hour session indicated that many members of the Rules Committee were interested in obtaining exemptions for various industries in their districts which would be adversely affected should the bill become law. No decision was reached and Chairman Smith said another hearing on the Bill will be held probably on April 19 or 20—after the Easter Recess.

Chairman Smith and other committee members subjected Congressman John Dent, (D-Pa.) Labor Committeeman in charge of the bill, to a rapid-fire cross-examination. Many of the questions pertained to the proposed coverage of agricultural workers. Smith said that before a rule was granted he intended to go over the agricultural provisions "very closely".

Judge Smith's district in Northern Virginia is the center of huge dairy and general farming operations. In the past when he wanted to kill legislation pending in his committee, he simply would not call the committee into session. The report was that "The Judge is down on the farm looking after his cows."

Last year when so much of the Johnson Administration's program was bottled up in the Rules Committee, Speaker McCormack put through the House a resolution which would give the Rules Committee just 21 days in which to act. If no action was forthcoming in that time the bill then went directly to the House floor for consideration.

Judge Smith made it clear that his hearing was held at the Speaker's request. During his questioning of Dent, Dent admitted that his predecessor as Chairman of the Labor Sub-Committee, James Roosevelt, had reported out a bill which was so controversial that it was never brought to the floor. Smith said, "You asked me to hold up the Roosevelt Bill because it was so bad you could not get congress to pass it,—now you come here with a bill, which, I am told, is worse than the Roosevelt Bill."

Because of the 21 day threat, it is believed that the Rules Committee will grant an open rule which would permit unlimited debate and unlimited amendments — that the administration does not want. It could mean the death of the bill. But Congressman Dent is a shrewd tactician—he may agree to accept certain amendments such as the exemption of overtime for sugarcane workers and minimum pay for agricultural field workers and others in order to get a bill which will increase minimum wages. Dent is under terrific pressure and it is possible he may give a little.

Congressman Jimmy Morrison and Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Paul Rogers of Florida have announced their opposition to those sections of the Dent Bill which would adversely affect sugar cane producers.

The next session of the Rules Committee will be a Donnybrook.

REVISED MILL MAKETING ALLOTMENTS FOR 1966

On April 6th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced processor allotments of the 1966 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. These allotments, totaling 1,045,000 short tons, raw value, replace preliminary allotments which have been in effect since January 1, 1966 (USDA 31-66).

Total allotments announced today represent *95 percent* of the quota established for the area, pending the availability of final 1965 crop data.

These allotments were established on the basis of a public hearing held on Feb. 9, 1966 in New Orleans.

Allotments for individual processors are as follows:

Processors	Allotments (Short tons, raw value)
Albania Sugar Company	9,961
Alma Plantation, Ltd.	9,848
J. Aron & Company, Inc.	14,152
Billeaud Sugar Factory	10,062
Breaux Bridge Sugar Co-op	8,229
Wm. T. Burton Ind., Inc.	6,087
Caire & Graugnard	5,247
Cajun Sugar Co-op., Inc.	19,671
Caldwell Sugars Co-op., Inc.	12,369
Columbia Sugar Company	8,178
Cora-Texas Manufacturing Co., Inc.	6,814
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	14,459
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Company	9,448
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.	7,143
Evan Hall Sugar Co-op., Inc.	21,643
Frisco Cane Company, Inc.	2,511
Glenwood Co-op., Inc.	15,135
Helvetia Sugar Co-op., Inc.	10,903
Iberia Sugar Co-op., Inc.	18,333
Lafourche Sugar Company	17,313
Harry L. Laws & Company, Inc.	15,525
Levert-St. John, Inc.	13,722
Louisa Sugar Co-op., Inc.	11,027
Louisiana State Penitentiary	4,293
Louisiana State University	95
Meeker Sugar Co-op., Inc.	11,569
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	14,376
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	15,238
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co.	8,055
Savoie Industries	14,367
St. James Sugar Co-op., Inc.	16,601
St. Mary Sugar Co-op., Inc.	14,520
South Coast Corp.	58,586
Southdown, Inc.	34,626
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	26,038
Sunshine Processing Company, Inc.	2,808
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Company, Inc.	5,472
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	10,862
Vida Sugars, Inc.	5,093
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Shg. Co.	10,381
Young's Industries, Inc.	7,584
Louisiana Sub-total	528,344
Florida	
Atlantic Sugar Association	33,011
Florida Sugar Corporation	13,486
Glades Co. Sugar Grs. Co-op., Assn.	44,341
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc. (Inc. Fellsmere)	67,029
Osceola Farms Company	41,618
Sugarcane Growers Co-op. of Fla.	93,843
Talisman Sugar Corp.	36,568
U. S. Sugar Corp.	186,760
Florida Sub-total	516,656
Unallotted	55,000
Total, All Mainland Cane	1,100,000

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1965 CANE MOLASSES PRICES

(Official U.S.D.A. Report)

Prices of cane molasses held relatively steady at most of the principal markets during 1965. However, the general level of prices averaged 2¾ to 4⅓ cents per gallon below 1964. It also was the lowest point in five and a half years or longer at many terminals. Abundant supplies were a major price-depressing influence.

Weakness was more pronounced in the East and Midwest than in the Gulf area or on the West Coast. Competition was very keen in the East. Sellers in this area were forced to make price concessions on refiners' blackstrap and imported molasses in order to compete with volume discounts and freight equalization rates given on southeastern and Florida molasses.

While the general level of prices for 1965 was off around 3½ cents on an average, the year's closing prices were not down nearly as much. In fact, the markets actually closed firm to about a penny higher in the Gulf, Southeast, and at most midwest terminals. Cane molasses finished only about a cent per gallon lower on the West Coast and in the Southwest. In the East, however, prices ran 2 to 2½ cents below 1964's closing levels.

Molasses prices followed a fairly uniform trend at most markets during 1965. They either held firm or strengthened gradually during the first five or six months of the year. There was a weaker undertone in the market for the next month or two

(Continued on page 226)

Table 1.--Molasses, blackstrap: Prices by months, f.o.b. tank car, 1961-65

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
						--Cents per gallon--							
						New Orleans							
1961	13.10	13.04	13.06	13.75	14.40	14.50	14.50	14.44	14.06	13.28	12.44	12.13	13.56
1962	12.13	12.44	13.38	13.69	13.95	14.00	13.90	13.88	14.00	14.90	16.19	16.83	14.11
1963	20.70	21.81	21.43	21.29	22.12	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.22	20.25	18.53	21.53
1964	17.75	17.53	17.06	15.87	13.63	11.35	9.41	8.31	8.15	8.69	8.63	8.35	12.06
1965	8.38	8.88	8.93	9.00	8.94	8.83	8.62	8.50	8.63	8.81	8.88	9.06	8.79
						Houston-Beaumont							
1961	13.32	13.33	13.35	14.01	14.63	14.52	14.50	14.50	14.13	13.73	13.34	12.95	13.85
1962	12.75	12.89	13.68	14.10	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	15.65	16.44	16.67	14.49
1963	20.60	22.56	22.00	22.00	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.05	21.00	19.38	22.34
1964	19.00	19.00	18.50	17.35	15.50	13.40	11.38	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	14.09
1965	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
						Corpus Christi							
1961	13.90	14.00	14.00	14.19	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.65	14.30	13.92	13.50	14.29
1962	13.25	13.30	14.18	14.50	14.66	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	15.90	16.70	16.87	14.85
1963	20.82	23.00	22.20	22.20	23.17	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.10	21.12	19.38	22.42
1964	19.00	19.00	18.40	17.35	15.50	13.40	11.38	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	14.09
1965	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
						Mobile							
1961	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.80	14.60	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.56	13.70	12.97	12.85	13.92
1962	12.70	12.79	13.75	14.20	14.38	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.39	15.30	16.35	17.17	14.54
1963	21.08	23.00	22.00	21.95	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.70	22.50	20.83	18.95	22.06
1964	18.20	17.83	17.40	16.40	14.08	12.23	10.09	8.96	8.35	8.68	8.75	8.50	12.46
1965	8.63	9.10	9.50	9.20	9.20	9.10	8.89	8.60	8.90	9.28	9.50	9.75	9.14
						Florida							
1961	13.75	14.00	14.00	14.18	14.90	15.00	15.25	15.25	15.25	14.95	14.31	14.25	14.59
1962	14.00	14.00	14.36	14.66	14.77	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	15.22	16.06	16.75	14.93
1963	20.22	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.50	23.50	23.69	23.75	23.70	22.06	20.50	22.72
1964	19.15	18.81	18.30	17.19	14.88	13.20	10.69	8.81	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.80	13.00
1965	9.08	9.43	9.85	10.00	10.00	9.94	9.85	9.75	9.75	9.80	9.80	9.00	9.69

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MOLASSES PRICES

(Continued from page 222)

when demand was seasonally low. Then, demand improved with the advent of the fall feeding season and prices resumed a steadily firming course for the balance of the year. Eastern markets were the major exception to this general price trend. Prices in this area declined gradually throughout most of the year. It was not until the final month or two of 1965 that prices in the East showed any strength.

The price relationship previously existing between the New Orleans market and Texas Gulf port terminals and eastern markets was somewhat different from most other recent years. Normally, prices at Texas Gulf and eastern points follow the trend of New Orleans prices. In 1965, however, Texas Gulf Terminals sold molasses at one price throughout the year regardless of the trend taken by the New Orleans market. This reflected to a large extent the practice of selling on a contract basis at Texas Gulf terminals. As stated earlier, price trends in the East were dominated more by competition from the Southeast and Florida than by what happened on the New Orleans market.

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IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 220)

taking place are being done without the benefit of cultural studies. It is hoped that more research can be initiated to help answer some of the questions and problems of minimum cultivation.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 219)

bership of The Land and Royalty Owners of Louisiana is scheduled to be held in New Orleans at 10:00 A.M., Wednesday, April 20, in Room 300, Whitney Bank Building.

Larola, organized in the summer of 1965, includes many prominent members of the American Sugar Cane League in its membership, several of whom are directors.

Earl H. Willis, President of *Larola*, a St. Martinville attorney and land owner has said that a very interesting program has been prepared for this, the Third Annual Meeting of *Larola*. It is expected to center attention on proposals that will benefit landowners rather than speeches."

Time Flies

"The American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc., and its members, and those firms whose primary interests are in the sugar cane industry in Louisiana, are preparing to celebrate the League's 215 years of service to the state and the world". This is from a report appearing in a recent issue of a New Orleans newspaper.

A hasty check of the list of charter members of the League indicates that Methuselah better look to his laurels. A lot of them are still with us.

More About Sex

Louisiana State University scientists have separated the key chemical component of a powerful sex attractant emitted by the female sugarcane borer, thus opening the way for development of a synthetic attractant for use in controlling one of the state's costliest agricultural pests.

Dr. L. D. Newsom, head of the LSU entomolgy department, said that extensive field tests of the newly isolated substance, which has already proved effective in small field plot experiments, will be conducted during the coming sugarcane season with the cooperation of growers throughout the Louisiana cane belt.

Supported by grant funds awarded annually by the American Sugarcane League and administered through the LSU Agricultural Experiment Station, the sugarcane borer project has been a cooperative effort by LSU's departments of entomology and chemistry.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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1965-66 Prices

The 1965-66 Louisiana Pricing Period ends its thirty week span today, April 28, 1966, just as we go to press, and the Louisiana Sugar Exchange reports that it has advised the ASCS office in Alexandria, Louisiana, that the Season's Average price of raw sugar is 5.8191 cents a pound and the Season's Average price of blackstrap molasses is 9.5371 cents a gallon. If these quotations are approved by the Government, and there is every reason to suppose that they will be, the official price for cane settlements in Freight Area (a) which is the plus 3 area, will be $7.192 for a standard ton of cane. The official price in Area (b), which is the even area, will be $7.160 per standard ton of cane, and the official price in Area (c), which is the minus 3 cents area, will be $7.129 for a standard ton of cane.

The Molasses Bonus this year, provided, of course, that the Exchange quotations are declared to be official by the Government, will be 12.380 cents for each actual ton of sugar cane.

Editor's note 4/29/66. The prices printed above are now official.

Henderson Buys Godchaux

The long rumored purchase of the Godchaux Refinery by Henderson has finally happened. Southern Industries of Mobile, Ala., who purchased the Henderson Sugar Refinery in 1956, announced on April 26th that, subject to the approval of their stockholders, the purchase would be consumated in June and that the new refining corporation would be known as the Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Company, Inc.

This marks the fifth time within the past fifteen years that the Godchaux sugar refinery, which is the second largest in Louisiana, has had a change of ownership. First, two gentlemen named George Scanlon and Robert Holland, one from New York and one from Texas, wrested the controlling stock from the Godchaux interests. Holland died unexpectedly while on a visit to New York to see Scanlon and William Zeckendorf stepped into the picture with his Gulf States Land and Industries, Inc. National bought the refinery from Gulf States Land and Industries in 1956 and operated it through 1962 when, due mostly to Government restraint of trade pressure, they sold to a new Godchaux Sugar Refining Co., controlled by Julio Lobo and David C. Bintliff. As everyone knows, Lobo ran into financial difficulties last year and the Bintliff interests have operated the refinery without his help since that time. Now Southern Industries has decided to buy the refinery in the name of the Godchaux-Henderson Sugar Company, Inc. The terms of the sale have not been announced up to this writing.

Nutria Control

Growers who are having nutria problems are asked to get in touch with Mr. James Evans, Station Leader of the Nutria Station at Houma, Louisiana, Air Base. At this particular time scientists working on Nutria control need places where nutria are located to carry out their experiments in controlling this pest. A post card, or other communications, from any grower having nutria problems, will receive prompt attention.

Mr. Clay Terry, Chairman of the League's Nutria Committee, had high praise for the good work being done by the people at the Nutria Station in a recent report he made to the members of the Executive Committee of the League.

"Dear Washington"

Thank you very much for your prompt action regarding the rain we asked for a couple of weeks ago. The

(Continued on page 235)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Committee Meeting, Thursday, May 26, 1966, at L. S. U.

The Contact meeting of the American Sugar Cane League will meet in Pleasant Hall, Room 48, Thursday, May 26, 1966 beginning at 9:00 o'clock in the morning. This is the meeting where the scientists of Louisiana State University, working on the many problems of sugar cane, give their reports to the members of the research committee of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Highlighted at this important meeting will be several reports on new sugar cane varieties. Of importance this year will be the discussion on the large number of promising new varieties in the advanced stage of testing. Growers should be especially anxious to hear about all seven of the promising new varieties now being increased on Secondary Stations. Of these varieties L. 60-25 and C.P. 60-23 have been tested for a longer period of time and the seed supply of these will be adequate for distribution to growers in small quantities if the variety Sub-Committee decides to release either of these two canes. Pathological data being gathered now will somewhat decide whether one of these two varieties will be released to growers for commercial use this year.

The entire variety program has been materially expanded over the past several years. In fact, there are 64 new varieties being increased on Primary Stations and 71 new varieties being tested in the 12 Outfield locations in the belt. The number of varieties now being tested is almost three times greater than the number in the testing program before the big expansion took place. Since the big expansion, more than 400,000 new seedlings are planted each year at L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. It is important to remember that each seedling is a separate and distinct variety and any one of these seedlings could become a variety that is superior to any present variety being used in the belt.

In addition to the variety program and the disease problems, reports on all other phases of research will be included in this meeting. The discussion on the cane borer and the possibility of getting permission to use a new insecticide called Azodrin should be interesting to all growers. The schedule of the program follows:

PROGRAM

Morning

9:30-9:45 — Trends in Mill and Farm Profits—J. R. Campbell

9:45-10:00 — Genetic Studies of Economic Characteristics in Sugar Cane—M. T. Henderson

10:00-10:15 — True Seed Production in Louisiana—S. J. P. Chilton

10:15-10:30 — Sugar Cane Breeding Program—L. Anzalone

10:30-10:45—Report on New Sugar Cane Varieties—E. C. Simon

10:45-11:00—Coffee Break

11:00-11:15—Results of New Sugar Cane Varieties in Outfield Tests in 1965—T. J. Stafford

(Continued on page 234)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

No Donnybrook!

Hearings on the minimum wage bill, H. R. 13712, were resumed in the House Rules Committee with Congressman John Dent, Sponsor of the bill, still in the witness chair. Instead of the Donnybrook we predicted, the last session with Mr. Dent was quite uneventful.

After a lapse of several days, the committee reconvened to hear Representative Bell, (R. of Calif.) member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. Bell was more inclined to testify on the so-called Poverty Bill than he was on the minimum wage and had to be constantly reminded by the Chairman and other Rules Committee members that the matter before the committee was wages and hours not poverty. When queried by Chairman Smith and Rules Committeeman Claude Pepper, of Florida, as to the effect of the bill on sugar cane farmers and processors in Florida and Louisiana, Bell said that he had not had the opportunity to analyze the effect of the bill on every nook and corner of the United States and consequently did not know what the effect of the proposed legislation would be on the sugar cane people. Whereupon, Chairman Smith touched off the only fireworks of the session by remarking, "That's the trouble with you fellows on the Labor Committee, you don't know what you're talking about." Both Chairman Smith and Claude Pepper discussed in detail the adverse effects of the Bill on sugar cane farmers and processors.

It is increasingly evident that members of the Rules Committee have made up their minds that there should be an open rule on the bill which would permit amendments to be offered on the Floor. Hearings on the Bill were adjourned subject to call of the Chairman. It would not be surprising if the Committee voted a rule before press time.

Protest Farm Policy Changes

Congressional offices are receiving a deluge of mail from every state in the Union complaining about the new LBJ farm policies.

Agricultural Secretary Freeman is trying hard to calm the fears of farmers by making public statements and having private meetings with farm leaders. His "explanations" have the effect of gasoline on a fire. No matter how Freeman dishes it up the farmers don't like it.

Members if congress are in a quandary . . . shall they have a fight to the finish with the President, which could have dire results for them at election time, or should they do nothing and take the chance of losing a few farm votes. While the M. C.'s are cogitating, farm leaders are biting their nails and wondering who

(Continued on next page)

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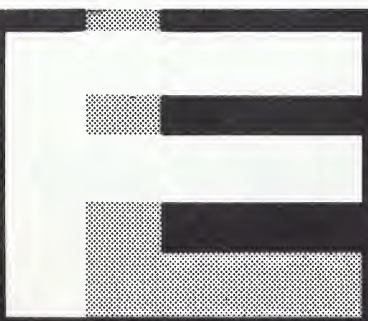

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IN WASHINGTON

will stand up to the President for them.

Under the new concept, Farm Policy is to be subordinated to Food policy. Agriculture will be completely dominated by the government. Farming, as such, will lose its identity by being fully integrated into the Food policy. Price controls of the past have been price floors. Under the new concept, there will be price ceilings—not floors.

The new concept is keyed to consumers and farmers feel that they have been betrayed by Freeman. In spite of this feeling, however, farmers generally are concerned over the possibility that because of the radical change of White House policy Freeman may get another job. Although farmers accuse him of talking out of both sides of his mouth, most of them believe he has done a pretty fair job as Secretary of Agriculture. They hope his hide is thick enough to take the punishment and stay on the job.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 232)

11:15-11:30 — Studies of Sugar Cane Diseases—I. L. Forbes

11:30-11:45 — Studies of Ratoon Stunting and Mosaic Diseases— R. J. Steib

11:45-1:30—Noon Recess

Afternoon

1:30-1:45—Sugar Cane Insect Research in 1965—S. D. Hensley

1:45-2:00 — Weed Control — E. R. Stamper

2:00-2:30—Report on Agricultural Engineering Work—M. M. Mayeux, B. J. Cochran and I. L. Saveson (U.S.D.A.)

2:30-2:45 — Physiology of Sugar Cane—W. C. Normand

2:45-3:00—Coffee Break

3:00-3:15 — Fertilizers for Sugar Cane—L. E. Golden

3:15-3:30 — Soil Fertilizer Studies in the Sugar Cane Area—Ray Ricaud

Each topic on the program pertains to sugar cane. Dr. Doyle Chambers, Director of the L.S.U. Experiment

Station and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee invite all growers to attend. A good attendance at the meeting will make the scientists know their work is appreciated.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 231)

manner in which you came through was not only prompt, it was overwhelming. Rain has been falling in bucketfulls ever since we alerted you to our need for some moisture.

Now the Old Mule is up to his knees in mud again and is mad because we took his complaint to you about the dust getting in his eyes. We tried to explain that we had asked for, and we quote, "a *little* rain interspersed with lots of sunshine and warm nights", but that, in your haste to be of service, you let things get a little out of hand. The Old Mule, however, was too busy keeping his head above water to listen.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Fairbanks To Florida

In the February 15, 1964 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* we had the pleasure of introducing J. Nelson Fairbanks who, at that time, was the latest member of the League's staff. In this issue it is our unpleasant task to report that Nelson has resigned his position with us as Economist to become the General Manager of the newly organized Florida Sugar Cane League.

During the slightly more than two years he has been with the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Fairbanks has been a distinct asset to the Louisiana sugar industry. His studies on transporting and handling of cane here have aroused interest in this vital phase of the local sugar cane business and have resulted in inovations that should save time and money for growers and factory operators in the years that lie ahead.

In addition to knowing his business in economics, Nelson is a very likable fellow who becomes the friend of just about everybody he meets. The League's management made a big mistake in not keeping him under cover when the Florida folks were around. We, of course, wish him every success in his new position. He begins his new assignment in Florida the first of June.

Summer Bench Chemist Course

Dr. Thomas J. Stanly, Dean of the Division of Applied Sciences of Francis T. Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana, has asked us to announce that the Nicholls State College will again offer a laboratory course this summer in raw sugar factory chemical control and analysis; process outline; and raw cane sugar manufacture for regular students and *others who wish to take the course.* The purpose of the course is to train bench chemists. The instructor of the course has had wide experience as a chemist and in other positions in the sugar industry.

In the past three years of operation, the more successful students who sought employment during the grinding season have adequately fulfilled this function. The hours of instruction are from 12:35 through 3:15 in the afternoon on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday beginning June 6th and running through August 6th which will make it possible for students not regularly enrolled in the College to schedule the course with a minimum loss of time. *Prior college work is not necessary.*

The registration fee for this course is $21.00. The registration dates are June 6th and 7th and enrollment will be limited to 24 students. The course may be taken for credit if desired.

"Dear Washington"

First we want to thank you for stopping the rain. You took a little longer than we expected, but you finally did it. The weather is still too cool for cane comfort but we note that you are having trouble with the temperature all over.

Changing the subject slightly, we take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that the price objective in the Sugar Act is now $7.05 a hundredweight for raw sugar. The Old Mule respectfully requests that you take note of this and ease up a little on the price curb bit. He says, according to the law, he is entitled to seventeen cents more a hundred pounds today. "A word to the wise is sufficient".

Hearings

June 14th is the date that has been tentatively set for the Government hearing on Proportionates Shares for the Mainland Cane Area (Louisiana and Florida) and June 22nd is the date that has been tentatively selected for the Louisiana Wage-Price Hearing.

(Continued on next page)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Better — Johnson Grass and Mosaic Disease Worse

Most everyone in the Louisiana cane belt will agree that the crop has materially improved over the past month. Some few growers are saying that their crops are better than their 1965 crops for the same period. These growers are the exception. Most growers still feel that stands are off and view this crop with a definite air of pessimism.

Most varieties with the exception of late planted C.P. 44-101, has begun to sucker. C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 55-30 appear to have suckered earlier and more heavily than other varieties in most areas. C.P. 52-68 stubble cane, and particularly second year stubble, is somewhat slow. It should be made clear that all varieties suckered later than usual this year because weather remained cool and damp longer than usual this year.

Mosaic disease is on the rampage this year. This is a very heavy spread year. Many growers are finding plenty of mosaic in early planted cane in spite of the fact that the seed was properly rogued last year. Spread of the disease also appears very heavy in stubble cane where seed was taken last year.

Growers who find all plant cane of a particular variety too heavy in mosaic disease to rogue, should check first year stubble cane harvested for the mill as plant cane last year. This cane should be better from the disease standpoint and should be rogued. It appears that much of the spread of mosaic disease took place last fall after early planted cane came up and after the cane used for seed grew out. There was also a considerable amount of spring spread on some farms and in some areas.

Growers, although discouraged over the spread this year, should remember that the spread would have been far worse had there been more mosaic around and had there been plenty of mosaic in the seed used. Growers should continue to rogue.

Johnson Grass appears bad on many farms at this time. Improper timing of the application of chemicals because of frequent rainfall appears to be the factor most commonly blamed. Growers using Fenac seem to have the best control. More growers are going back to spot spraying this year. Those growers who have continued to use spot spraying claim that spot spraying is the key to their success. Many growers who have continued to use spot spraying have also practiced some type of ditch bank control and these same growers say this will eventually pay dividends.

The hearing on proportionate shares (acreage allotments) will be held in Miami, Florida. The place for the Wage-Price Hearing, which is only for Louisiana, has not yet been announced.

Correction

In the first paragraph of the "Up Front" column in the May 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* the Season's Average Price of raw sugar was shown as being 5.8191 when it should have been 6.8191. We are sure all interested parties realized that this was a typographical error. We make this correction for the record.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Minimum Wage Hearings End

The House Committee on Rules concluded hearings May 3, on the minimum wage bill with statements from two members of congress . . . . . the Honorable Albert Watson (R. South Carolina) and Honorable David Martin, (R-Neb.). Both Watson and Martin strongly voiced opposition to the bill and advocated an "Open Rule" which would permit amendments on the House Floor.

Representative Martin, a member of the Rules Committee, also is a member of the Education and Labor Committee where the minimum wage bill originated. He was sharply critical of the methods used by Labor Sub-Committee Chairman, John Dent, in drafting the bill and getting it reported out. Mr. Martin also challenged Dent's statement to the Rules Committee regarding the alleged endorsement of the bill by the Omaha Restaurant Association. Martin produced a letter from that organization to prove that the restaurant industry was unequivocally opposed to minimum wage legislation. Martin also took issue with another of his colleagues on the Labor Committee, Representative Bell of California, who appeared before the Rules Committee as a proponent of the bill.

The Rules Committee, as of press time, had not voted on a rule for the minimum wage bill but Chairman Smith indicated a rule would be forthcoming soon.

In the meantime, Chairman Clayton Powell of the House Education and Labor Committee endorsed a resolution which would authorize him to call up the bill under an open rule after 21 days if the Rules Committee has taken no action on the proposed legislation by that time.

Parity Prices for Farmers

Senator George McGovern (D-S. Dakota) has introduced a concurrent resolution which requires that no action be taken by any agency of the government for the purpose of preventing the price of an agricultural commodity selling below parity from rising to parity. This resolution, if adopted by Congress, will be of great interest to sugarcane farmers and processors. It would prohibit actions such as those recently taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the price of raw sugar from reaching the so-called parity price set forth in the Sugar Act.

Thirty-six senators have joined Senator McGovern as cosponsors of his concurrent resolution No. 88. Another concurrent resolution, No. 93, has been introduced by a Republican, Senator Jack Miller (Iowa). Both of the concurrent resolutions express the sense of Congress that the Johnson Administration should follow the complete intent and the letter of the law in making it a national objective that farmers should receive parity prices for their product.

In referring to these concurrent resolutions, Senator Hruska (R.-Neb.) said, "Mr. President, both of these concurrent resolutions call on the Executive Branch of this government to stop its market wrecking practices and work for a return to parity for the farmer."

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A STATEMENT OF THE PURPOSE AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE GROWER-PROCESSOR COMMITTEE, APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE MAY 5, 1966

1. *PURPOSE*

The Grower-Processor Committee was organized in the early days of the Jones-Costigan Act, enacted by the Congress in 1934. Although the purposes of the Committee varied prior to the Sugar Act of 1937, since then it has served as a body to represent the Louisiana Sugar Industry in matters relating to the Cane Purchase Agreement (Fair Price Determination).

The Grower-Processor Committee is an autonomous body composed of grower and processor members duly elected by their respective segment to represent the Louisiana Sugar Industry. It meets to consider all matters affecting the cane purchase, agreement, negotiates proposed terms of such agreement, and, if accord is reached between the grower and processor segments, presents joint recommendations annually at the fair price hearing held by the Department of Agriculture. If accord is not reached between the grower and processor segments of the Committee, separate testimony may be presented by each segment.

2. *COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE*

The Grower-Processor Committee shall consist of 7 grower members and 7 processor members duly elected by the grower segment and processor segment of the industry. In addition, alternate members shall be elected to substitute for members who are unable to attend meetings of the Committee. The number of alternate members elected by each segment shall be determined by the respective groups. Each segment has the responsibility of conducting elections in a manner to obtain membership representative of the entire Louisiana cane area.

3. *MEETINGS*

All meetings of the Committee shall be called jointly by the chairmen of the grower and processor segments. Written notices shall be mailed to members and alternates as early as possible prior to a meeting. Only in cases of emergency shall meetings be called by verbal notices.

The chairmen of the grower and processor segments of the industry, or in their absence the vice-chairmen, shall preside alternately at meetings of the Grower-Processor Committee.

Persons who are not members or alternate members of the Committee may attend meetings of the Committee. Upon recognition of the chairman, such persons may present information, interrogate members of the Committee, and enter into discussions of the Committee. Upon request of any member, and approved by the Committee, Committee meetings shall be limited to members and alternate members.

4. *QUORUM*

A quorum shall consist of 5 grower and 5 processor members.

5. *VOTING*

Only members of the Committee or alternate members appointed to substitute for a member who is unable to attend a meeting may vote. Each member has one vote. If there is an imbalance of grower and processor members present at a meeting, voting shall be limited to an equal number of members of the grower segment and the processor segment. In such event, the members of each segment shall designate the voting members.

All questions submitted to the Committee shall require for approval a majority vote of members present and voting at a duly constituted meeting.

(Continued on page 246)

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OFFICIAL PRICES 1965-66 PRICING PERIOD

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes the following as the official average prices of raw sugar, 96 test, and blackstrap molasses sold on this exchange during the week ended as indicated. Based on the weekly average prices of sugar and molasses, this office has computed the prices to be paid for standard sugarcane and molasses as indicated.

	Average Price		Price Per Ton Standard Sugarcane Freight Area			Molasses All Freight
Week Ended	Sugar	Molasses	(a)	(b)	(c)	Areas
Oct. 7, 1965	6.8300	8.0000	7.203	7.171	7.140	7.000
Oct. 14, 1965	6.8300	8.0000	7.203	7.171	7.140	7.000
Oct. 21, 1965	6.8200	8.0000	7.192	7.161	7.129	7.000
Oct. 28, 1965	6.7300	8.1500	7.098	7.066	7.035	7.525
Nov. 4, 1965	6.7300	8.3125	7.098	7.066	7.035	8.093
Nov. 11, 1965	6.7300	8.5000	7.098	7.066	7.035	8.750
Nov. 18, 1965	6.7700	8.2500	7.140	7.108	7.077	7.875
Nov. 25, 1965	6.8300	8.2500	7.203	7.171	7.140	7.875
Dec. 2, 1965	6.8100	8.2500	7.182	7.150	7.119	7.875
Dec. 9, 1965	6.7400	8.2500	7.108	7.077	7.045	7.875
Dec. 16, 1965	6.6800	8.2500	7.045	7.014	6.982	7.875
Dec. 23, 1965	6.7000	9.0000	7.066	7.035	7.003	10.500
Dec. 30, 1965	6.7675	9.3750	7.137	7.106	7.074	11.812
Jan. 6, 1966	6.8175	9.5000	7.190	7.158	7.127	12.250
Jan. 13, 1966	6.8500	9.4500	7.224	7.192	7.161	12.075
Jan. 20, 1966	6.8800	9.4000	7.255	7.224	7.192	11.900
Jan. 27, 1966	6.8800	9.5000	7.255	7.224	7.192	12.250
Feb. 3, 1966	6.9040	9.6000	7.281	7.249	7.218	12.600
Feb. 10, 1966	6.9100	9.7000	7.287	7.255	7.224	12.950
Feb. 17, 1966	6.9180	10.0000	7.295	7.264	7.232	14.000
Feb. 24, 1966	6.8875	10.0000	7.263	7.232	7.200	14.000
Mar. 3, 1966	6.8200	10.0000	7.192	7.161	7.129	14.000
Mar. 10, 1966	6.8340	10.1000	7.207	7.176	7.144	14.350
Mar. 17, 1966	6.8300	10.8000	7.203	7.171	7.140	16.800
Mar. 24, 1966	6.8000	11.0000	7.171	7.140	7.108	17.500
Mar. 31, 1966	6.8120	11.0000	7.184	7.153	7.121	17.500
Apr. 7, 1966	6.8660	11.6000	7.241	7.209	7.178	19.600
Apr. 14, 1966	6.8700	11.8750	7.245	7.213	7.182	20.562
Apr. 21, 1966	6.8600	12.0000	7.234	7.203	7.171	21.000
Apr. 28, 1966	6.8680	12.0000	7.243	7.211	7.180	21.000
SEASON'S AVERAGE	6.8191	9.5371	7.192	7.160	7.129	12.380

DELIVERED AVERAGE PRICE—10-1-65 thru 12-31-65 6.7658 (Sugar)
DELIVERED AVERAGE PRICE— 1-1-66 thru 4-28-66 6.8593 (Sugar)

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GROWER-PROCESSOR

(Continued from page 244)

6. *RECORDING OF DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE*

All decisions of the Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the Committee. Such minutes shall be approved at the next meeting of the Committee. The person designated to keep the minutes shall be approved by the Committee.

7. *BRIEFS OF THE COMMITTEE*

Testimony of the Committee to be presented at the annual hearing of the Department of Agriculture with respect to the Fair Price Determination shall be approved by the Committee prior to the public hearing.

The grower segment and processor segment of the Committee shall alternate from year to year in presenting the Committee's testimony at the Fair Price Hearing. The person to present the testimony shall be designated by the appropriate segment.

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This year apply Fenac—Louisiana growers have proved it can help boost tonnage and profits. Check the LSU sugar cane weed control recommendations—your county agent can give you a copy.

Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Dr. Dean to Canal Point, Florida

The following news release should interest all sugar cane growers.

"Dr. Jack L. Dean, formerly pathologist at the U.S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi, recently transferred to the U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida. Competent training and more than 10 years' experience with sugarcane diseases qualify Dr. Dean for effective pathological research in the greatly expanded industry in Florida.

"The research assignment involves basic and applied investigations on sugarcane diseases as needed to identify causal agents, to measure the effect on yield and quality, and to develop control measures. He is also responsible for basic studies on pathological problems associated with the decline in yield of sugarcane varieties. In addition, he will conduct surveys to determine the most important sugarcane diseases in Florida. He is responsible for inspection of sugarcane in quarantine in Maryland and in Florida.

"Dr. Dean is a graduate of the Oklahoma State University where he earned the Master of Science Degree in 1951 and of the Louisiana State University where he was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in 1965."

Production Report 1965-66 Louisiana Crop

(Official USDA Report Dated May, 1966)

Raw Sugar, (as produced)	506,150	tons
Turbinados	233	tons
Granulated (Refined)	26,876	tons
Granulated (Plantation)	3,795	tons
Total (Actual Sugar)	537,054	tons
Total Sugar Production, Raw Value	550,035	tons
Net Tons of Cane Ground for Sugar	6,542,184	tons
Cane Syrup	749,785	gallons
1st Molasses	1,809,642	gallons
2nd Molasses	753,274	gallons
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	40,919,699	gallons
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	46,339,726	gallons

Note: Blackstrap production does not include 15,388 gallons estimated in process.

Net Tons of Cane Ground for Syrup	30,979	tons

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

L 60-25 Is Released

L. 60-25, a new variety of sugar cane, was officially released to the Louisiana Sugar Industry at the League's Contact Committee Meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on May 26, 1966. The variety was bred at Baton Rouge, Louisiana by the L. S. U. Pathology Department and selected, tested and increased by the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and the American Sugar Cane League working in cooperation.

The official release statement on the variety will appear in the July 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin together with both a list of the Stations where the seed will be available and order blanks for ordering the variety. Order blanks will also be available through County Agents after July 15, 1966.

L 60-25 has three outstanding features. It is high in sugar per ton of cane. It is high in tons of cane per acre, and it is early in maturity. Another important feature of the variety is its ability to produce well on all type soils. Tests to date have indicated it will produce substantially more cane on heavy soils than C. P. 52-68. It was these outstanding features which made the Variety Sub-Committee decide to recommend that this variety be released to the industry.

The one disturbing feature of L 60-25 is its high susceptibility to Mosaic disease. Experiments have also shown that 100 per cent mosaic in the variety materially reduces yields of cane per acre. The disease spreads somewhat less rapidly in the variety than in C.P. 52-68 but at a greater rate than in C.P. 48-103.

The variety is only being increased for the second year on Secondary Increase Stations this year and the quantity of seed is therefore very limited. The quantity of seed has been further reduced by the large acreage discarded because of the heavy percent of mosaic disease in the seed this year. Of a total of about 60 acres on Secondary Stations on the Mississippi River and on Bayou Lafourche less than 30 acres will be clean enough of mosaic disease to be released to growers. Mosaic disease is not as heavy in the Teche area and the majority of the 27 acres of seed there will be clean enough of mosaic disease to be distributed. Individual grower allocations will be as small as one half ton.

It is important to point out that growers should plant seed of L 60-25 as far as possible from mosaic infected cane and plots should be rogued in the fall as well as in the spring. If next year is a heavy spread year, and if there is plenty of mosaic disease on the farm, growers can expect mosaic to spread into this variety rather rapidly in the spring. It is again important to point out that in spite of L 60-25's mosaic disease susceptibility, the Variety Sub-Committee felt the variety should make money for the industry and therefore the committee released the cane to the industry.

Growers can be sure that the seed released will have only a insignificant amount of mosaic present at the time of the last inspection in late summer.

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THE CONSULTING ENTOMOLIGIST

(Presented April 19, 1966 at the 3rd annual meeting of the Louisiana Entomological Society as part of a panel discussion of Professional Entomology in Louisiana.)

By W. H. Long, Nicholls State College, Thibodaux, Louisiana

A relatively new figure has emerged in professional entomology in recent years, and this is the consulting entomologist. I am honored to represent this group here today. I have been asked to comment on several specific subjects pertaining to this branch of entomology. These subjects are indicated by the following questions: (1) What do consulting entomologists contribute to entomology? (2) Where do the responsibilities of the consulting entomologist start and stop? (3) What problems do consulting entomologists encounter within their own group and with other groups represented on this panel? (4) How can the working relationship between the consulting entomologist and other members of this panel be improved? Although my experience as a self-employed consultant has been relatively short, I am happy to offer the following thoughts for your consideration.

What do consulting entomologists contribute to entomology? At least two things: (a) They help entomology to better serve mankind. (b) They improve public relations between the profession and the population at large.

Consulting entomologists help entomology to better serve mankind by interpreting general insect control recommendations and research in terms of their application to individual problems on different farms. For example, current recommendations for sugarcane borer control call for insecticide application during a critical period after sugarcane begins to joint and when infestations exceed at least 5% of stalks infested. Research has shown that the crop is most susceptible to borer inflicted yield losses immediately after visible joints begin to form, and that susceptibility to these losses gradually decreases after this time. Recommendations also indicate that alternate insecticides may be needed to combat resistant borers, and that crop varieties influence borer infestation.

Borer control programs, guided by a consulting entomologist last year and based upon official recommendations and research findings, resulted in good borer control from an average of between two and three equivalent overall insecticide applications on the majority of farms checked. Some individual fields were treated as many as six times, while a few were never treated at all. In many of these fields increasing resistance of borers necessitated changing to a different insecticide by the end of the season. In the years before a consulting entomologist was employed on these farms, it had been a common practice to make three or four applications of insecticide at regular intervals over all fields.

Consulting entomologists help entomology to better serve mankind by helping to convey entomological knowledge to those who need it. This function is also performed by extension, research, teaching and industry personnel. However, it is performed in a much more complete and personal way by the consulting entomologist. To say that extension and research personnel can furnish ample advice for all the people who have problems with insects would be very much like saying that we should call on the Public Health Service or the School of Medicine at the University whenever illness strikes us, or that cattlemen should call on the College of Veterinary Medicine or the Extension Veterinarian instead of a practicing D. V. M.

The fact that increasing numbers

(Continued on next page)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

More On Parity Prices

Members of Congress from agricultural states are stepping up their war against the Administration's policy of depressing the price of farm produce.

The most recent effort to stop the pressure on the farmer was the introduction of House Concurrent Resolution 635, developed by members of the House Republican Agricultural Task Force. This measure calls on the administration to first cease and desist in its efforts to enforce "selective economic discrimination against American farmers and ranchers by deliberately depressing farm prices; and second, use the various legislative authorities at its disposal to improve and enhance farm prices in order to build a strong and viable market economy for agriculture, the cornerstone of American and free world prosperity."

So far there are some 20 congressmen now sponsoring the proposed legislation by introducing identical Concurrent Resolutions.

In the Senate 46 members of both parties are making a determined drive to get Chamber action on Senate Concurrent Resolution 88 which has the same objective as the House Concurrent Resolution 635.

Gardner Ackley, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers is taking a lot of verbal chastisement for his reported statement that the recent downturn of pork prices was "welcome evidence of a slowdown in economic growth." Congressman Langlen ended a recent speech on the House Floor by saying, "It is of grave concern that the moment the accepted laws of supply and demand begin to work for the farmer, the Federal Government moves in quickly to stop them."

Won One — Lost One

As we go to press the House of Representatives is in its final day of considering amendments to the minimum wage bill. Up to now sugarcane field workers whose minimum wages are established by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act, have been eliminated from the bill —thanks to the strenuous and successful efforts of Louisiana's Jimmy Morrison and Hale Boggs and Florida's Paul Rogers.

An amendment proposed by the Canner's Association which would have provided for 20 weeks complete exemption from overtime payments to employees engaged in processing or canning agricultural products, including sugarcane, was defeated by a vote of 145 to 162.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Senate where another effort will be made to obtain exemption for processors.

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of consulting entomologists continue to sell their services strongly suggests that public relations between the profession and the population at large must be improving. General recognition of entomology as a science and profession will rest altogether upon general acceptance of the fact that entomology serves the needs of mankind. In a day when most peo-

ple still do not know what the word entomology means, much less how to spell it, those who successfully carry entomological knowledge to the market-place also do a service for entomology.

Where do the responsibilities of the consulting entomologist start and stop? The scope of these responsibilities is fixed partly by law, partly by agreement between the consultant and his client, and partly by common sense and a desire to further the profession.

According to the Louisiana Horticulture Law and Regulations as amended by Act 534 of 1954, the consulting entomologist must "prescribe remedial measures that are recommended by the Louisiana Experiment Station, Extension Service and U. S. D. A., cooperating." Of course, he must apply these recommendations to different situations which result in variations in the con-

(Continued on next page)

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HEARINGS SET ON WAGES AND PRICES FOR FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

On May 12 the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced public hearings on fair prices for the 1966 Florida and Louisiana sugarcane crops and on whether the wage determinations applicable to field workers—which became effective Dec. 1, 1965, in Florida, and Nov. 1, 1965, in Louisiana—should be continued or amended.

Places, dates, and local time of hearings are:

At Belle Glade, Fla., on June 17, 1966, in the Holiday Inn, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

At Houma, La., on June 22, 1966, in the Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verret Street, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

To qualify for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, producers must pay all persons employed in producing, cultivating, or harvesting sugarcane in full and at wage rates not less than those determined fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearing and investigation.

Another condition for payment is that producers who process sugarcane grown by others must pay prices for it also determined fair and reasonable by the Secretary.

USDA requests that all interested persons appear at the appropriate hearings to present views and pertinent data. Information and recommendations are sought specifically in Florida on the need for other worker classifications such as harvester cutter blade operators, and on the determination for each producer of the quantity of trash delivered with sugarcane, and in Louisiana on changes in worker classifications or wage rate differentials, and on periods to be used to determine the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

---

trol program followed in different fields and on different farms.

Then, his obligation to his client demands that he prescribe the best possible program at the lowest possible cost. The best program may require using a different and sometimes a more expensive insecticide before this need has become apparent to the casual observer who doesn't go into the field. It may mean more applications of insecticide in some places than the client is accustomed to making, or it may mean no insecticide use at all due to the hazard of contaminating a nearby water reservoir or to a continuously low infestation. However, it always means that the best interests of the client must be served.

The consultant is obligated to assess the effectiveness of the control measures which he prescribes after they have been applied, and to keep his client informed concerning the effectiveness of the program.

When remedial measures fail to give the anticipated results, he must try to determine the cause of such failures and to modify the program accordingly. For example, the adequacy of coverage obtained when an insecticide is applied to sugarcane may often be determined by looking for insecticide granules on the ground. Occasionally poor control may be properly associated with poor coverage. At other times unusually dry weather with little dew may be responsible for a slow kill. On some rare occasions poor formulation of the insecticide may be suspected. However, when repeated applications of an insecticide, which has normally given good control, cease to give adequate control where the insecticide has been used repeatedly over a period of several years, insecticide resistance may be suspected. If resistance appears to offer the most reasonable explanation for a control failure, the use of a different insecticide may be indicated. Needless

(Continued on page 258)

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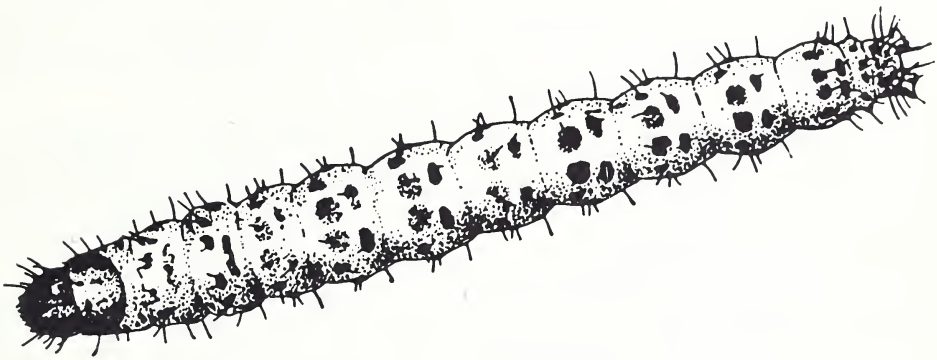
Kill sugar cane borers with Endrin!



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Good—Baton Rouge

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LIMA 34 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 1168, 50' Boom, 30" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge

1—USED LITTLE GIANT C-40 CRAWLER H.D. 1/2 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 405851 35' Boom, 32" Shoes. Cat. D-315 Diesel Engine.
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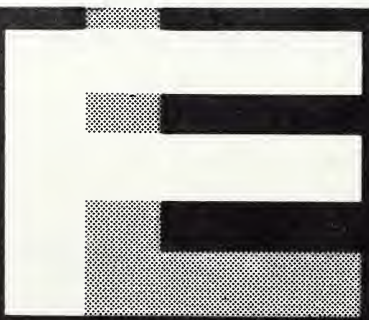

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ENTOMOLOGISTS

(Continued from page 256)

to say, these decisions sometimes require courage, and must always be based upon observation and integrity.

Finally, consulting entomologists are obligated to report all information of any possible use to research and extension personnel, and to cooperate to the fullest with these people, who obtain and dispense much of the information which the consultant sells. Also, consulting entomologists should share their techniques and tricks of the trade in order to improve the overall quality of their services.

What problems do consulting entomologists encounter within their own group and with other groups represented on this panel? I am not aware of any particularly difficult problems of this sort.

How can the working relationships between the consulting entomologist and other members of this panel be improved? I believe that continued awareness of three general ideas will help to maintain good relations and to prevent difficult problems from arising. These are: (1) Recognition of the fact that whatever is best for the consumer of entomological products and knowhow is probably also best for entomologists and related industries. (2) There should be mutual respect among the different entomological specialties and related businesses, with each recognizing the need for an importance of the other. (3) There should be exchange of information and cooperation in solving problems which will increase or improve the services of entomology to mankind.

In conclusion, consulting entomologists undoubtedly make their unique contribution to entomology as do other members of the profession, their responsibilities are fairly well defined and understood, and there are no insurmountable problems either among consulting entomologists or between them and other members of this panel.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

ol. 44 — No. 18 JUNE 15, 1966

fficial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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(E. A. Cancienne and Sess Hensley)

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

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U.S.D.A. Houma Meeting of Contact Committee, June 23, 1966

The Annual Houma, U.S.D.A. Meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will be held June 23, 1966 in the air conditioned Houma Municipal Auditorium, 880 Verret Street, beginning at 9:30 in the morning. Dr. E. V. Abbott, Supt. of the U.S.D.A. Station, and Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Committee, invite all cane growers and others interested in sugar cane to be present.

By June 23 cane growers should have already completed the lay-by and therefore should have time for visiting. This meeting offers growers an opportunity to visit with other growers and at the same time learn about new happenings in research. Growers will hear more about the new variety, L 60-25, to be released this year. Other new promising unreleased varieties which have a possibility of being released next year will also be discussed.

A schedule of the program is included to show that each topic on the program is of vital interest to cane growers.

PROGRAM

Morning Session

9:30-10:00 — Sugarcane Insects — R. Mathes, L. J. Charpentier and J. W. Sanford

10:00-10:15 — Sugarcane Diseases —N. Zummo, E. V. Abbott and R. L. Tippett

10:15-10:35—Physiology and Yield Decline—J. E. Irvine

Coffee Break

10:45-11:05 — Breeding work at Canal Point—N. I. James

11:05-11:25 — Seedling work at Houma—P. H. Dunckelman and R. D. Breaux

11:25-11:45—Unreleased varieties, infield results—R. J. Matherne

11:45-12:10—Outfield varieties—H. P. Fanguy and T. J. Stafford, L.S.U.

Remarks by Dr. Theis, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

Adjourn for Barbecue Lunch

Afternoon Session

1:30-1:50 — Fertilizer and maturity—L. G. Davidson

1:50-2:10—Weed Control—R. W. Millhollon

2:10-2:30 — Mechanization — J. E. Clayton

Three timely topics to be discussed are grass, diseases and insects. Everyone should be interested in grass this year. This is a heavy grass year. There is plenty of mosaic disease around and according to the experts there may be plenty of borers. Come to the meeting to learn what is new in these three fields.

Growers are also invited to visit around the U.S.D.A. Houma Station either before or after the meeting. There are many thousands of new unreleased varieties on the Station. All varieties are staked and labeled. A walk around the field or even a fast drive through the fields will prove very interesting.

Come to the meeting to learn and at the same time let the researchers know you are interested in the work they perform. A good attendance will prove growers appreciate this work.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Wage Bill Faces Hard Senate Fight

The amendments to the minimum wage law passed by the House of Representatives a couple of weeks ago are now being considered by a Senate Labor and Public Welfare sub-committee, chaired by Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas. It is rumored that the sub-committee will make its recommendations soon and the bill could come up in the Senate before we go to press. On the other hand, there is speculation that because of the highly controversial nature of the amendments, it may be two or three weeks before the bill is reported out by the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The subcommittee has decided against holding hearings and that decision will make senators who are already in a fighting mood madder. Senators from farm states bitterly resent the efforts of the Department of Labor to gain control of practically all agricultural workers. Those senators reason that agriculture is subject to the uncertainties of weather and produces many highly perishable crops such as sugarcane. Agriculture also has to rely in many instances on seasonal migratory labor and thus in its labor problems, it is different from ordinary industry. Many senators feel that any control over agricultural labor should be vested in the Department of Agriculture and that wage and hour controls, if any, should be very cautiously imposed. They know that labor leaders are anxious to organize farm workers and they shudder at the thought of what could happen to an in-debt farmer at harvest time in the event of a strike.

There are many questions about the effects of the minimum wage changes that even proponents of that legislation cannot answer. Congressional experts say it will take some time for them to make a final analysis, but of this we are sure, the Labor Department will interpret law its way.

The Senate is likely to make some changes in the House bill and the change we would like to see made is the complete elimination of the Agricultural provisions.

Some old-time members of the late (and lamented) farm bloc say they anticipate "a long and vigorous fight on the floor of the senate where there does not exist the same degree of urban control that is found in the House." When asked if, "a long and vigorous fight," meant a fillibuster, the answer was, "It might."

* * *

JULY 4 RECESS

Congress plans to be in recess from June 30 through July 11.

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To have some of those happy consequences happen to you, get the facts from your Dow Farm Chemicals supplier. He's ready to tell all. Let him help you plan a weed and grass control program for your sugar cane.

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You avoid residue problems also when you use SEVIN insecticide to destroy sugar cane borers. You don't have to wash the cane after harvest and you can feed bagasse to livestock. Just follow label directions for use of SEVIN.

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HOW TO CONTROL THE SUGARCANE BORER

E. A. Cancienne, Associate Specialist (Entomology)
Sess Hensley, Professor (Entomology Department)
Louisiana State University, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Division of Agricultural Extension, Baton Rouge, Louisiana,
John A. Cox, Director.

Insecticides are recommended for control of only second and third generation borers and should be applied only when and where they are needed. This can be determined only by careful inspections of the fields at weekly intervals starting in early June and continuing through August. Examinations should be made for young larvae feeding behind the leaf sheath and which have not yet bored into the stalks. When a count shows 5% of the stalks so infested, and the joints have started to form, an insecticide should be applied to the field.

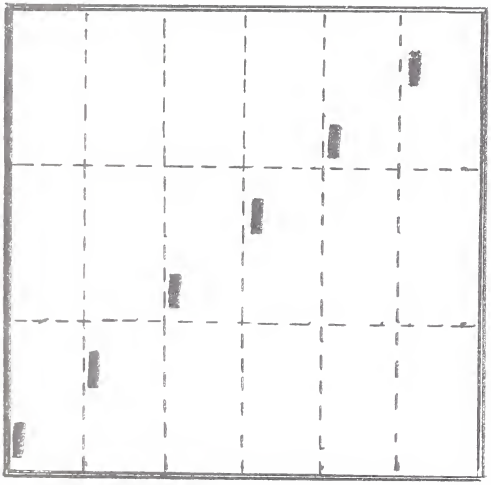

Figure 1. A field of less than 100 acres made up of 18 cuts. Shaded areas show where counts should be made.

Checking A Field

In checking a field to determine the percentage of infestation, examine at least 300 stalks in each field of 100 acres or less. The counts should be made in six locations diagonally across the field (Fig. 1) Each count should consist of 50 stalks selected at random, 1 step apart, along a single row of cane. Space the six counts at about the same distance apart across the field. Examine the leaf sheath on each stalk for an outward purplish discoloration which indicates a borer infestation. Remove these leaf sheaths and check for small, live borers which have not yet bored into the stalk. When an average of five stalks per 100 examined, are found containing the small borers, the field should be treated. Weekly checks thereafter will determine when subsequent treatments should be made.

Control

The following insecticides, formulated as 30/60 mesh granules, are recommended at the rate of 15 pounds per acre of sugaracne.

ENDRIN, 2%
GUTHION, 7%
SEVIN, 20%
THIODAN, 3%

Borer Resistance

High levels of resistance to ENDRIN are widespread. Borers resistant to ENDRIN are also resistant to THIODAN. GUTHION or SEVIN will control borers which are resistant to ENDRIN and THIODAN.

Cautions

ENDRIN—

- Should not be applied within 45 days of harvest.
- Bagasse or tops from treated fields should not be fed to livestock.
- Fields should be watched closely for borer resistance.

GUTHION—

- Should not be applied within 40 days of harvest.
- Not more than 5 applications per season should be made.
- Livestock should not be grazed in treated fields.
- Use within 40 days of formulation.

SEVIN—

- Should not be applied within 30 days of harvest.

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LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1967-CROP PROPORTIONATE SHARES

Clay Terry, a member of the League's Executive Committee and Chairman of the Proportionate Share Committee, testified on June 14 at a public hearing in Miami Beach, Florida regarding cane acreage controls for the 1967-crop. Terry agreed with the Government witness that acreage controls are necessary and further recommended that the 1967-crop acreage level for Louisiana and Florida be substantially equal to the actual 1966 acreage level.

Specifically, he recommended that each Louisiana farm growing cane this year should have a 1967-crop proportionate share equal to that farm's 1966-crop share originally established plus any acreage that the farm received as an adjustment and actually planted to sugar cane for the 1966-crop. This means that if this recommendation is adopted by the Government, a farm which had an original share in 1966 of 100 acres and received 10 more acres from some reserve and actually had 105 acres of sugar cane for sugar, seed, and bona fide abandonment, then that farm's 1967-crop proportionate share would be 105 acres. In another case, if a farm had a proportionate share of 100 acres for 1966 and actually had only 97 acres of sugar cane for sugar, seed, and bona fide abandonment, then that farm's 1967-crop proportionate share would be 100 acres.

Terry pointed out that in order for Louisiana to reach its acreage objective an additional amount of proportionate share acreage must be allocated to compensate for normal under-

(Continued on page 271)

THIODAN—

- Should not be applied within 60 days of harvest.
- Not more than 4 applications per season should be made.
- Do not graze livestock or feed bagasse or tops from treated fields to livestock.
- Use within 90 days of formulation.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF STREAMS AND PONDS WITH INSECTICIDES.

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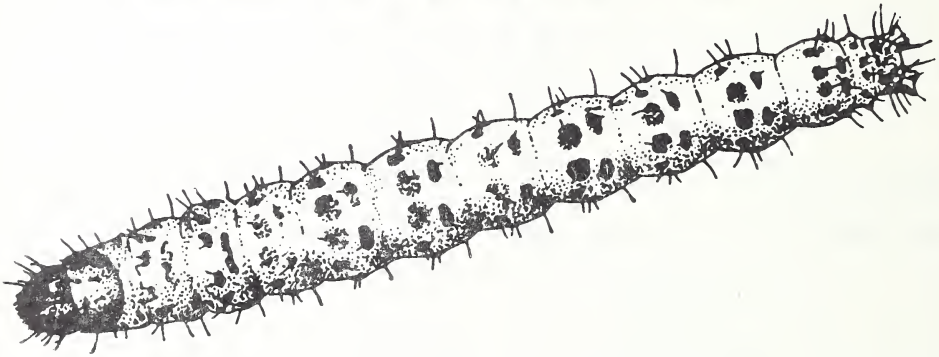

Control sugar cane borers the proven, positive way! Apply 2% Endrin granules at a rate of 15 pounds per acre, at three week intervals. Start when at least 5% of the plants are infested with young larvae which have not yet bored into the stalks. The last application should be made 45 days before harvest. Do not feed bagasse or field trimmings from treated fields to livestock. Endrin can save your cane from border damage, and the cost of treatment is low in relation to the increased yields you'll get from protected cane. Order Endrin now!

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RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 269)

plantings of proportionate shares in the state. We recommended that the ASCS estimate the amount of additional acreage that should be allocated and make the allocations prior to October 1, 1966.

For new-growers, Terry recommended a total of 125 acres for Florida and 200 acres for Louisiana and further recommended that a new-producer farm be limited to a maximum of 25 acres of proportionate share.

Terry called the Government's attention to the fact that Louisiana has certain lands from time to time which are removed from sugar cane production because of industrial development and other causes. He made a proposal which would in effect retain the proportionate share for such land within the parish where such land is located or in adjoining parishes if the first parish cannot use such proportionate share acreage.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Cane Borer
New Labels for Azodrin and Guthion

Cane growers now have five chemicals to use against the destructive sugar cane borer. These are Azodrin, Guthion, Sevin, and Thiodan. With the exception of Azodrin specific instructions on the use of these chemicals were given in the June 15 issue of The Sugar Bulletin in an article entitled "How to Control the Sugar Cane Borer" by E. A. Cancienne and Sess Hensley.

Since this article was published a new label has been issued on Guthion which removes the "Wash or Burn" restrictions which was included in the label last year. In addition, the new label reduces the number of days of use before harvest from 40 down to 30 days. Growers who could not use this product last year because of the "Wash or Burn" restrictions can now use Guthion.

Azodrin is a new chemical to the cane industry. Along with Guthion and Sevin, Azodrin is being recommended where Endrin is no longer doing an effective job in controlling the borer. However, because Azodrin has not been tested sufficiently to justify an unrestrictive recommendation, it is suggested that growers use it on a limited basis. The rate per application is from one-half to three-quarters of a pound per acre in sufficient water to make two gallons of spray. It should not be used within 60 days of harvest. There will not be a plentiful supply of Azodrin immediately, but toward the end of the season adequate supplies should be available. Growers who can still effectively control borers with Endrin or Thiodan should continue to use these products and not change over to either of the other products. If control can be achieved to the same degree with all of the products now recommended growers should seriously consider price when buying the insecticide.

Growers are encouraged to either learn how to check for cane borers or hire someone to do this job. Money can be saved by checking fields. More importantly, proper timing of insecticides will materially reduce damage and therefore increase returns. Growers should begin an insecticide program when 5 percent of the stalks contain live borers that have not yet bored into the stalks. Weekly checks thereafter should be made and additional applications should be put on only when small live borers not bored into the stalk reach the 5 percent level again.

Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent contamination of streams and ponds with insecticides. Insecticides are valuable tools to agriculture, but they must be handled with care or surely their use will be restricted. Caution pilots of these facts.

There may be new information regarding the borer control program during this year and growers should occasionally check with the County Agent about new facts.

Note: At press time, reports are that there will be much less Azodrin available than indicated earlier.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

No Monkey Business With Parity

The Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution #88:

> "Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the provision of the Agricultural Act of 1948 shall be construed, as Congress intended, as applicable to all agencies of Government, as well as to the Secretary of Agriculture, and that no action be taken by any agency of Government for the purpose of preventing, or the likely result of which will be to prevent, the price of an agricultural commodity selling below parity from rising to parity."

Senator Dirksen, long-time champion of farmer's rights, gave this explanation of the resolution in a speech on the Senate floor:

"This resolution is in the nature of an admonition of every agency of the Government to the effect that they should take no action and should undertake no statements in public that are designed to keep the prices of farm commodities from moving to parity. We call particular attention to statements made recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, expressing his pleasure that farm prices had dropped. We call attention to the Defense Department, which indicated it would not buy certain kinds of meat, in the hope that the price would fall.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. President, that the parity price for farm commodities is presently not 100 percent of parity, but only 78 percent of parity, and it does not become any official of the Federal Government to take that kind of action, which is designed to be harmful to the interests of the farmers of the county.

This is the only significance. That intention was written into the original act long ago, but it has been ignored, violated, and cast aside: and I think it is about time they were paying attention to the intent of Congress when it made that recital in the act of 1948."

The House Committee on Agriculture is certain to make a quick and favorable report on the measure. Several members of that Committee and about fifty other members of the House have introduced identical resolutions.

But, even if it is unanimously agreed to by the House, as it was in the Senate, the Resolution is only a warning to those bureaucrats who love to tinker with formulas and statistics—not a stoplight.

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SUGARCANE BREEDING PROGRAM AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA, 1965-66 SEASON

By Norman I. James, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Canal Point, Florida

The sugarcane breeding program at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station was expanded during the 1965-66 season. There were two major reasons for increasing this phase of the variety program: (1) expansion of the Florida seedling program, and (2) poor seed set in the 1964-65 crossing season which resulted in an inadequate supply of surplus seed in storage.

As in past years most crosses were made on recommendations of research personnel responsible for seedling programs in sugarcane and syrup producing areas. Close cooperation with personnel involved with seedling programs is essential to the success of the variety development program.[1]

Development of techniques used in the crossing program has been discussed on numerous occasions (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). In brief, male parents are grown in ash cans on a rail cart system which is moved into the crossing house at night to avoid low night temperatures which prevail from late October and throughout the crossing season. As stalks flower they are cut at the base and preserved in Hawaiian weak-acid solution during the pollinating period. The Canal Point solution consists of 150 ppm sulphurous acid plus 160 ppm phosphoric acid. Female parents are grown in ash cans or in field plots. Stalks of clones grown in field plots are air-layered (Air-layering consists of enclosing two root bands near the base of the stalk in wet sphagnum moss to stimulate root formation.) After roots have formed and the tassel has emerged, the stalk is cut below the rooted area and moved to the crossing house where the rooted section is placed in aerated water. Material grown in cans is transferred to the crossing house, and crosses are made with stalks intact. Male stalks are discarded 10-12 days after crosses are erected. Tassels of female stalks are enclosed in large paper clothing bags, 20-24 days after the cross is made, and harvested 32-34 days after cross is erected. Tassels are dried in a wardrobe dryer of 95-105° F. for 48 hours, and then the fuzz is stripped from the panicle branches. Prior to shipment or storage at Canal Point the fuzz is weighed and a one or three gram sample obtained for a germination test which is conducted immediately after weighing. All fuzz shipped from Canal Point is fumigated with technical grade methyl bromide at the rate of 2½ pounds per 1000 cubic feet for 2½ hours at 70-80° F.

Selecting Parental Clones

Parental clones are selected for characters which they are known to possess. Exploratory crosses are made and the quality of seedlings determined by testing in the field. Those crosses which yield a relatively high proportion of good quality seedlings are repeated. Some characteristics of importance for Louisiana crosses are: high sucrose, purity of juice, early maturity, resistance to mosaic, cold tolerance, vigor, erectness, and fiber content. For Florida crosses, large barrel size, relatively low fiber, and a well developed root system are important. Parents selected for syrup crosses should have a high inversion rate after the

(Continued on page 280)

[1] The author wishes to thank P. H. Dunckelman, Research Agronomist, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana for his assistance.

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BREEDING

(Continued from page 277)

cane is cut to prevent crystalization of the finished product.

Some unreleased varieties at test fields and increase stations, i.e., C.P. 60-16, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39 and C.P. 61-84 have exhibited degrees of mosaic resistance as good or better than C.P. 48-103 under heavy field pressure. They were further exploited in the crossing program in 1965-66. Exploratory crosses were also made using clones of the 1963 C.P. series which have some degree of resistance to strains A, B, D, E, and H when inoculated artificially in the greenhouse. Increasing emphasis will be given in the crossing program to mosaic resistant varieties as they are identified in the selection work.

Storm Damage

A hail storm in April, 1965 destroyed approximately 500 square feet of plastic covering on the crossing house. Hurricane Betsy, which crossed Florida on September 8, 1965, with fringe winds in gusts up to 60 mph caused the loss of an additional 1,500 square feet of plastic.

Seed Production and Distribution

A summary of viable seed production is given in Table 1. Temperatures inside the crossing house were normal and this was an important factor in obtaining good seed set (8).

Poor quality water for preparing Hawaiian weak-acid solution was of concern again this season. Although overall seed production was adequate, reduced seed set occurred in many choice crosses as a result of the poor quality of water used to prepare the solution for maintaining cut male stalks during the pollinating period. The quality of tap water obtained from Lake Okeechobee was reasonably good during the early part of the season, but it deteriorated rapidly with the beginning of high winds. This resulted in considerable calcium carbonate material being brought into suspension by wave action on the lake. Tap water, processed in a sand-filter and charcoal filter by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Pahokee, Florida, was purchased for the remainder of the season. Although the filtering process removed only material in suspension, and not undesirable ions and cations in solution, there was a distinct improvement in survival of many cut stalks preserved in solution prepared with filtered water. Evidence of reduced seed set which resulted from poor quality water is given in Table 2. Male stalks that died prematurely in crosses 78-154 were replaced with fresh cut stalks when possible. It is apparent that the filtered water was not satisfactory during the period when crosses 155-184 were made (Table 2). The average seed set per female tassel was 482 in crosses 78-184 in which males died prematurely; however, in crosses in which males did not die prematurely, seed set was 664 (data not shown). (Wa-

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ter purification equipment consisting of a pressure sand filter, two-column de-ionizer, and storage tank for approximately 8,000 gallons of treated water is on order.) Availability of good quality water for the crossing work is expected to increase the seed set in many crosses involving male parents that have died prematurely during the past two seasons. It is also reasonable to expect increased seed set in other crosses in which male stalks have been under severe stress, even though they did not die during the pollinating period. The Hawaiian technique of maintaining female tassels during the pollinating period, as well as during the seed maturation period, should give more consistent results with deionized water. The versatility of the technique will be of considerable value to the Canal Point crossing program.

With the expansion of the Florida seedling program, some changes in handling material in the crossing house are necessary. The limited number of can cultures of male clones that can be preconditioned for fertility on the rail cart system is of the greatest concern. An experiment was conducted to determine if mid-season and late-flowering male clones could be transferred to rail carts in the late boot stage after early-flowering varieties were finished. Results are summarized in Table 3 for mid-season clones. This practice, along with transferring can cultures of male parents to the crossing house early in the season (7), should provide sufficient preconditioned male tassels to meet needs. Some evidence was obtained which indicated reduced pollen fertility in late-flowering clones when transferred to the rail cart system in the late boot stage.

Preparation for 1966-67 Crossing Season

Can cultures were expanded from 640 to 1,050. Approximately 280 of these can cultures will be utilized as male parents and the remainder as

(Continued on next page)

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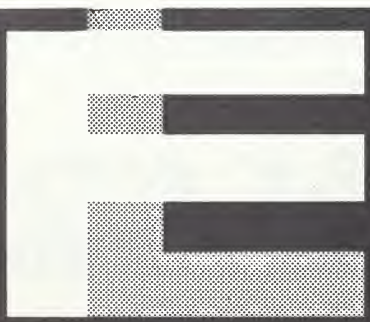

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female parents. There were 180 field plots established on muck soil at the Station to obtain somewhat later flowering and thereby allow a wider range of recommended crosses to be made.

Stubble plots on coastal sand at the old Palm Beach County prison farm were abandoned. Forty-eight new plots were established at the same location in an area where the water table can be controlled.

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Table 1.--Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from crosses made at Canal Point, Florida, during the 1965-66 crossing season.

Station	Number of crosses	Number of viable seed
U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Cairo, Georgia	26	136,354
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station Canal Point, Florida	181	617,083 1/
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station Houma, Louisiana	196	1,027,520
TOTAL	403	1,780,957 2/

1/ Included were 79,116 in germination tests and 40,000 to 60,000 supplied to the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida.

2/ A total of 2,415 female tassels was placed in crosses. Average seed set per tassel was 738.

Table 2.--Performance of male parents preserved in Hawaiian weak-acid solution prepared with filtered and tap water

1965-66 Cross Number	Seed set per female tassel	Condition of males	Condition and type of water
1-77	1,081	Healthy	Good - tap and filtered
78-154	796	Many died prematurely	Poor - tap; wind had started blowing
155-184	335	Several died prematurely	Poor - filtered, with high concentration of undesirable ions
185-257	933	Healthy	Fair to good - filtered. Tap water had improved and consequently filtered water also

Table 3.--Performance of can cultured male parents when transferred to rail carts in the late boot stage

Male parent	Number of female tassels	Number of crosses	Seed set per female tassel	Date crosses set
C.P. 52-64	56	7	667	11-30-65
C.P. 53-16	29	3	776	12-7-65
C.P. 55-13	35	5	607	12-14-65
C.P. 55-15	52	7	1,366	12-14-65
C.P. 63-328	27	4	416	12-8-65
Total or aver.	199	26	766 1/	

1/ Season average seed set per female tassel was 738

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGARCANE VARIETY L. 60-25

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, working cooperatively to improve sugarcane varieties have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new variety L. 60-25 for commercial planting in the fall of 1966.

On light soils the variety L. 60-25 has outyielded C.P. 52-68 by approximately 4 percent in tons of cane per acre in all tests and was 16 percent higher in sugar per ton of cane. In sugar per acre the variety has been 20 percent higher than the standard C.P. 52-68. On heavy soils the variety has outyielded C.P. 52-68 by 36 percent in sugar per acre. In tests to date L. 60-25 has produced more sugar per ton than C.P. 48-103 on all soil types.

L. 60-25 is susceptible to mosaic and yields are markedly reduced by the disease. Mosaic spreads less rapidly in the variety than in C.P. 52-68 but more rapidly than in C.P. 48-103. Roguing seedcane supplies is important and every effort should be made to keep mosaic at a low level in seedcane. Seedcane plots should be removed as far as possible from mosaic-infected cane. L. 60-25 is tolerant to ratoon stunting disease and is resistant to red rot.

L. 60-25 is a seedling of C.P. 52-68 x C.P. 48-103.

Seedcane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance with procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana on or about July 15, 1966. Inquiries concerning seedcane should be directed to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no seedcane for distribution.

Each agency will make such news releases as considered appropriate on or after June 15, 1966.

Doyle Chambers, Director
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

H. Rex Thomas, Director
Crops Research Division, U.S.D.A.

W. S. Chadwick, President
American Sugar Cane League

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

L. 60-25 A New Release for Louisiana

Approximately 1000 tons of cane of L. 60-25 will be available for Louisiana cane growers to plant this fall. More seed of this new variety would have been available if the variety had been held over and increased one more year on Secondary Stations but the Variety Sub-Committee felt that growers could increase the variety as rapidly, or more rapidly, than Secondary Stations and therefore it was decided to release the cane this year. The Secondary Stations already have a big job with 5 other varieties on the station. In addition, 5 or more new varieties will probably be transferred to these stations this fall. A high percent Mosaic in L. 60-25 at some stations eliminated a considerable acreage of the variety.

Briefly stated, the advantages of L. 60-25 are: high sugar, early sugar, high yield, adaptation to both light and heavy soils and good stubbling ability. It has produced more sugar per ton than C.P. 48-103 in all tests to date.

The one big disadvantage of the variety is that it is susceptible to Mosaic disease. Only high quality seed with 1 percent or less Mosaic at the last inspection will be distributed. Growers are urged to rogue this seed in the fall at least one time and twice if growth and weather permits. Growers who have a considerable amount of Mosaic on the farm can expect an increase of Mosaic in the fall and in the spring time. Some plots on Secondary Stations went from only a trace of Mosaic in the fall of 1965 to more than 40 percent this spring. This sometimes happens with other varieties. This will probably not happen on many places but it is entirely possible on some places. In general, where the amount of Mosaic on the farm is not heavy, growers should have no difficulty keeping the variety fairly clean of Mosaic.

Several stations not mentioned in the list of where seed is available (list is on page 292) are still being rogued heavily in hope that Mosaic can be brought down to a level where the seed may be distributed to growers.

No seed of L. 60-25 to be distributed will be perfectly clean of Mosaic disease. In fact, Mosaic disease was found at all Secondary Stations throughout the belt and, with the exception of one station, all Stations were rogued a minimum of three times and most Stations were rogued 5 times. One Station was rogued nine times. The writer wishes to complement Secondary Station operators for their sincere and conscientious effort to keep seed as clean as possible in order to give growers the best possible seed.

Cane growers can be sure that a fair and equitable distribution will be made of the seed. Because of the small amount of seed available and an expected large request it is almost certain that some growers will receive allocations of ½ a ton or less of the seed. It should be pointed out that the variety development program starts with one stool. Two years ago most Secondary Stations started off with less than 500 lbs. of L. 60-25. Single stalk planting will rapidly increase seed although this will sometimes reduce yields per acre.

Growers are asked not to send any money with their orders. Request for payment will be made following the allocation.

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THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L. 60-25 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 19, 1966

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $7.05 sugar (estimate)	$ 7.40
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.32
Value of molasses to grower	.28
Premium	2.00
This sum all goes to the Station grower	$11.00
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$12.00

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE L. 60-25 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 19, 1966

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR L. 60-25 SEED CANE

Date.....

To the American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued L. 60-25 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October, 1966. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

I had ..... acres of sugarcane in 1965.

My choice of locations are: (see page 292)

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic.

Name .....

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The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as L. 60-25.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $2.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on page 289. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1966.

The price of the cane is $12.00 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the secondary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, and Mosaic. However, there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixtures, or Mosaic disease.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of L. 60-25 The League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchase the cane. The stations possessing L. 60-25 are:

Parish	Station	Operator	Address
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	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Little Texas	Milliken & Farwell	Napoleonville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Elm Hall	South Coast Corp.	Napoleonville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Walet Bros.	Loreauville
	Ronald Hebert	Ronald Hebert	Jeanerette
Iberville	Milly	A. Wilbert & Sons	Plaquemine
Lafayette	Billeaud	Billeaud Planting Co.	Broussard
	Young's Ind.	Young's Ind.	Youngsville
Lafourche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Georgia	South Coast Corp.	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown, Inc.	Thibodaux
	McLeod	Valentine Sugars	Lockport
Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
Rapides	Klock & Van Mol	E. L. Klock & John Van Mol	Chenneyville
St. James	Dornier Bros.	Dornier Bros.	Convent
St. John	Glendale	T. Lanaux & Sons	Lucy
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St. Mary	Allain	A. V. Allain & Sons	Baldwin
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	Oaklawn	South Coast Corp.	Franklin
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Terrebonne	Southdown	Southdown, Inc.	Houma
Vermilion	Erath	Erath Sugar Co.	Erath
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	Smithfield	Milliken & Farwell	Port Allen

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Daffy Diets

A Strawberry Shortcake Diet is the spoof theme of a campaign recently opened by Sugar Information Inc., the non-profit informational organization of the domestic sugar industry.

The June 17 issue of Life Magazine profferred the most fantastic fad diet of all to weight watches who have soured on "The Guatemala Air Force Diet, the Green Apple and Water Diet, the Irish Fortune Cookie Diet, or the Satisfaction Guaranteed or Double - Your - Weight-Back Lichee Nut and Asparagus Diet."

The advertisement warns however, that dieters on the Strawberry Shortcake regimen would begin to need other kinds of food as they do on all fad diets "and another fad diet will be done for." As consolation, the ad points out that a simple "eat less" diet succeeds better with sugar in a piece of cake, coffee, or a soft drink. Sugar, it states, satisfies hunger pains first and helps prevent overeating. In short, the message is you can have you cake (in moderation) and eat it too.

Members of the American Medical Association, which held its 150th annual convention in Philadelphia a couple of weeks ago, were told about scientific studies being made at the Philadelphia General Hospital to determine the most significant factors in the development of heart disease.

Dr. Samuel Bellet, chief of cardiology at Philadelphia General Hospital said coffee, tea and cola drinks are facts "of significant importance" and may be even more important than smoking in setting the stage for heart attack. According to Dr. Bellet, the ingredients common to all three beverages and the one that causes the trouble is caffeine. Caffeine sets off a series of chemical reactions which result in the breaking loose of fatty acids from their normal storage places in the body so that they travel around in the blood stream.

The adherence of those fatty acids to the inner walls of arteries, accumulating over a long period of years, makes the arteries narrower and less flexible—a condition doctors call arteriosclerosis.

In studies conducted at the Philadelphia General Hospital, rises in the fatty acid content of the blood occurred in all patients after drinking caffeine-containing coffee. The studies also showed that putting sugar in coffee sharply reduced the tendency of fatty acids to move into the blood stream.

The same thing would be true of the cola drinks, according to Dr. Bellet and people who drink the diet colas containing an artificial substitute for sugar reduce their intake of calories but end up with more fatty acids in their blood.

Scientists of sugar Research Foundation, Inc. & Sugar Information, Inc. will follow closely the studies being conducted by Dr. Bellet and his associates, with the hope that they may help in reducing the fantastic number of "daffy diets."

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Ells Honored

Mr. John C. Gatlin, Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, recently awarded Wildlife Biologist, James O. Ells, of the Nutria Research Station in Houma, Louisiana a "Certificate of Merit" and a "Superior Performance Award" of $150. The award was granted for Mr. Ells' effective work in telemetry which has shortened the time needed to collect information vital in developing methods of alleviating damage by nutria.

USDA Announces Increase in Sugar Quotas

On July 7th, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the estimate of total sugar requirements for 1966—from 10,000,000 to 10,100,000 short tons.

The action increases the quota for the Republic of the Philippines by 10,860 tons, the quotas for Western Hemisphere countries by 80,807 tons, and the quotas for other foreign countries by 8,333 tons. No change was made in the quotas for domestic areas.

A portion of the statement of basis and considerations accompanying the announcement is quoted below:

"Section 201 of the Act directs the Secretary to revise the determination of sugar requirements at such times during the calendar year as he deems necessary. On December 8, 1965, sugar requirements of consumers for the year 1966 were established at 9,800,000 short tons, raw value. It was then estimated that actual consumption during the year would approximate 10,100,000 short tons, raw value. On April 8, sugar requirements to consumers were increased 200,000 tons to 10,000,000 short tons, raw value. Distribution of sugar so far this year has been running well ahead of last year and with the heavy sugar consuming season at hand additional supplies will be required to adequately serve the needs of the market. This action will also provide foreign countries lead time in planning their shipments for arrival in this country during the latter part of the year. Accordingly, total sugar requirements of consumers for the calendar year 1966 are hereby increased to a total of 10,100,000 short tons, raw value."

Target Price

The following comments are from the July 7th issue of the Willett & Gray *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.* They are by the well-known sugar brokerage firm of Farr Whitlock Dixon & Company, Inc., and are about what they call *"The U.S.D.A.'s Nominal But Enormous 1.7%".*

The January-June average of U.S. raws was actually 6.89. The average of prices indicated by the Parity Index was 7.01. The U.S.D.A., in other words, has so managed quotas as to be 98.3% of "target".

At first glance this appears to be extremely accurate. And from the consumers' point of view it is pleasantly so. But from the producers' point of view the accuracy of the 98.3% is more apparent than real.

The following outline is an attempt to bring into perspective what the U.S.D.A. "98.3% accuracy" or "1.7% below-target" means in dollars and cents gain to the consumers and loss to producers of sugar.

CONSUMERS: In the United States 194,000,000 sugar consumers use about 100 lbs. each, about $12.00 per capita, on which a saving of 1.7% amounts to 20¢ a person, a year.

PRODUCERS: The market consumes about 194,000,000 cwt of sugar a year in the United States, worth almost 2 Billion Dollars on which the 1.7% makes for a loss of $34 Million Dollars to Producers.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Senator Ellender Comes Through

In February of this year, the American Sugar Cane League called Senator Allen J. Ellender's attention to the unpleasant fact that the President's Agricultural Budget proposed a reduction in funds for weed control research at the Houma Station of $3,500 and also proposed terminating a $15,200 yearly appropriation for research on insect vectors which are credited with transmitting mosaic and other devastating diseases to healthy sugar cane plants.

Today we are happy to report that, because of the good work of the Senior Senator from Louisiana, the eliminated appropriations have been restored to the Federal Budget and the two research programs will go forward without interruption. It is also good to be able to say that Leon J. Charpentier, Research Entomologist at the Houma Station, who was about to become the victim of cruel circumstance when the insect vector program was eliminated, will remain at the Houma Station.

Crop Insurance

The following announcement was received from Mr. J. S. Smith, USDA State Crop Insurance Director, just as we were going to press.

Nation's First Sugarcane Insurance Starts in Louisiana

An experimental sugar cane insurance program developed by USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will begin effective with the 1967 crop year in four Louisiana parishes.

Insurance protection on sugarcane will be available in Iberia, St. James, St. Mary, and Terrebonne Parishes. This will be insurance of crop production cost against loss from all unavoidable natural causes including freeze, hurricane, and flood.

J. S. Smith, State Crop Insurance Director, announced that a Crop Insurance fieldman had been employed for each parish who will contact the sugarcane growers in each of these parishes and give them an opportunity to sign an application for insurance. The fieldmen are as follows: Iberia Parish, Larry J. Crochet, Star Route A Box 43, New Iberia, Louisiana 70560, telephone 229-6416; St. James Parish, Lester J. Reulet, Route 2 Box K-160, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301, telephone 446-6841; St. Mary Parish, Roland P. Legnon, Route 2 Box 118, Jeanerette, Louisiana 70544, telephone 276-4678; and Terrebonne Parish, Loyman J. Authement, Route 1 Box 123, Bon-Amie Ranch, Houma, Louisiana 70360, telephone UP 9-1379.

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Crop Reports

The following reports on the condition of the sugar cane and sugar beet crops are taken from the latest issue of the U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Board.

The reports cover conditions as of July 1st, and indicate a production of 26 tons of cane per acre for Louisiana, 30 tons for Florida and 99 tons for Hawaii.

Sugar Cane

United States production of sugar and seed in 1966 is expected to total

(Continued on page 305)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Crop Estimate

Although it is almost impossible to predict with any great degree of accuracy the final outcome of any Louisiana cane crop, the writer makes at attempt each year and will again this year attempt to predict both the net tons of cane per acre as well as the final sugar production, raw value, for the 1966 Louisiana cane crop.

It should be pointed out at this early time that, with the exception of the last two years in which hurricanes materially reduced cane yields, the writer's predictions have been on the conservative or low side as compared with the final outcome for the State.

In spite of the fact that the Louisiana Crop Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has already made a prediction of 26 net tons of cane per acre for the State's average, the writer feels that this crop will yield only twenty-three and one-half tons of net cane per acre for the State average. If the crop produces 23.5 net tons of cane per acre, and if 176 lbs. of sugar per net ton of cane is produced (five-year average exclusive of the 1964 and 1965 hurricane years), the 1966 cane crop can produce 606,000 tons of sugar, raw value. *Editor's Note: Our man has real courage.*

In general, the crop in the Western Area is good and this crop should be well above average. From Raceland down Bayou Lafourche the crop is good but even in this area it cannot be called exceptional. Between Raceland and Thibodaux the crop is only fair and from Thibodaux upstream some individual crops are good but many are only fair. The Terrebonne area is only fair. Cane in the area is very spotty, some good, some fair, and some poor. Along the Mississippi River, the lower river area conditions are generally good but beginning in and around the St. James area and upstream the crop is only fair. The Bunkie—Meeker area has a good crop.

When taken together, the entire crop just does not appear to be a bumper one. Plant cane is not heavy on the row. This will play an important role in tons of cane per acre. Generally, good plant cane can compensate for some fair to poor old stubble but, in the writer's opinion, there is not enough 40-ton plant cane in the field this year to compensate for lower yielding fields. There is also a considerable amount of grass in this crop that will undoubtedly have its effect on yield.

It is sincerely hoped that Louisiana Crop Reporting Service will prove to be correct in this matter and the yield will be 26 tons of cane per acre.

Hawaii Trip Under Consideration

A number of growers have asked the League to investigate the possibility of planning a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in which wives would be included. A small amount of investigation has been done and it appears that a 16-day trip to the 4

(Continued on page 305)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Common Market's Inflationary Farm Prices

The European Common Market Agreement may seriously affect U. S. farm policy and prices.

The United States has a sizeable stake in European Common Market farm trade which has been increasing steadily ever since the E. E. C. was formed. United States Department of Agriculture sources say our exports of farm products to the European Common Market amounted to one and one-half billion dollars in 1965 and is currently running at the rate of one billion six hundred million per annum.

The recently reached agreement affects more than ten million farms and one hundred eighty million consumers in France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxomburg. The effect on these consumers will be that they will pay more money for such farm products as meat, milk, cheese, rice, sugar, fruits and vegetables and related products because prices have been set at too high a level.

Most common market sources say the higher prices agreed to are not realistic but are inflationary. However, in order to reach an agreement, the Ministers had to set the proces high.

This EEC Agreement paves the way for negotiating farm-trade liberalization under the so-called Kennedy-Round of tariff cuts now being conducted in Geneva, Switzerland, by GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Because of the high prices within the EEC on most agricultural products, EEC farmers will be stimulated to produce the products American farmers are now supplying EEC consumers. The higher the EEC sets its international prices, the higher the duty American exporters will have to pay.

The EEC Council of Ministers set production quotas for sugar totaling six million four hundred eighty thousand metric tons annually of refined sugar. These quotas are considerably higher than current beet sugar production in EEC countries. The higher quotas and an overly high price level will probably mean that the European Common Market will become a surplus sugar producer.

Kennedy-Round negotiators have been at a standstill for months waiting for the Common Market to formulate its agricultural policy. The new EEC Agreement will allow the Common Market to develop a Kennedy-Round position in agriculture but the high quotas and prices place U. S. negotiators in a most unhappy and unfavorable position. The domestic sugar industry and producers of other domestic agricultural products should keep a weather eye on our negotiators in Geneva. U. S. farmers are the best producers in the world but they are the world's worst negotiators at a conference table.

INFORMATION FOR LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE GROWERS WHO WISH TO OBTAIN TEXAS MIGRATORY WORKERS

In view of the expected shortage of labor for sugar cane planting and harvesting, the American Sugar Cane League sent a small committee to Texas July 13th, 14th and 15th to investigate the possibility of Louisiana cane growers' obtaining migratory workers from that State. This is a report of that committee's findings and recommendations to cane growers.

1. It appears Louisiana cane can obtain some workers from certain areas of Texas for cane planting and harvesting.

2. The principal areas where workers can be recruited for work from mid-August through December are the San Antonio area, the Laredo area, and the Corpus Christi area. The committee found very few workers would be available from other areas visited. There may be workers available in other areas not visited by the committee.

3. Most of the available workers will be U. S. citizens. Some will be citizens of Mexico with privileges of working in the United States. This latter group is known as holders of "green cards".

4. Some of the workers will be "singles", who will be males not accompanied by wives or children. Others will be in family groups. A family group usually has several adult workers, both male and female.

5. A few Louisiana cane growers have used some of these Texas migratory workers in the last two years and found them to be satisfactory.

6. If you wish to get some Texas migratory workers, the committee recommends the following:

a. Place your order for these workers immediately with your local office of the Louisiana Employment Service.

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b. Specify on your order:

(1) whether you prefer single workers or family groups (If you will accept a family group, specify on the order the minimum number of adult workers there should be in the family).

(2) the number of "scrappers" you want,

(3) the number of tractor drivers you want,

(4) that you will pay the minimum wages established by the U.S.D.A.,

(5) that no worker under 18 years of age will be employed, and each worker must furnish proof of age,

(6) that you will furnish adequate housing facilities including:

(a) a method of heating,

(b) screens,

(c) hot and cold water with shower stall inside or outside the the house,

(d) a refrigerator,

(e) stove or hot plates if workers do not bring their own,

(f) beds, cots, or bunks if workers do not bring their own,

(7) that you will pay transportation of each worker from Texas to your farm and back to Texas, by bus or at the rate of one cent per mile per worker, if the worker works for you for the full period specified on your order. (Show actual dates on your order. For example do not just show "until end of season". If you think you will finish by December 30 or earlier, then show "until December 30 or end of season if earlier".),

(8) that you will pay the crew leader or group leader of the workers you hire an override of 10 cents per hour for hours worked by each of the other workers in the group and the U.S.D.A. minimum per hour for any field work he actually performs (In large groups, the crew leader will not work but will have enough other duties taking care of personal needs of the workers and acting as intermediary be-

(Continued on page 304)

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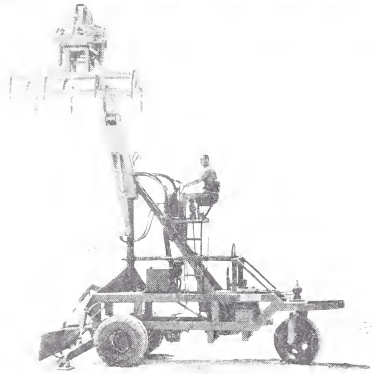

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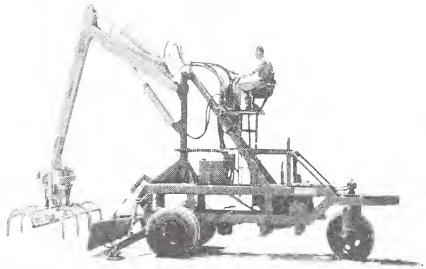

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WORKERS

(Continued from page 302)

tween you and the workers on any problems that may arise).

(9) that a work day will usually be from 8 to 10 hours,

(10) that you expect each worker to be available for work six days a week, except in case of illness,

(11) that Sunday work will be voluntary, and

(12) that you will guarantee to offer each worker at least 27 hours of some type of work per week during cane planting and 40 hours per week during cane harvesting.

The committee believes it would be a good idea for you to submit with your order a picture of the housing you will furnish the workers.

If you wish to go to Texas and interview prospective workers and select the ones you wish to hire, specify on the order the dates you wish to go, and you will be notified later where to go. The committee believes you may get better workers if you do this. If two or more growers wish to work together on this and have one man go to Texas and select workers for the group, let this be known when you submit your orders. Proper notations can then be made on all the orders in the group so that all of such orders will be sent to the same area of Texas.

Most or all of the workers will want an advance for transportation to Louisiana. Details of how to furnish this advance can be obtained from your local office of the Louisiana Employment Service. The League committee suggests that during the first one or two pay periods you deduct from each worker's pay the transportation advance and then refund this amount to the worker at the end of his employment if he stays for the full period for which you hired him.

If you know a particular crew leader whom you wish to work through, state this on your order.

You cannot recruit workers in Texas without going through the Louisiana Employment Service, unless

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you become a licensed recruiter in Texas. The cost of a license is prohibitive for most Louisiana cane growers. The services of the Louisiana Employment Service and its counterpart in Texas, the Texas Employment Commission, are free.

There may be instances where one of the offices of the Texas Employment Commission may need to phone you collect. Please state on your order whether you are willing to accept collect telephone calls from such offices. The Louisiana Employment Service offices will not phone you collect.

—o—

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 300)

main Islands can be made in a large group of 50 or more couples for about $640.00 for each person. ($1,280.00 per couple). This price would include transportation from New Orleans to Hawaii and return, the inter-island transportation, the tours around the islands, and all hotel accommodations. This price does not include meals. Shorter trips to one Island only can be made at a lower cost but when investigated they did not appear attractive.

The League does not wish to spend any further time working on this unless there is interest in the trip. It is therefore suggested that those interested in this trip let their feelings be known to the League. The trip would be in January or February.

Mexico Trip

There is also another trip planned this year into the Mexican Sugar Industry. Enough growers have already asked the League to make this trip available again this year to assure its success.

—o—

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 299)

25.7 million tons, 9 per cent more than last year and 2 per cent above the previous record in 1964. July 1 crop prospects indicate higher production in all States, with the greatest increase in Louisiana, where the

USED EQUIPMENT for CANE FIELDS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR D6, s/n 9U13673, 20" Shoes, Oil Clutch, Cable Control Angledozer.
Good—Baton Rouge

ALLIS CHALMERS MOTOR GRADER #45 DIESEL ENGINE, s/n 1146, 13:00x24 Tires, 100 HP Class, Late Model.
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ALLIS CHALMERS MOTOR GRADER #AD4 DIESEL ENGINE, s/n 2528, 13:00x24 Tires, 100 HP Class.
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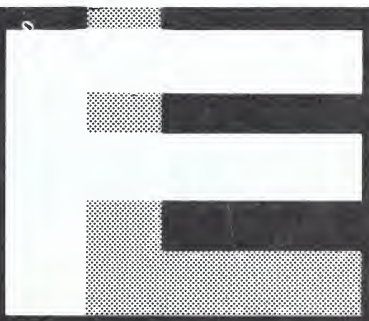
NORTHWEST 25 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 12330, 55' Boom, 28" Shoes, Cat. Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge

LIMA 34 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 1168, 50' Boom, 30" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge

1—USED LITTLE GIANT C-40 CRAWLER H.D. 1/2 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 405851 35' Boom, 32" Shoes. Cat. D-315 Diesel Engine.
Good—New Orleans

SCHIELD BANTAM C-35 CRAWLER, 3/8 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 5852, 25' Boom, 24" Shoes, LeRoi Gas Engine.
Good—Baton Rouge

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR HD9B, s/n 2824, 22" Shoes, Hydraulic Angle Blade.
Good—Baton Rouge



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Baton Rouge 348-6721
New Orleans 834-8252

1965 crop was damaged by Hurricane Betsy. Indicated production and percentage changes from last year by States are as follows: Florida, 5.9 million tons, up 5 per cent; Louisiana, 8.2 million tons, up 16 per cent; Hawaii, 11.6 million tons, up 6 per cent.

As there was little change in proportionate shares (acreage allotments), which are in effect again this year, acreage for sugar and seed is slightly larger than last year. The United States total of 629,000 acres for harvest in 1966 consists of 197,000 acres in Florida, 315,000 acres in Louisiana, and 117,000 acres in Hawaii.

The Florida sugarcane crop is in good condition, with moisture supplies adequate to surplus. Growth of cane in Louisiana has been retarded by a shortage of moisture. The crop is well cultivated and clean and should respond rapidly to a good rain. In Hawaii, harvest got underway early in January and is making good progress.

Sugar Beets

Production of sugar beets in 1966 is expected to total 20,128,000 tons—the smallest crop in four years. A crop of this size would be 2 per cent above average but 4 per cent below last year and 14 per cent below the record 1964 crop. The forecast yield of 16.7 tons per acre is about the same as last year.

Acreage planted to sugar beets totaled 1,253,000 acres—5 per cent less than last year but 4 per cent above average. Sugar beets are being grown under acreage controls for the second year since 1960. *In some areas the allotments were underplanted.* Based on conditions on July 1, growers are expected to harvest 1,204,000 acres, 4 per cent below the acreage harvested in 1965.

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Apply Fenac, as a spray, on clean rows that have been off-barred or treated with Silvex to kill existing weeds. Weed control from the one Fenac application extends to the stubble year.

This year apply Fenac—Louisiana growers have proved it can help boost tonnage and profits. Check the LSU sugar cane weed control recommendations—your county agent can give you a copy.

Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1956-1965, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	50	49	48	47	46	46	46	46	48	47
Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Crop Days	55.02	65.6	54.8	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1
Lost time % total time	11.75	15.72	10.74	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,109,238	5,397,171	5,205,760	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693
Tons ground, net weight	4,817,145	4,975,915	4,878,725	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	84.32	81.35	92.46	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30
Extraction N. J. % Cane	72.83	70.59	73.32	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24
Sucrose Extraction, %	90.18	88.88	90.24	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02
Maceration % Cane	18.83	20.00	18.88	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55
Fiber % Cane	14.65	15.32	14.27	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58
Java Ratio	75.94	74.95	76.19	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	17.28	16.30	17.04	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81
Crusher Juice Sucrose	13.81	12.93	13.71	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14
Brix Factor (Final Report)	96.93	97.24	96.95	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.06	94.35	93.73	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29
Normal Juice Brix	16.75	15.85	16.52	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.90	12.20	12.85	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39
Normal Juice Purity	77.55	76.97	77.78	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96
Factory Syrup, Brix	57.91	56.42	57.64	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37
Residual Juice Brix	6.17	6.30	6.22	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74
Bagasse Sucrose	3.18	3.17	3.22	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27
Bagasse Moisture	50.05	50.50	50.44	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60
Bagasse Fiber	45.54	45.06	45.13	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81
Press Cake Sucrose	4.33	4.55	4.10	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.041	1.053	.950	.912	1.005	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.167	.252	.172	.190	.182	.192	.202	.184	.190	.208
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.146	.228	.116	.154	.159	.140	.171	.130	.211	.153
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.030	1.078	1.019	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.384	2.611	2.257	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	8.104	7.075	8.188	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437
Total, Sucrose % Cane	10.488	9.686	10.445	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	168.83	147.40	170.58	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	179.07	159.87	182.02	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88
Gals. F. M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.56	6.52	6.37	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79
Boiling House Efficiency	96.93	93.35	98.05	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1956-1965

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Raw Sugar 96°	336,795	304,367	340,211	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150
Turbinados	40,684	40,779	40,040	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564	233
Granulated	39,319	41,846	51,679	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671
Washed Raws	2,719			0	0	0	0	0		
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	431,624	397,642	442,793	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035
String—Others	Lbs. 128		67	204	145	0	176	46	117	44
Sirup—Gallons	1,143,480	785,571	1,246,002	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,150,873	1,200,461	1,968,068	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,233,328	1,352,862	1,116,155	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	29,043,451	30,149,458	27,885,280	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	31,915,956	33,459,540	31,067,816	31,918,969	37,671,166	47,263,538	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726

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PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Ascension	12,863.8	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8
Assumption	27,680.6	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2
Avoyelles	1,689.4	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7
East Baton Rouge									.1	0.1	0.3	
Iberia	36,652.1	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9
Iberville	17,899.3	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9
Lafayette	7,647.4	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2
Lafourche	25,129.3	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5
Plaquemines												1,084.0
Pointe Coupee	8,685.8	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6
Rapides	674.7	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664 4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8
St. Charles	1,441.3	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5
St. James	15,466.7	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1
St. John	13,239.6	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1
St. Landry	128.6	117.5	143.8	235.1	34.9	36.6		18.0				
St. Martin	16,932.6	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8
St. Mary	32,031.4	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5
Terrebonne	31,513.7	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4
Vermilion	2,511.1	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3
West Baton Rouge	12,235.0	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5
West Feliciana	1,939.2	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0
TOTAL	266,362.0	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)					Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Ascension	11,432.4	10,956.2	11,923.8	12,856.3	12,547.2	21.91	31.34	23.42	23.41	38.41	56.86	35.22	37.83
Assumption	29,378.5	29,498.2	31,856.5	33,895.0	29,980.2	21.41	31.19	23.87	23.36	39.03	57.50	35.78	39.46
Avoyelles	2,408.7	931.7	2,360.4	2,800.0	2,562.5	21.05	30.19	28.90	28.83	35.40	56.52	44.60	50.74
East Baton Rouge		.1	0.1	0.2		33.00	42.00	31.00		59.70	74.90	42.80	
Iberia	35,549.7	30,995 0	36,462.9	40,710.0	35,229.9	22.02	28.33	22.93	24.03	41.42	53.98	38.91	42.98
Iberville	17,279.5	16,720.6	19,128.2	22,800.9	20,331.8	20.29	32.17	24.60	23.96	36.89	54.08	36.64	40.68
Lafayette	7,986.4	4,791.0	7,144.0	8,801.6	7,808.5	10.83	21.30	21.03	21.09	19.54	43.01	37.32	39.47
Lafourche	27,085.9	28,077.0	30,534.5	32,660.8	29,485.8	22.77	29.94	22.67	21.48	42.65	54.49	35.18	35.37
Plaquemines					357.8				12.52				17.84
Pointe Coupee	11,699.1	8,398.0	11,555.6	12.776.3	10,837.5	19.69	28.24	24.15	23.79	32.72	52.17	38.68	41.85
Rapides	2,123.4	910.1	2,013.3	2,546.4	2,218.4	16.68	29.56	29.41	30.54	27.68	54.49	45.90	55.39
St. Charles	1,431.2	1,599.8	1,913.5	2,615.2	2,450.1	25.58	28.61	23.07	18.65	47.58	49.80	35.41	28.91
St. James	17,673.6	17,207.2	20,114.4	22,500.9	19,588.6	22.76	30.62	24.38	22.71	42.18	55.36	36.68	37.86
St. John	9,208.1	9,021.6	9,665.2	11,050.9	8,869.8	22.74	26.98	22.71	19.57	41.20	50.16	36.07	31.01
St. Landry	15.2												
St. Martin	17,674.4	13,485.8	16,875.9	20,011.0	16,814.2	15.76	27.18	22.02	22.54	27.74	51.33	37.01	39.07
St. Mary	32,520.5	32,481.1	37,152.5	39,266.6	34,865.7	20.70	27.83	20.66	23.89	40.08	53.87	35.11	44.21
Terrebonne	35,207.2	32,848.9	36,786.0	39,851.2	35,127.8	21.90	27.26	19.95	19.94	40.74	49.73	30.23	34.06
Vermilion	2,277.6	1,776.2	2,820.1	3,330.9	2,948.1	14.26	25.84	21.70	22.19	25.58	48.10	38.50	41.11
West Baton Rouge	13,864.9	12,856.1	15,115.2	15,070.8	13,696.2	18.59	29.97	24.56	21.76	29.89	52.11	38.30	36.44
West Feliciana	2,491.3	1,134.8	2,070.0	2,478.1	2,624.4	22.76	33.10	26.07	25.90	37.50	59.05	40.42	45.59
TOTAL	277,307.6	253,689.4	295,492.1	325,231.1	288,344.5	20.96	28.97	22.72	22.67	38.46	53.16	36.02	39.14

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREAGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA
1937 - 1965

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7

HELP WANTED

Assistant Engineer 20,000 ton factory.
Salary commensurate with ability.

Address E-1. **The Sugar Bulletin**

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Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937-1965

		Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended					
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd.
1937	2.907	-	.892	.023	.016	.931	-	3.838
1938	2.663	-	.948	-	-	.948	-	3.611
1939	2.881	-	.976	-	-	.976	-	3.857
1940	2.717	-	.908	.013	.258	1.179	-	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	-	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	-	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	-	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	-	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	-	7.095
1949	6.199	-	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	-	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	-	.003	1.290	-	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	-	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	-	.001	1.176	-	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	-	1.264	-	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	-	-	1.219	-	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	-	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	-	-	1.288	-	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	-	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	-	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	-	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	-	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	-	-	1.280	-	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	-	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900- 1965

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1937	401
1901	360	1938	491
1902	369	1939	436
1903	256	1940	234
1904	398	1941	322
1905	377	1942	397
1906	258	1943	432
1907	381	1944	396
1908	398	1945	370
1909	327	1946	331
1910	350	1947	297
1911	360	1948	393
1912	157	1949	414
1913	299	1950	451
1914	248	1951	295
1915	140	1952	451
1916	310	1953	479
1917	249	1954	478
1918	286	1955	454
1919	124	1956	429
1920	173	1957	396
1921	331	1958	443
1922	301	1959	440
1923	165	1960	469
1924	90	1961	650
1925	142	1962	472
1926	48	1963	759
1927	72	1964	573
1928	135	1965	550
1929	204		
1930	188		
1931	160		
1932	228		
1933	209		
1934	234		
1935	339		
1936	386		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1965-66 PRICING PERIOD

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct.	1	6.85	6.83	8.00
	2	No Market		
	3	Sunday		
	4	6.85	6.83	8.00
	5	6.85	6.83	8.00
	6	6.85	6.83	8.00
	7	6.85	6.83	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	8	6.85	6.83	8.00
	9	No Market		
	10	Sunday		
	11	6.85	6.83	8.00
	12	No Market		
	13	6.85	6.83	8.00
	14	6.85	6.83	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	15	6.85	6.83	8.00
	16	No Market		
	17	Sunday		
	18	6.85	6.83	8.00
	19	6.85	6.83	8.00
	20	6.85	6.83	8.00
	21	6.80	6.78	8.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.2800	B'strap.	8.0000
Oct.	22	6.75	6.73	8.00
	23	No Market		
	24	Sunday		
	25	6.75	6.73	8.00
	26	6.75	6.73	8.25
	27	6.75	6.73	8.25
	28	6.75	6.73	8.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7300	B'strap.	8.1500
Oct.	29	6.75	6.73	8.25
	30	No Market		
	31	Sunday		
Nov.	1	6.75	6.73	8.25
	2	No Market		
	3	6.75	6.73	8.25
	4	6.75	6.73	8.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7300	B'strap.	8.3125
Nov.	5	6.75	6.73	8.50
	6	No Market		
	7	Sunday		
	8	6.75	6.73	8.50
	9	6.75	6.73	8.50
	10	6.75	6.73	8.50
	11	No Market		
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7300	B'strap.	8.5000
Nov.	12	6.75	6.73	8.25
	13	No Market		
	14	Sunday		
	15	6.75	6.73	8.25
	16	6.80	6.78	8.25
	17	6.80	6.78	8.25
	18	6.85	6.83	8.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7700	B'strap.	8.2500

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Nov.	19	6.85	6.83	8.25
	20	No Market		
	21	Sunday		
	22	6.85	6.83	8.25
	23	6.85	6.83	8.25
	24	6.85	6.83	8.25
	25	No Market		
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	8.2500
Nov.	26	6.85	6.83	8.25
	27	No Market		
	28	Sunday		
	29	6.85	6.83	8.25
	30	6.85	6.83	8.25
Dec.	1	6.80	6.78	8.25
	2	6.80	6.78	8.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8100	B'strap.	8.2500
Dec.	3	6.80	6.78	8.25
	4	No Market		
	5	Sunday		
	6	6.80	6.78	8.25
	7	6.80	6.78	8.25
	8	6.70	6.68	8.25
	9	6.70	6.68	8.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7400	B'strap.	8.2500
Dec.	10	6.70	6.68	8.25
	11	No Market		
	12	Sunday		
	13	6.70	6.68	8.25
	14	6.70	6.68	8.25
	15	6.70	6.68	8.25
	16	6.70	6.68	8.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.6800	B'strap.	8.2500
Dec.	17	6.75	6.73	9.00
	18	No Market		
	19	Sunday		
	20	6.75	6.73	9.00
	21	6.70	6.68	9.00
	22	6.70	6.68	9.00
	23	6.70	6.68	9.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7000	B'strap.	9.0000
Dec.	24	No market		
	25	No market		
	26	Sunday		
	27	6.75	6.73	9.00
	28	6.80	6.78	9.50
	29	6.80	6.78	9.50
	30	6.80	6.78	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.7675	B'strap.	9.3750
Dec.	31	No Market		
Jan.	1	No Market		
	2	Sunday		
	3	6.80	6.78	9.50
	4	6.85	6.83	9.50
	5	6.85	6.83	9.50
	6	6.85	6.83	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8175	B'strap.	9.5000

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Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Jan.	7	6.85	6.83	9.50
	8	No Market		
	9	Sunday		
	10	6.85	6.83	9.50
	11	6.85	6.83	9.50
	12	6.90	6.88	9.50
	13	6.90	6.88	9.25
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8500	B'strap.	9.4500
Jan.	14	6.90	6.88	9.25
	15	No Market		
	16	Sunday		
	17	6.90	6.88	9.25
	18	6.90	6.88	9.50
	19	6.90	6.88	9.50
	20	6.90	6.88	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8800	B'strap.	9.4000
Jan.	21	6.90	6.88	9.50
	22	No Market		
	23	Sunday		
	24	6.90	6.88	9.50
	25	6.90	6.88	9.50
	26	6.90	6.88	9.50
	27	6.90	6.88	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8800	B'strap.	9.5000
Jan.	28	6.90	6.88	9.50
	29	No Market		
	30	Sunday		
	31	6.93	6.91	9.50
Feb.	1	6.93	6.91	9.50
	2	6.93	6.91	9.50
	3	6.93	6.91	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.9040	B'strap.	9.6000
Feb.	4	6.93	6.91	10.00
	5	No Market		
	6	Sunday		
	7	6.93	6.91	10.00
	8	6.93	6.91	9.50
	9	6.93	6.91	9.50
	10	6.93	6.91	9.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.9100	B'strap.	9.7000
Feb.	11	6.93	6.91	10.00
	12	No Market		
	13	Sunday		
	14	6.94	6.92	10.00
	15	6.94	6.92	10.00
	16	6.94	6.92	10.00
	17	6.94	6.92	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.9180	B'strap.	10.0000
Feb.	18	6.94	6.92	10.00
	19	No Market		
	20	Sunday		
	21	6.94	6.92	10.00
	22	No Market		
	23	6.90	6.88	10.00
	24	6.85	6.83	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8875	B'strap.	10.0000
Feb.	25	6.80	6.78	10.00
	26	No Market		
	27	Sunday		
	28	6.85	6.83	10.00
Mch.	1	6.85	6.83	10.00
	2	6.85	6.83	10.00
	3	6.85	6.83	10.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8200	B'strap.	10.0000

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Mch.	4	6.85	6.83	10.00
	5	No Market		
	6	Sunday		
	7	6.85	6.83	10.00
	8	6.85	6.83	10.00
	9	6.85	6.83	10.00
	10	6.87	6.85	10.50
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8340	B'strap.	10.1000
Mch.	11	6.85	6.83	10.50
	12	No Market		
	13	Sunday		
	14	6.85	6.83	10.50
	15	6.85	6.83	11.00
	16	6.85	6.83	11.00
	17	6.85	6.83	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8300	B'strap.	10.8000
Mch.	18	6.82	6.80	11.00
	19	No Market		
	20	Sunday		
	21	6.82	6.80	11.00
	22	6.82	6.80	11.00
	23	6.82	6.80	11.00
	24	6.82	6.80	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8000	B'strap.	11.0000
Mch.	25	6.82	6.80	11.00
	26	No Market		
	27	Sunday		
	28	6.82	6.80	11.00
	29	6.82	6.80	11.00
	30	6.85	6.83	11.00
	31	6.85	6.83	11.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8120	B'strap.	11.0000
Apr.	1	6.85	6.83	11.00
	2	No Market		
	3	Sunday		
	4	6.87	6.85	11.75
	5	6.87	6.85	11.75
	6	6.92	6.90	11.75
	7	6.92	6.90	11.75
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8660	B'Strap.	11.6000
Apr.	8	No Market		
	9	No Market		
	10	Sunday		
	11	6.90	6.88	11.75
	12	6.90	6.88	11.75
	13	6.88	6.86	12.00
	14	6.88	6.86	12.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8700	B'strap.	11.8750
Apr.	15	6.88	6.86	12.00
	16	No Market		
	17	Sunday		
	18	6.88	6.86	12.00
	19	6.88	6.86	12.00
	20	6.88	6.86	12.00
	21	6.88	6.86	12.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8600	B'strap.	12.0000
Apr.	22	6.88	6.86	12.00
	23	No Market		
	24	Sunday		
	25	6.88	6.86	12.00
	26	6.88	6.86	12.00
	27	6.90	6.88	12.00
	28	6.90	6.88	12.00
Weekly Avg.		Raws 6.8680	B'strap.	12.0000

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICE

RAWS	6.8191
BLACKSTRAP	9.5371

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6.1700
1937-38 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18.0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26.7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9.7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12.6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23, 1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

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Designers and Manufacturers of the World's Finest Sugar Machinery

P. O. BOX 620 J&L HONIRON JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA 70544, U. S. A. PHONE 318/276-6314

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA AND SOUTH BAY, FLORIDA

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS
FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1965 CROP*

	All Factories	Range Low	Range High
Crop days, average	120	69	145
Lost time, % total time	10.11	1.81	17.18
CANE: Tons ground, gross weight	5,885,994	176,873	1,046,091
net weight	5,505,458	162,192	981,233
% Total cane ground	100.00	3.01	17.77
Tons ground per hour	228.10	89.45	330.13
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.51	67.19	80.25
Sucrose extraction, %	91.96	86.47	94.43
Maceration, % cane	19.02	13.63	23.71
Fibre, % cane	11.71	9.60	13.30
Java ratio	78.65	74.76	80.38
ANALYSES:			
Crusher juice Brix	17.15	16.16	17.95
Crusher juice sucrose	14.25	13.00	15.24
Brix factor	97.03	96.48	98.02
Sucrose factor	94.53	92.38	96.19
Normal juice Brix	16.64	15.68	17.40
Normal juice sucrose	13.47	12.33	14.43
Normal juice purity	80.94	78.64	82.88
Factory sirup Brix	59.36	54.08	64.01
Residual juice Brix	6.57	5.50	7.48
Residual juice purity	74.48	70.69	78.02
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.24	2.76	3.74
Bagasse, % moisture	53.62	51.08	55.61
Bagasse, % fibre	42.03	40.63	44.32
Press cake, % sucrose	3.23	1.91	7.04
SUCROSE BALANCE:			
B/S Mols. Sucrose in % cane	1.121	.917	1.458
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.149	.091	.277
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.154	.045	.333
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.901	.849	1.062
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.325	2.017	2.848
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	8.882	7.741	10.133
Cane, total suc. in % cane	11.207	10.189	12.150
Lbs. 90° Sugar M&E T/Cane	185.03	161.28	211.10
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.52	5.59	7.66
Boiling House Efficiency	95.14	91.36	97.27

* Gross Cane Weight Basis

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Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Tons of Sugar: Direct Consumption
Albania	120,381	112,286	—
Alma	136,395	127,951	—
Angola	73,250	67,318	233[2]
Armant	162,573	149,157	—
Audubon	1,135	1,064	—
Billeaud	129,430	119,819	—
Breaux Bridge	119,789	112,769	—
Cajun	274,385	258,042	—
Caldwell	158,274	144,225	—
Catherine (S)	96,306	91,571	—
Cedar Grove	99,909	92,843	—
Cinclare	218,979	187,593	—
Columbia (C&G)	82,577	76,615	— [4]
Columbia (F)	103,553	96,275	—
Cora-Texas	107,743	100,976	—
Duhe-Bourgeois	110,394	104,293	—
Enterprise	187,773	176,196	—
Erath	90,153	84,162	—
Evan Hall	298,720	277,596	—
Georgia	108,011	100,842	—
Glenwood	193,917	179,087	—
Greenwood	120,196	109,471	—
Helvetia	148,752	137,560	—
Iberia	225,155	212,948	—
Leighton	241,386	210,392	—
Levert-St. John	183,565	170,348	—
Little Texas	65,988	60,855	—
Louisa	144,007	133,791	—
Lula	188,512	170,277	—
Meeker	151,522	141,608	—
Oaklawn	230,119	216,105	—
Poplar Grove	109,929	103,340	—
Raceland	245,141	222,932	—
Reserve (formerly Tinguaro)	49,397	45,588	—
San Francisco	59,502	55,656	— [4]
St. James	239,440	222,200	—
St. Mary	185,090	174,042	—
Smithfield	140,274	128,105	—
Southdown	188,741	174,340	13,204[5]
Sterling	305,060	286,538	—
Supreme	190,051	173,867	13,672[5]
Terrebonne	169,443	156,450	—
Valentine	141,706	129,469	—
Vida	55,798	53,059	—
Westfield	193,941	171,804	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	147,897	134,199	—
Youngsville	94,434	86,524	—
TOTAL	7,088,693	6,542,184	—

[1] Based on partly estimated weights and polarizations as reported on forms SU-123.
[2] Turbinado.
[3] Excludes 44 tons estimated in process.

CANE MILLS, 1965 CROP[1]

Produced			Blackstrap Molasses	
Raw	Total		Gallons	
	As Produced	Raw Value	Produced	Produced 80° Brix
10,414	10,414	10,742	753,740	855,378
10,127	10,127	10,349[3]	900,000	909,843[1]
4,702	4,935	5,029	424,433	494,498
11,670	11,670	11,978	992,841	1,151,554
67	67	70	12,264	13,549
10,557	10,557	10,672	841,406	939,680
8,581	8,581	8,643	625,098	747,873
20,158	20,158	20,820	1,428,147	1,747,754
12,402	12,402	12,789	958,000	1,146,793
5,862	5,862	5,986	230,401	253,127
7,059	7,059	7,225	660,976	716,701
16,281	16,281	16,411	1,275,723	1,436,851
2,851	4,428	4,586	303,200	362,153
8,561	8,561	8,744	632,269	718,240
6,703	6,703	6,842	454,437	473,400
9,521	9,521	9,774	734,387	794,923
15,760	15,760	16,105	1,063,189	1,198,421
7,228	7,228	7,350	465,100	548,569
22,466	22,466	22,730	1,815,983	2,035,085
8,423	8,423	8,423	649,357	755,264
15,429	15,429	15,900	1,285,386	1,364,504
9,197	9,197	9,437	725,575	808,444
11,176	11,176	11,398	919,758	1,025,745
18,935	18,935	19,187	1,140,518	1,393,115
17,450	17,450	17,804	1,320,830	1,612,680
13,813	13,813	14,172	1,126,363	1,266,052
4,400	4,400	4,487	419,700	451,300
11,605	11,605	11,668	761,950	854,086
14,859	14,859	15,184	1,152,788	1,266,514
12,692	12,692	13,036	1,075,603	1,078,974
18,642	18,642	19,011	1,141,975	1,378,057
8,106	8,106	8,273	687,460	787,900
17,318	17,318	17,564	1,457,755	1,521,216
2,691	2,691	2,698	416,686	450,178
	2,218	2,353		
17,690	17,690	18,100	1,123,600	1,398,714
14,759	14,759	15,323	960,300	1,163,942
10,573	10,573	10,702	952,922	1,085,723
	13,204	14,105	984,980	1,196,555
26,761	26,761	27,506	1,597,590	1,825,744
	13,672	14,629	1,357,104	1,391,975
12,975	12,976	13,246	886,502	1,061,388
9,553	9,553	10,024	909,495	1,088,801
4,549	4,549	4,632	363,000	388,406
14,990	14,990	15,363	1,269,846	1,403,338
10,869	10,869	11,095	1,062,571	1,095,394
7,724	7,724	7,961	594,491	681,335
506,150	537,054	550,035	40,915,699	46,339,726

[4] Granulated (Plantation).
[5] Refined.

SUGARCANE VARIETY OUTFIELD EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA DURING 1965

By H. P. Fanguy,[1] T. J. Stafford,[2] and R. J. Matherne[1]

Introduction

The primary purpose of the outfield variety testing program — conducted cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League —is to compare newly developed varieties of sugarcane with the standard commercial varieties, so that superior varieties can be released for commercial production.

Thirty-three varieties were included in the outfield variety experiments during 1965. Six of these were commercial and 27 were unreleased varieties. This number represents a considerable increase over previous years as a result of the large number of seedlings now being produced annually by both the USDA and Louisiana State University breeding programs.

Seasonal Conditions

The 1965 sugarcane crop grew at a normal rate from February through May. Growth was somewhat slow during June when drought was critical in most areas.[3] Then the crop made satisfactory progress from July until early in September, time of a major hurricane.

Hurricane Betsy struck the Louisiana coast in the vicinity of Grand Isle at approximately 6 PM on September 9, with gusts estimated at 150 miles per hour.[4] Betsy traveled in a northwest direction through Louisiana and diminished to less than hurricane force in the vicinity of New Roads, La., at approximately 6 AM on September 10. The high winds caused extensive damage to the sugarcane crop by pushing it to the ground, uprooting the stalks, and breaking the tops of several varieties. Extensive breakage was noted in the commercial varieties C.P. 44-101, C.P. 47-193, and C.P. 48-103, and in the unreleased varieties C.P. 60-23 and L. 60-40.

For the second consecutive year it was difficult to evaluate varieties properly because of extensive wind damage.

Experimental Technique

Some of the 11 light soil and 3 heavy soil tests were located in each of the 3 sugarcane-producing areas and on all major soil types in the Louisiana sugar belt. Each test consisted of a randomized complete block design in which each variety was replicated four times. Each plot measured 18 ft. wide by 36 ft. long, or approximately 1/67 of an acre. The normal plantation practices were employed by the individual growers in caring for the variety test sites.

In the fall of 1965, the plots were cut and weighed. Samples of 15-20 stalks were transported to the Houma station for chemical juice analysis. Indicated yields of sugar per ton of cane were calculated by the Winter-Carp-Geerligs formula with adjustments for differences in juice extraction from each variety determined in complete milling tests (1).

Results

Light Soil Tests

C.P. 52-68, the most widely grown commercial variety in Louisiana (2), was used as the control in all outfield experiments during 1965. The average yield of sugar per acre for C.P. 52-68 in all light soil tests was 4,931 pounds, which was similar to the 1964 yield with this variety of 4,905 pounds (3). The yield of cane per acre for C.P. 52-68 during 1965 was 13% lower than in 1964, but this was offset by a similar increase in sugar per ton of cane (Table 1).

Based on averages for all tests, the four commercial varieties were all approximately equal to C.P. 52-68 in

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yields of sugar per acre, ranging from 98% for C.P. 44-101 to 101% for C.P. 55-30.

Two varieties, C.P. 60-23 and L. 60-25 were advanced to the secondary increase stations in 1964. Plant cane and first stubble results are available for these varieties. C.P. 60-23 was disappointing in sugar per ton of cane yields, producing approximately

TABLE 1. AVERAGE YIELDS OF 16 SUGARCANE VARIETIES ON LIGHT SOILS AT ALL LOCATIONS IN LOUISIANA IN 1965.

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 [1]
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties						
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	11	25.19	189.5	4774	100
	First stubble	10	27.18	181.1	4922	100
	Second stubble	9	28.53	179.8	5130	100
	Ave. 3 crops	30	26.86	183.6	4931	100
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	11	25.26	177.6	4486	94
	First stubble	10	31.43	156.0	4903	100
	Second stubble	9	31.74	162.3	5151	100
	Ave. 3 crops	30	29.26	164.9	4825	98
C.P. 48-103	Plant cane	10	22.38	202.4	4530	94
	First stubble	10	27.68	197.2	5458	111
	Second stubble	9	26.53	175.4	4653	91
	Ave. 3 crops	29	25.49	191.8	4889	99
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	11	24.62	190.8	4697	98
	First stubble	10	27.72	181.4	5028	102
	Second stubble	9	31.50	165.0	5198	101
	Ave. 3 crops	30	27.72	178.9	4959	101
N.Co. 310	Plant cane	10	25.27	195.3	4935	104
	First stubble	9	30.97	171.8	5321	107
	Second stubble	9	28.08	157.1	4411	86
	Ave. 3 crops	28	28.01	174.6	4891	99
Unreleased varieties						
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	11	24.41	215.4	5258	110
	First stubble	10	27.47	193.7	5321	108
	Ave. 2 crops	21	25.86	204.4	5286	109
C.P. 60-23	Plant cane	11	26.95	159.2	4290	90
	First stubble	9	30.66	154.1	4725	95
	Ave. 2 crops	20	28.62	156.3	4473	84
C.P. 61-37	Plant cane	11	28.50	189.7	5406	115
C.P. 61-39	Plant cane	11	26.05	223.8	5830	124

[1] Percent of C.P. 52-68

(Table 1 continued on next page)

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
C.P. 61-84	Plant cane	11	23.55	210.9	4967	105
L. 60-9	Plant cane	11	22.64	207.9	4707	99
	First stubble	9	25.52	188.9	4821	99
	Ave. 2 crops	20	23.94	198.8	4759	99
L. 60-25	Plant cane	11	26.67	214.2	5713	120
	First stubble	10	28.44	205.9	5856	119
	Ave. 2 crops	21	27.51	210.1	5780	119
L. 60-40	Plant cane	11	24.51	184.9	4532	95
	First stubble	9	26.79	183.2	4908	101
	Ave. 2 crops	20	25.54	184.1	4702	98
L. 61-43	Plant cane	10	28.97	208.1	6029	129
L. 61-45	Plant cane	11	29.80	196.5	5856	124
L. 61-67	Plant cane	11	23.65	243.9	5768	122

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

85% of the standard variety. The low sugar per ton yields can be largely attributed to the high percentage of tops broken by the hurricane and the growth of new shoots that followed. L. 60-25 continued to give good results in outfield tests, producing 19% more sugar per acre than the standard as an average of all light soil tests. This variety produced slightly more cane per acre than the standard and exceeded it by more than 14% in sugar per ton of cane. The major disadvantage of the variety is its susceptibility to mosaic. Yields of cane per acre were significantly reduced in experiments comparing 100% infected seedcane with healthy (4).

Only plant cane results were available for the five varieties, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, L. 61-43, L. 61-45, L. 61-67, which were transferred to the secondary increase stations in 1965. C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, L. 61-43, and L. 61-45 all produced more cane and sugar per acre than C.P. 52-68. L. 61-67 produced less cane per acre than C.P. 52-68 but exceeded the standard in yields of sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre.

In addition to those varieties located at both the secondary and primary stations, the following varieties are being increased at the primary stations only: C.P. 60-16, C.P. 61-84, L. 60-9, and L. 60-40. C.P. 60-16 was the highest yielding variety in this group, exceeding C.P. 52-68 by 9% in sugar per acre. C.P. 61-84 exceeded the standard in sugar per acre by 5%, but was lower in cane per acre. C.P. 60-16 and C.P. 61-84 were damaged by dalapon at two locations. Both L. 60-9 and L. 60-40 were below the standard in yields of cane per acre but exceeded it in sugar per ton of cane, which allowed them to be approximately equal to C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. L. 60-40 was heavily damaged by the hurricane and L. 60-9 was extremely difficult to harvest by

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machine where lodged.

Heavy Soil Tests

The average yield of C.P. 52-68 in all heavy soil experiments in 1965 was 4,482 pounds of sugar per acre. This represented a slight increase over the 4,208 pounds of sugar per acre obtained from this variety in 1964. All

TABLE 2. AVERAGE YIELDS OF 16 SUGARCANE VARIETIES ON HEAVY SOILS AT ALL LOCATIONS IN LOUISIANA IN 1965.

Variety	Crop	Tests: number	Cane per acre: tons	Sugar per ton of cane: pounds	Sugar per acre: actual pounds	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68[1] percent
	Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	3	27.31	167.8	4583	100
	First stubble	3	25.73	170.1	4377	100
	Ave. 2 crops	6	26.52	169.0	4482	100
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	3	26.76	174.2	4662	102
	First stubble	3	29.26	157.2	4600	105
	Ave. 2 crops	6	28.01	165.7	4641	104
C.P. 47-193	Plant cane	3	23.81	192.5	4583	100
	First stubble	3	26.49	171.5	4543	104
	Ave. 2 crops	6	25.15	182.0	4577	102
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	3	26.64	190.0	5062	110
	First stubble	3	26.55	172.9	4590	105
	Ave. 2 crops	6	26.60	181.4	4825	108
N.Co. 310	Plant cane	2	32.22	192.2	6193	167
	First stubble	3	28.91	173.0	5001	114
	Ave. 2 crops	5	30.23	180.7	5463	123
	Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	3	24.93	202.8	5056	110
	First stubble	3	26.72	195.7	5229	119
	Ave. 2 crops	6	25.82	199.2	5143	115
C.P. 60-23	Plant cane	3	28.60	184.0	5262	115
	First stubble	3	25.61	166.4	4262	97
	Ave. 2 crops	6	26.52	175.2	4748	106
C.P. 61-37	Plant cane	3	24.00	194.0	4656	100
C.P. 61-39	Plant cane	3	25.28	218.6	5526	119
C.P. 61-84	Plant cane	3	27.16	212.6	5774	124
L. 60-9	Plant cane	3	25.16	194.8	4901	107
	First stubble	2	26.40	190.7	5034	127
	Ave. 2 crops	5	25.66	193.2	4958	114

[1] C.P. 52-68 = 100

(Table 2 continued on next page)

TABLE 2. (Continued)

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
L. 60-25	Plant cane	3	27.53	213.2	5869	128
	First stubble	2	24.92	202.8	5054	127
	Ave. 2 crops	5	26.49	209.0	5536	128
L. 60-40	Plant cane	3	28.75	198.5	5705	125
	First stubble	2	22.02	186.5	4107	103
	Ave. 2 crops	5	26.06	193.7	5048	116
L. 61-43	Plant cane	3	22.76	206.0	5719	123
L. 61-45	Plant cane	3	27.00	184.6	4984	107
L. 61-67	Plant cane	3	24.25	238.5	5784	125

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

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TABLE 3. AVERAGE YIELDS OF 3 CROPS OF 16 VARIETIES OF SUGARCANE GROWN ON LIGHT SOILS AT ALL LOCATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND BAYOU LAFOURCHE AREA, 1965.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68[1]/
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	14	26.22	169.6	4447	100
C.P. 44-101	14	26.87	149.7	4022	90
C.P. 48-103	14	24.03	180.8	4345	98
C.P. 55-30	14	26.34	159.9	4212	95
N.Co. 310	12	27.28	161.7	4411	100
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-16	10	24.34	194.5	4734	104
C.P. 60-23	10	27.88	144.4	4026	89
C.P. 61-37	5	30.08	178.9	5381	121
C.P. 61-39	5	27.74	212.3	5889	133
C.P. 61-84	5	23.78	197.0	4685	106
L. 60-9	10	23.19	186.5	4325	95
L. 60-25	10	27.83	200.7	5585	123
L. 60-40	10	24.98	176.6	4411	103
L. 61-43	5	30.04	199.6	5996	135
L. 61-45	5	30.76	185.2	5696	128
L. 61-67	5	24.38	234.9	5727	129

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

of the commercial varieties outyielded C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre on heavy soil in 1965 (Table 2). These varieties varied from 102% for C.P. 47-193 to 123% for N.Co. 310. C.P. 60-23 yielded 6% more sugar per acre than the standard because of higher sugar per ton yields. This was in constrast to the yields obtained with this variety on light soil. L. 60-25 was approximately equal to the standard in cane per acre but exceeded it by approximately 24% in sugar per ton of cane. This enabled the variety to produce 128% of standard in sugar per acre in all heavy soil tests.

The varieties C.P. 60-16, C.P. 61-39, and C.P. 61-84 all yielded very well on heavy soils, producing 115, 119, and 124% of C.P. 52-68, respectively. The 3 varieties L. 61-43, L. 61-45, and L. 61-67 also outyielded the standard on heavy soils by 23, 7, and 25%, respectively.

Varieties by Areas

The average variety yields relative to the commercial standard for the three major sugarcane-producing areas in Louisiana are shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5. The highest yielding area in sugar per acre during 1965 was the Red River area (Table 5). C.P. 52-68 produced 7,384 pounds of sugar per acre in the Red River area as compared to 4,447 and 4,998

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4. AVERAGE YIELDS OF 3 CROPS OF 16 VARIETIES OF SUGARCANE GROWN ON LIGHT SOILS AT ALL LOCATIONS IN THE BAYOU TECHE AREA, 1965

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre: actual	Sugar per acre: Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	13	26.47	188.8	4998	100
C.P. 44-101	13	30.36	176.3	5352	107
C.P. 48-103	10	24.62	194.6	4791	95
C.P. 55-30	13	29.30	186.5	5464	109
N.Co. 310	13	27.67	180.4	4992	100
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-16	9	26.71	210.1	5612	115
C.P. 60-23	8	27.98	159.3	4457	90
C.P. 61-37	5	25.09	195.4	4903	104
C.P. 61-39	5	24.05	228.8	5503	117
C.P. 61-84	5	23.85	219.2	5228	111
L. 60-9	8	23.63	211.4	4995	104
L. 60-25	9	26.13	215.6	5634	115
L. 60-40	8	24.62	182.3	4488	92
L. 61-43	4	25.27	230.2	5817	128
L. 61-45	5	26.98	203.0	5477	116
L. 61-67	5	22.74	251.7	5724	122

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

pounds for the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche and the Bayou Teche areas, respectively. Yields of the other commercial varieties were generally of the same relative order in all areas, with lowest yields in the Mississippi River - Bayou Lafourche area, and the highest yields in the Red River area.

The varieties C.P. 61-37 and C.P. 61-39 yielded best in the Red River area and produced more sugar per acre in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche area than the Bayou Teche area. L. 60-25 produced approximately the same amount of sugar per acre in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche and the Bayou Teche Areas, but produced its highest yields in the Red River area. L. 61-43 and L. 61-45 produced more sugar per acre in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche area than in the Bayou Teche area, but both of these varieties produced their highest yields in the Red River area. L. 61-67 produced the same amount of sugar per acre in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche and the Bayou Teche areas. This variety produced its low-

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TABLE 5. AVERAGE YIELDS OF 3 CROPS OF 16 VARIETIES OF SUGARCANE ON LIGHT SOIL IN THE RED RIVER AREA, 1965

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre	
				actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68 1/
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent
Commercial varieties					
C.P. 52-68	3	31.50	234.4	7384	100
C.P. 44-101	3	34.79	211.4	7355	100
C.P. 48-103	3	33.26	235.3	7826	106
C.P. 55-30	3	33.35	213.8	7130	97
N.Co. 310	3	32.36	204.6	6621	90
Unreleased varieties					
C.P. 60-16	2	29.72	241.4	7174	108
C.P. 60-23	2	36.40	185.7	6759	101
C.P. 61-37	1	37.66	215.5	8116	131
C.P. 61-39	1	27.68	259.6	7186	116
C.P. 61-84	1	20.96	247.9	5196	84
L. 60-9	2	28.93	215.6	6237	94
L. 60-25	2	32.16	232.5	7477	112
L. 60-40	2	32.20	219.0	7072	106
L. 61-43	1	28.44	247.9	7050	114
L. 61-45	1	39.16	219.8	8607	139
L. 61-67	1	24.58	254.9	6265	101

1/ Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

est yields in the Red River area.

All varieties in all Tests

A complete list of all varieties tested in outfield experiments during 1965 is in Table 6. Many of these varieties have been discarded from the variety testing program in recent years because of various defects. This table may be of value to sugarcane breeders.

Summary

For the second consecutive year it was very difficult to evaluate varieties properly at the outfield stage of variety testing because of a major hurricane.

The commercial standard C.P. 52-68 yielded less cane per acre in 1965 than in 1964, but this was offset by a similar increase in sugar per ton of cane in all light soil experiments.

L. 60-25 continued to give good results in outfield experiments during 1965. This variety produced more cane per acre and sugar per ton of cane than the standard variety. The major disadvantage of this variety is its susceptibility to mosaic disease, which significantly reduced yields of cane per acre in experiments where 100% infected seedcane was compared with healthy.

Other promising unreleased varie-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF YIELDS OF 33 VARIETIES OF SUGARCANE ON ALL SOIL TYPES AT ALL LOCATIONS IN LOUISIANA, 1965

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre [1]	Sugar per ton of cane [1]	Sugar per acre: Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests [1]
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
C.P. 52-68 [2]	36	26.80	181.0	4720	4796	5131	4850
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Commercial varieties							
C.P. 44-101	36	108	91	96	100	100	99
C.P. 47-193	6	95	108	101	104	-	102
C.P. 48-103	29	94	105	94	111	91	99
C.P. 55-30	36	103	99	101	102	101	102
N.Co. 310	33	105	97	109	109	86	102
Unreleased varieties							
C.P. 57-98 [3]	8	80	98	-	-	79	79
C.P. 58-20 [3]	9	99	95	-	-	94	94
C.P. 58-48 [3]	19	96	82	-	86	69	78
C.P. 59-17 [3]	6	100	105	-	105	-	105
C.P. 59-29 [3]	9	85	95	-	-	81	81
C.P. 59-32 [3]	9	83	107	-	-	89	89
C.P. 59-43 [3]	21	104	79	-	85	79	82
C.P. 60-1 [3]	26	119	93	106	113	-	110
C.P. 60-12 [3]	27	97	95	96	88	-	92
C.P. 60-16	27	99	111	110	110	-	110
C.P. 60-23	26	108	89	95	95	-	95
C.P. 61-23 [3]	14	100	88	88	-	-	88
C.P. 61-26 [3]	14	98	122	120	-	-	120
C.P. 61-37	14	110	101	112	-	-	112
C.P. 61-39	14	103	120	123	-	-	123
C.P. 61-41 [3]	14	100	99	99	-	-	99
C.P. 61-84	14	98	112	110	-	-	110
L. 60-1 [3]	36	94	98	94	99	78	92
L. 60-9	25	93	109	101	104	-	102
L. 60-14 [3]	26	108	114	129	118	-	124
L. 60-25	26	105	116	122	120	-	121
L. 60-40	25	99	101	98	102	-	100
L. 61-43	13	116	110	128	-	-	128
L. 61-45	14	117	103	121	-	-	121
L. 61-52 [3]	13	119	104	124	-	-	124
L. 61-63 [3]	14	82	113	93	-	-	93
L. 61-67	14	95	129	123	-	-	123

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TABLE 6. (Continued)

1/ These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble.

2/ Valves for C.P. 52-68 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as percent of C.P. 52-68 in comparable tests.

3/ Varieties which have been eliminated from the testing program.

ties during 1965 were C.P. 60-16, C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, C.P. 61-84, L. 61-43, and L. 61-45.

[1] Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Associate Professor, Department of Outfield Sugars, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[3] Climatological Data for Louisiana, Annual Summary 1965. Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce, Ashville, N. C. 1966.

[4] Climatological Data for Louisiana, September Issue 1965, Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce, Asheville, N. C. 1966.

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(4) Zummo, N. Reaction of some commercial and unreleased varieties of sugarcane to mosaic in Louisiana. Sugar Bul. In press.

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MORE ABOUT FEDERAL ALL-RISK CROP INSURANCE

By J. S. Smith, State Director, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
Jackson, Mississippi

Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance has been made available to sugarcane growers in Iberia, St. James, St. Mary, and Terrebonne parishes for the first time beginning with the 1967 crop.

Several months ago the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was requested by agricultural leaders and a representative group of growers to conduct a study and determine if a program could be developed for sugarcane.

Corporation representatives in conducting the study worked very closely with all representatives of the sugarcane industry, including growers, sugar mills, Farm Bureau, Sugarcane League, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation, and Agricultural Extension Service. As a result of this study a Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance Program was developed, based on the recommendations made by the industry representatives, which were within the authority contained in the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1938.

It is the policy of the Corporation when insurance is started on a new crop to begin in a limited way and expand as interest in the program and availability of administrative funds will permit. This explains why the insurance is available in only four parishes for next year.

The insurance protects the grower's investment in his sugarcane crop against unavoidable loss of production caused by drought, earthquake, excessive rain, fire, flood, freeze, frost, hail, hurricane, insect infestation, lightning, plant disease, snow, tornado, wildlife, and any other unavoidable cause of loss due to adverse weather conditions occurring within the insurance period.

The insurance covers acreage grown for processing as sugar, within the proportionate share established for the farm in accordance with the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended. Acreage cut for seed is not insurable acreage. The amount of coverage is based on the annual normal yield per acre (recoverable sugar in hundredweights) established for the farm according to the Sugar Act.

Production guarantees are progressive depending on whether the acreage is harvested or unharvested. Coverage for unharvested acreage amounts to 55% of the normal yield and 70% on harvested acreage. The difference is due to investment cost where sugarcane acreage is not harvested as compared with harvested.

Example:

Normal yield 40 hundredweight per acre

Proportionate share less acreage cut for seed—100 acres

40 hundredweight x 55% x 100 = 2200 hundredweight—production guarantee on unharvested acreage

40 hundredweight x 70% x 100 = 2800 hundredweight—production guarantee if the entire hundred acres is harvested

Each grower will make a price election per hundredweight when he applies for insurance. This will be one of three choices—$3.00, $4.00, or $5.00 per hundredweight. The price selection determines the dollar value of indemnity in case of loss and the amount of premium.

In the example shown above if the grower made a price election of $4.00 per hundredweight and had a complete loss in the unharvested stage of production due to causes insured against, he would collect the following amount:

2200 hundredweight x $4.00—$8,800.00

If the grower, however, harvested the entire acreage and harvested only 14 hundredweight of recoverable sugar per acre due to causes insured

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CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN SUGARCANE PLANTED IN LOUISIANA IN SUMMER AND FALL, 1966

By E. R. Stamper[1], Rex W. Millhollon[2], Denver T. Loupe[3], and L. L. McCormick[4]

Herbicides to control weeds, especially Johnsongrass seedlings, are essential for the prevention of weed competition and losses in sugarcane production. Unless Johnsongrass seedlings are controlled in cane planted in summer an early fall, the seed in the soil following a fallow-plow program will germinate and produce mature plants with viable seeds and rhizomes. Johnsongrass will quickly reinfest a field. The fenac[5] or TCA-silvex program has been particularly effective for the preemergence control of Johnsongrass seedlings.

Winter weeds suppress the growth of cane in the spring and must be removed before spring work can proceed. Preemergence applications of either fenac or simazine have been particularly effective for the control of most winter weeds.

After cane is planted, and after the top of the row is rolled or packed, one of the herbicide programs listed below should be initiated immediately. When ground equipment is used, herbicides should be applied on a 30-inch band over the top of the row (5/12 of the row width). Rates for these herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane. One lb/A on a 30-inch band basis is equivalent to 2.4 lb/A on a broadcast basis when rows are 72 inches wide.

A. **Control of Johnsongrass seedlings and annual weeds:**

1. *TCA-silvex program:*

a. Apply 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 quart) of silvex on the drill with ground equipment or 1.25 lb/A of silvex with aerial equipment.

b. Approximately 2 or 3 weeks later, or after a rain, apply 5 to 7 lb/A of a 95 percent sodium salt

(Continued on next page)

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against, the loss would be determined as follows:

2800 hundredweight — 1400 hundredweight = 1400 hundredweight

1400 hundredweight x $4.00 = $5,600.00—the amount of loss

All-Risk Insurance is sold at cost. The premium rate includes only the actual risk based on sugarcane records for each of the four parishes. A 10% reserve is included to take care of hazards not used in computing the rate based on past records. There is a slight variation in the cost in the four parishes due to variations in losses during the period of years used for rating.

Four fieldmen have been employed to contact growers, explain the program, and take applications for the insurance. They are as follows:

St. James Parish—Lester J. Reulet, Rt. 2, Box K-160, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301. Telephone — 446-6841

St. Mary Parish—Roland P. Legnon, Rt. 2, Box 118, Jeanerette, Louisiana 70544. Telephone — 276-4678

Terrebonne Parish — Loyman J. Authement, Rt. 1, Box 123, Bon-Amie Ranch, Houma, Louisiana 70360. Telephone 879-1379

Iberia Parish — Larry J. Crochet, Star Rt. A, Box 43, New Iberia Louisiana 70560. Telephone — 229-6416

Growers in each parish may secure further details by contacting the fieldman for their parish. The closing date for applying for this insurance has been set as August 31st but will most likely be extended this year to September 30th.

formulation of TCA on the drill. The rate required will depend on the number of Johnsongrass seedlings which escaped the first spraying with silvex. Sodium TCA, if applied on freshly plowed soil, moves in with rain and is not effective. If it rains before the silvex is applied, then the silvex and TCA can be applied together.

2. *Fenac program:*

a. From August 1 to September 15, apply a mixture of 1.5 lb/A of the acid equivalent (4 quarts) of fenac plus 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 quart) of silvex on the drill. Use this rate of fenac on light- and medium-textured soils which are well drained.

b. After September 15 *or* on heavy soils throughout the planting season, apply a mixture of 1.13 lb/A of the acid equivalent (3 quarts) of fenac plus 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 quart) of silvex on the drill. This rate of fenac is effective for the control of winter weeds.

B. **Control of winter annual weeds where Johnsongrass seedlings are not a problem:**

1. *Simazine or diuron program:*

a. Simazine or diuron can be used in the fall on September- and October-planted cane to control annual grasses and winter weeds where Johnsongrass is not a major problem. In general, simazine is more effective than diuron for preemergence control of winter-growing broadleaved weeds. Diuron is somewhat more effective for preemergence control of annual grasses.

Apply 1.5 lb/A of an 80 percent active formulation of either simazine or diuron in approximately 25 gallons of water. These compounds are wettable powders, and sufficient agitation should be provided during mixing and spraying to insure that the herbicides remain in suspension.

b. In areas where Johnsongrass seedlings may be a problem, a mixture of 1.5 lb/A of an 80 percent active formulation of either simazine or diuron with 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 quart) of an amine salt of 2,4-D may be used.

2. *Fenac program:*

See fenac program described above.

C. **General cultural practices:**

1. After herbicides are applied on the drill, cultivate the middle and sides of rows to control weeds.
2. Rogue fields to remove Johnsongrass plants growing from rhizomes and those seedlings that survive chemical treatments.
3. Do not apply dalapon on any variety of cane in the fall.

Chemicals Referred to in the Recommendations

Common Name	*Chemical Name*
2,4-D	amine salts of 2-4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Dalapon	sodium salt of 2,2-dichlorpropionic acid
Diuron	3- (3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1, -dimethylurea
Fenac	sodium salt of 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2, 4, 5 - trichlorophenoxy)
Simazine	2-chloro - 4,6-bis (ethylamino)-s-triazine
TCA	sodium salt of trichloracetic acid

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[1] E. R. Stamper, Associate Professor, Plant Pathology Department, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

[2] Rex W. Millhollon, Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

[3] Denver T. Loupe, Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

[4] L. L. McCormick, Associate Specialist (Agronomy), L.S.U. Agricultural Extension Service.

[5] See table at end of article for chemical names of all herbicides mentioned by common name.

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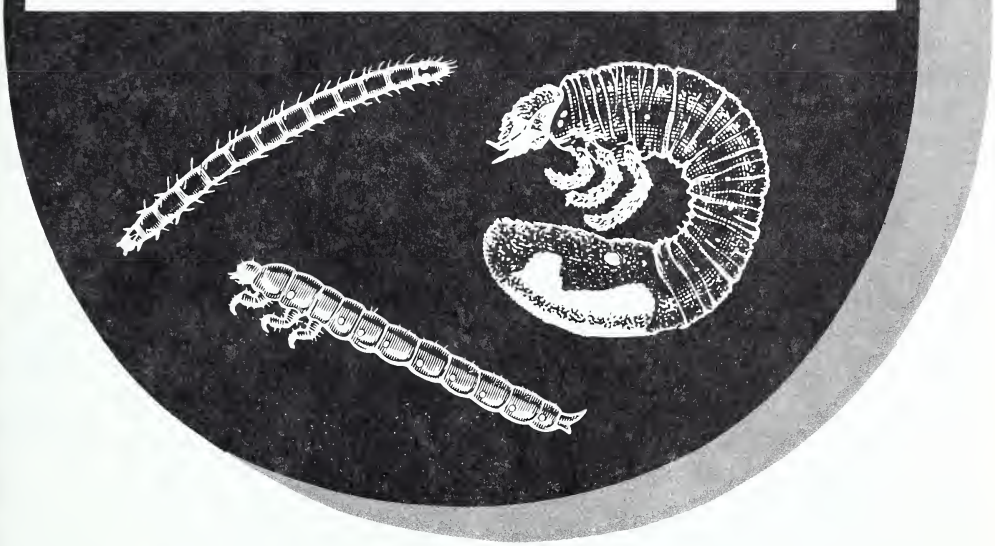

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SUGARCANE PLANTING PRACTICES AND VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1966

(Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service)

Growers can get off to a good start toward a good crop next year by using the best planting practices this season. High yields begin with, and are greatly influenced by, the way you plant your cane crop. Try the following planting practices for top yields:

1. Begin with a well-prepared seedbed. It should be properly pulverized by "rotary-tilling" and packed.

2. Open planting furrows to a uniform depth.

3. Plant varieties adapted to your particular conditions and needs. It is important that consideration be given to mosaic. Beyond a doubt, it is practically impossible to control mosaic in your present commercial varieties where it is a serious problem in N.Co. 310 and even some of the other major varieties. Therefore, efforts should be made to plant those varieties showing some tolerance to mosaic. In all cases, seed with the least amount of mosaic and progeny of heat-treated cane should be used.

All varieties respond well to September planting. Most varieties, with the possible exception of C.P. 52-68, respond well to October plantings. C.P. 44-101 has not responded well to August planting during recent years as is the case for C.P. 48-103. It is not suggested that you plant C.P. 52-68, C.P. 55-30, and N.Co. 310 in August.

4. Plant seed cane at the rate of two (2) stalks and a slight (10%) lap. You should place seed pieces well above the level of the water furrow.

5. Apply chlordane (2# technical per acre) for the control of soil pests where they are a problem.

6. Cover seed pieces with not more than four (4) inches of packed soil during regular (September & October) planting time. For summer (August) planted cane, cover with about two (2) inches of packed soil. Pull additional soil up on the rows after cane has come up in summer planted cane.

7. Roll or cultipack tops of rows after covering and apply chemicals for the control of weeds.

8. Open drains immediately following planting operations.

These practices alone do not guarantee maximum profits; however, adequate "stands" are necessary for maximum yields. The application of other recommended practices along with favorable weather conditions will result in a better crop and more profit.

Variety Recommendations By Areas

1. Avoyelles, Rapides, Upper St. Landry and Pointe Coupee Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 47-193, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25
   b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

2. West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, lower Pointe Coupee and St. Landry Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25
   b. Heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

3. Assumption, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes:
   a. Light soils: C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Planting Time

Cane planting time is here and there are always problems in this operation. Labor is in short supply, some land will need another working, and a half dozen other things will not be just exactly right; but regardless of all these problems, cane must be planted.

It would appear that because of the shortage of labor this year, growers should give serious consideration to some early planting of cane providing seed cane and land is in condition for the operation. Although most of the time, early planting of cane has generally given good stands of cane, it must be clearly pointed out here that, on occasions, stands have not been the best from this planting period. On the other hand, it should also be clearly pointed out that, in some years, early planted cane has produced the best stand generally around the belt.

Because cane planting is one of the most important operations on the farm, growers should spend some time planning this operation. When trying to decide the percent of each of the four major varieties, C.P. 52-68—C.P. 55-30, C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 48-103 to plant, growers must consider which of these varieties will make the greatest profits per acre. Remember, C.P. 48-103 is early in maturity and will usually give par cane when grinding starts. C.P. 55-30 is a relatively new variety and will average out about 5 percent better than C.P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. This cane should increase in acreage on most farms this year. Some of the best looking cane around the belt at this time is C.P. 55-30. There is also some high yielding C.P. 44-101 around the belt this year. Although growers have complained about the weight of C.P. 52-68 during the storm years of 1964 and 1965, it is generally felt by the researchers that this was a result of the storm and the variety is not "running out" or deteriorating.

Growers should plant the best cane on the farm from the mosaic disease standpoint even though other cane on the farm may be taller. It can happen that cane which has a high percent mosaic is growing on some of the best soil in the farm.

Growers should pay particular attention to the seed cutting operation. Pay particular attention to topping when transferring from one variety to another as well as when going from field to field. Rolled up leaves will not germinate. Don't try to stretch the lap and don't skimp on seed.

Although time is important in any cane operation don't let haste make waste. A hurry up job of planting is usually a sloppy one. One part of the planting job that warrants constant checking is the covering operation. At this point it is important to point out that too much soil over cane is probably responsible for 90 percent of the poor stand of cane around the belt each year. More than four inches of cultipacked soil is too much. It is easy to put too much soil over cane on light soil, so pay particular attention when planting in this type soil.

Research is showing that winter weeds are affecting stands of cane. Follow weed control recommendations following the planting operation.

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b. Heavier toil types: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

4. St. Mary, Iberia and St. Martin Parishes:

a. Light soils: Limited plantings of C.P. 48-103 for early harvesting, C. P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"Bad Planning and Bad Weather"

Top government officials are beginning to shake with fear that the United States may be faced with a shortage of basic food stuffs. This may seem fantastic but it is real. In the past few months, the situation changed from uncomfortable surpluses to uncomfortable shortages.

For many years, U. S. farmers have produced such huge surpluses of foods that storage space was inadequate. The government purchased tremendous amounts of various agricultural commodities and gave them away to "underprivileged" countries. Then the government changed its policy and paid farmers not to plant and to take many of their best acres out of production.

Now we find that we have given away or otherwise depleted our reserves of food to the point where a general crop failure could bring us entirely too close to bare cupboards. And the possibility of a general crop failure is exactly what has certain government officials in a tizzy.

The USDA July crop report certainly was not encouraging. The August report (due August 11) is expected to show that total production has declined since the crop report of July 10. The prolonged heat wave and severe drought on top of unusually unseasonable springtime weather has done irreparable damage to growing crops. Result: less fruit, vegetables and bread.

Livestock also is on the down-grade because of burned-out pastures, weather damage to feed-grain, hay, soybeans and spring wheat crop. Entire cattle herds are being slaughtered including dairy cows. Result: less meat and less milk.

The entire food supply of the United States is involved and continued bad weather could bring about a calamity. In that event, the administration is sure to be blamed—rightly or wrongly. Good rains and cooler weather would help, but so much damage already has been done that it will take a miracle to make current production meet demand.

The food situation is changing so rapidly that it has delayed action on the "Food for Freedom Bill". According to Senator Spessard Holland, (Dem. Fla.), a member of the Committee on Agriculture, the committee has worked on the mark-up of the Food for Freedom Bill three times since July 13, but still has not made any appreciable progress with this legislation. "It has," Senator Holland said, "developed into a complicated task in view of the fact that the national food surplus has been largely disposed of, whereas this proposed program (Food for Freedom) calls for increased food production. This, of course, completely reverses the nature of the program from one of surplus disposal to one of increased production. This has made the mark-up most difficult."

To get back to the subject of bad weather, blame for it cannot be placed on the broad shoulders of the Secretary of Agriculture. It can, however, be placed at the door of the Secretary of Commerce who has charge of the Weather Bureau. . . or you can, like some Republicans I know, blame it on the Democrats.

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5. Lafayette and Vermilion Parishes:

a. Light soils: C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, C.P. 36-13, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25

b. Mixed and heavier soil types: C.P. 47-193, C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-101, C.P. 55-30, N.Co. 310, and L. 60-25.

Prepared jointly by personnel of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 44 — No. 23 SEPTEMBER 1. 1966

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

NOTICE

We will be glad to print without charge a picture and brief description of each mechanical cane planter being used in Louisiana. Please rush picture and information to the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La., 70130.

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(R. J. Steib and S. J. P. Chilton)

Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Introducing Glenn Timmons

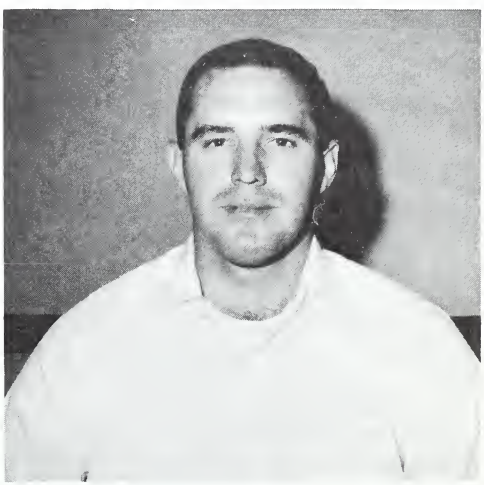
We would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you the latest member of the staff of the American Sugar Cane League. He is Glenn R. Timmons, recent Louisiana State University graduate who was born 27 years ago in Danville, Illinois.

Mr. Timmons received his B.S. degree in Agricultural Economics at Southern Illinois University and his M.S. degree in Agricultural Economics at Louisiana State University. He is going to be the League's Economist, a position formerly held by J. Nelson Fairbanks.

Introducing Earl J. Hicks

Pictured below is Earl J. Hicks, who is also a recent addition to the League's staff. He is working under Lloyd L. Lauden as an Assistant Agronomist and is doing the same type of work in the eastern half of the sugar district as Jack Rowe, Jr., is doing in the western section.

Earl was born in Bastrop, Texas, on May 2, 1941. He is a graduate of Houma Junior High and Terrebonne High and has a B. S. degree in Agriculture from McNeese State College. His wife is the former Janet Rhodes of Houma, where they now make their home.



The Target Price

The sugar business is full of surprises. It isn't supposed to be, but it is despite the fact that the Sugar Act is calculated to keep everything on a fairly even keel. Take, for instance this business of the "target price" for sugar. Ever since the new Sugar Bill was passed in October 1965 practically everybody in the business who talks at all has been talking about the "target price". Now, all of a sudden, some are saying that there is no such thing as a "target price" and that the term must

(Continued on page 350)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Distribution of L 60-25, The New Variety for Louisiana

There are 2218 cane farmers in the Louisiana sugar cane industry and about one half of the growers on these farms placed an order for seed cane of L 60-25. The size of Louisiana cane farms range from a very few acres to as much as 18,000 acres.

The size of individual orders for seedcane range from a low of one ton to a high of 50 tons. The amount of good quality seed available in the entire belt is only 1456 tons. Some seedcane was disqualified and discarded because of a high percent of Mosaic disease in the seed. There are two other reasons why the seed supply of this variety is somewhat in short supply. The winds of Hurricane Betsy broke stalks at many of the increase stations before the cane was planted in 1965 and this reduced the amount of seed planted last year. The most important reason for the short seed supply is the fact that it was decided to release this variety this year rather than increase the seed for one more year. The Variety Sub - Committee felt that growers could increase the seed of L 60-25 as rapidly as Secondary Stations. Secondary Station operators now have many more promising new varieties to rogue mosaic from and attend than was the case in the past. For this reason the Variety Sub-Committee of the League may again next year decide to release one or two promising looking varieties in which the seed will also be in short supply.

Growers can be sure that the allocation of L 60-25 seed cane will be made in a fair and equitable manner. The amount of acreage in cane on the applicant's farm will determine the amount of seedcane to be allocated to growers and *not* the amount of the request. A minimum will be set and no grower will receive less than one quarter of a ton. The amount of seed in the immediate area will also somewhat affect the size of the allotment. Growers receiving cane from some areas may receive slightly more cane than growers from other areas but this difference will be very small. Many growers will have to travel to their third choice place to receive seed because of the short supply in an area because of mosaic discarded seed in the area.

Growers are again reminded that Secondary Stations have made a concerted effort to keep the seed as clean as possible of mosaic but the writer is certain that there is some mosaic in all seed plots. Seed plots with more than one per cent mosaic at the last inspection were discarded and seed from these plots will not be sold. All Secondary Station operators are to be commended for the time and effort they give the seed program, but two station operators, the Walet Bros. of Loreauville, La. who rogued L 60-25 nineteen times and Greenwood Plantation, under the supervision of Mr. Elmo Broussard of Thibodaux, La. who rogued once each week beginning in April and continued through August 15 are to be especially commended. The League is also especially appreciative of the many stations that rogued high

(Continued on page 354)

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

A Tribute To Louisiana's Senators

Louisiana's Senators Ellender and Long gave a magnificent performance of legislative legerdemain in obtaining Senate approval of an amendment to the minimum wage bill which would continue the exemption from overtime to workers in raw sugar mills.

During a long morning session which began at 10:00 a.m., a couple of hours earlier than usual, numerous amendments were voted down, but Senator Ellender remained quietly in his seat and bided his time until some of the members left the Senate Chamber for lunch. Senator Ellender then arose and addressed the chair. The following is the way it appeared in the Congressional Record:

"Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 761 and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 44, before the semicolon in line 24, insert a comma and the following: "Or in the processing of sugar beets, sugar beet molasses, sugarcane, or maple sap, into sugar (other than refined sugar) or syrup."

Mr. ELLENDER. "Mr. President, my amendment to the committee bill would provide for an exemption from overtime for sugar mills similar to that provided in the bill for cotton gins.

In order to explain why this exemption is needed, I must review with you the nature of the sugarcane processing operation."

Senator Ellender pointed out that the processing of sugar is a highly seasonal operation. "When the milling season starts until it is finished, the effort to get cane harvested and milled is a struggle that involves the whole community," he said. "Farmers and farm workers work from dawn to dusk 7 days a week unless excessive rainfall bogs the harvest operation down. The mills work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to handle the cane as it is delivered."

"The crucial problem in this annual battle is labor supply. Both farmers and mills need seasonal workers at the same time. This involves recruiting all the local labor supply—small farmers, members of farm families and others — in the cane-producing area and in surrounding communities. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the extension of overtime to mills would create tremendous problems and would do more harm than good."

Back to the Congressional Record:

Mr. YARBOROUGH. (Floor Manager of the Bill) Mr. President, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana has explained the amendment in detail to the manager of the bill. After consultation with the senior Senator from Louisiana, I am prepared to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do the Senators yield back the remainder of their time?

(Continued on page 355)

PER CENT SUGARCANE MOSAIC FOUND IN LOUISIANA IN 1965 AND 1966 IN COMMERCIAL FIELDS PLANTED FROM ROGUED AND NONROGUED SEED CANE

R. J. Steib, Professor of Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

S. J. P. Chilton, Professor of Plant Pathology and Chairman of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Sugarcane mosaic which has been reported from all major sugarcane growing countries of the world is once again causing some concern in Louisiana. It was in the mid-twenties that mosaic caused serious losses in Louisiana in the Noble varieties and later in the P.O.J. varieties which were introduced when the Noble canes failed completely. Through breeding and intensive research, scientists were able to develop varieties resistant to mosaic, such as, C.P. 29-320 and C.P. 34-120. These two plus other C.P. varieties have helped to control mosaic in Louisiana.

Mosaic remained under control until the mid-fifties when a new strain H of the mosaic virus was identified in 1956.[1] N.Co. 310 was found to be extremely susceptible and its wide distribution (25 per cent) seemed to spread the new H strain to once resistant varieties such as C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68 and newly released C.P. 55-30.

In field tests conducted over a period of six years comparing 100 per cent mosaic-infected with healthy seed cane, yields of cane per acre were reduced on an average as follows: C.P. 44-101, 29.0 per cent; C.P. 52-68, 27.4 per cent; and N.Co. 310, 17.5 per cent (4 years of data). C.P. 55-30 is more resistant to spread than the three above-mentioned commercial varieties, however, it suffers a greater loss from mosaic than the more susceptible ones. Recent tests have shown that losses of 19.9 per cent may occur in the plant cane crop and 36.6 per cent may occur in the first ratoon crop.

Losses reported by scientists from the USDA Station at Houma, Louisiana and the Louisiana State Station at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana were from tests comparing 100 per cent mosaic seed against disease-free seed. These losses do not reflect true losses occurring under field conditions due to the fact that seed material used to plant the Louisiana sugarcane crop is not 100 per cent diseased. Planters have noted that losses due to mosaic were not as great as those reported by the two research stations. As a result sugarcane planters are not entirely convinced that mosaic may cause such losses.

If mosaic spread is not checked the level of mosaic may reach nearly 100 per cent and losses reported may actually occur in commercial fields within the next few years.

Per Cent Mosaic in Rogued and Nonrogued Fields

Recent surveys were made to determine the level of mosaic in commercial fields of the major varieties. Data were collected during the surveys in 1965 and 1966 as follows: 1) Per cent mosaic in nonrogued fields, 2) Per cent mosaic in rogued fields, 3) Per cent mosaic in fields last rogued in 1964, but due to excess mosaic (over 2 per cent) in 1965 the fields were not rogued.

Average percentages of mosaic found during the two surveys made in 1965 and 1966 between May 1 and June 15 are given in Tables 1 and 2. Data which show the effectiveness of the rogueing program recommended by research agencies are also given in the same tables.

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Table 1. Average per cent mosaic found in Louisiana during surveys made between May 1 and June 15, of 1965 and 1966.

	Average % Mosaic 1965	Average % Mosaic 1966	Increase in level of mosaic 1965-66
	C.P. 44-101		
Number stools examined	14,465	15,970	
Infected with mosaic (Rogued and not rogued)	26.7	43.7	+17.0
Never rogued	35.0	53.4	+18.4
Last rogued 1964	17.9	37.8	+19.9
Rogued 1964 & 1965	6.4	17.4	+11.0
	C.P. 52-68		
Number stools examined	24,580	21,293	-
Infected with mosaic (Rogued and not rogued)	30.8	50.2	+19.4
Never rogued	38.6	58.8	+20.0
Last rogued 1964	19.9	47.9	+28.0
Rogued in 1964 & 1965	7.3	19.9	+12.6
	C.P. 55-30		
Number stools examined	26,050	19,250	
Infected with mosaic (Rogued and not rogued)	11.2	17.2	+ 6.0
Never rogued	20.9	23.8	+ 2.9
Last rogued 1964	7.7	22.3	+14.6
Rogued 1964 & 1965	3.9	10.4	+ 6.5

Amount of Mosaic in Three Major Varieties

A review of the data collected during the two surveys revealed that the rogueing program undertaken by many growers was very effective in maintaining mosaic at a low level. Of the three varieties shown in Table 1, C.P. 52-68 is the most susceptible. The per cent mosaic in C.P. 52-68 in fields which had never been rogued was found to be 38.6 per cent in 1965

Table 2. Mosaic infection found in three major commercial varieties (C.P. 44-101, C.P. 52-68, and C.P. 55-30) in 1965 and 1966.

	Average Per Cent Mosaic Found in the Three Varieties		
	1965	1966	Increase in lev of mosaic 1965-
Number of stools examined	65,095	56,513	-
Mosaic Infection Average per cent (Rogued and not rogued)	22.9	37.0	+14.1
Never rogued Average per cent	31.5	45.3	+13.8
Last rogued 1964 Average per cent	15.2	36.0	+20.8
Rogued 1964 and 1965 Average per cent	10.1	15.9	+ 5.8

NOTE: Of fields examined in 1966:
16.4% were last rogued in 1964.
29.3% were last rogued in 1964 and 1965.
54.2% of the fields were never rogued.

and 58.8 per cent in 1966, or an increase in one year of 20.2 per cent. The rogued fields (rogued in 1964 and 1965) were found to have a much lesser per cent of mosaic. For example in 1965, infection was 7.3 per cent (nonrogued fields 38.6 per cent), the next year, in 1966, infection was found to be 19.9 per cent (nonrogued fields 58.8 per cent). It must be noted that mosaic had increased in rogued seed material by the spring of 1966. This was apparently due to excellent conditions for spread of mosaic in the fall of 1965 and spring of 1966 and also the presence of much more mosaic in commercial fields nearby where insect vectors fed on mosaic plants prior to visiting adjacent fields which had been planted with rogued seed.

The spread of mosaic found in C.P. 52-68 in 1966 holds true for C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 55-30 (Table 1). Less mosaic was found in C.P. 44-101 and C. P. 55-30 than C.P. 52-68. C.P. 44-101 is more resistant than C.P. 52-68, yet it is rated as susceptible. As indicated before C.P. 55-30 is a newly released variety and possesses more resistance to spread than either C.P. 44-101 or C.P. 52-68.

High Level of Mosaic Found in 1966 May be Dangerous

Since mosaic was first reported in 1956 as a possible menace because of the new H strain, the Louisiana sugar industry has taken some steps to keep mosaic losses at a minimum. The rogueing program, shifting to more resistant varieties and the industry-wide inspected seed program are only a few of the practices used by the Louisiana sugarcane planter to control mosaic. These practices have held mosaic at a low level where it has not caused a severe loss in yield. *But now, the level of mosaic has reached such*

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a point (45.3 per cent in nonrogued seed in 1966) that planters should change their planting program in order to keep losses from mosaic to a minimum until resistant varieties are available to replace the susceptible ones.

New Varieties are Forthcoming

The Louisiana sugarcane industry has never been in a better position as it is today with respect to promising new varieties now in the variety pipeline. To be released in 1966 is L. 60-25. Although susceptible to mosaic and losses of up to 25.0 per cent may occur when 100 per cent infected with mosaic, L. 60-25 could become an important commercial variety. With losses due to mosaic of 17.5 to 36.6 per cent in present commercial varieties, L. 60-25 may be favored because it is 20.0% better than the leading commercial variety C.P. 52-68 in yield of sugar per acre and is not as susceptible to mosaic as C.P. 52-68.

As a backup to L. 60-25, five varieties will be considered for release in 1967. Of the five, one a C.P. variety, is very resistant to mosaic. The other four, although they are not in the resistant category, possess a greater resistance than the present major commercial varieties with the exception of C.P. 55-30. All five are better producers than presently grown varieties.

More and better varieties of the 1962 and 1963 C.P. and L. series are now being tested and are being moved to increase stations for release within the next few years.

Literature Cited

1. Abbott, E. V. 1958. Strains of Sugarcane Mosaic Virus in Louisiana. Sugar Bull. 37: 49-51.

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UP FRONT

(Continued from page 343)

have been thought up by the raw sugar producers to con the Administration into following a definite price guide in administering the Sugar Act.

As a memory refresher for those who may have forgotten, last year all segments of the domestic sugar industry, including the cane sugar refiners, and the Administration, reached agreement on recommendations to Congress concerning sugar legislation. The agreement provided a recommendation that the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Finance Committee include in their reports on the bill to amend the Sugar Act the following language:

"The committee has been concerned with the fact that the price stability which the Congress intended under section 201 of the act has not been consistently achieved. It is the committee's view that appropriate adjustments in the annual consumption estimate should be made from time to time so as to achieve price stability at approximately the *target price* resulting from the application of the price relationship formula outlined in section 201 and that the Secretary's responsibility to make such adjustments applies equally to price levels above and below the *target price*. In indicating that adjustments in the consumption estimate be made from time to time, the committee is not suggesting that the Secretary seek to pinpoint the New York daily raw sugar price but rather that he seek to achieve and consistently to maintain the approximate *target price* throughout the quota year".

Both the Congressional Committees included the above language in their reports which leaves no doubt that the Secretary should seek to maintain the market price of raw sugar at approximately the *target price* level.

The 25th Festival And Fair

The Twenty-Fifth Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair will be held in New Iberia, La., September 30th, October 1st and 2nd. This is the Silver Anniversary of the Festival and will, of course be an outstanding event. Andrew P. Gay, who needs no introduction to the readers of *The Sugar Bulletin*, has been selected to reign as King Sucrose XXV.

The activities connected with the Fair will actually begin at 7 o'clock in the evening of Thursday, September 29th when a Banquet honoring the outstanding Junior Sugar Farmers of the State will be held. The rest of the events are scheduled as follows:

Friday, September 30, 1966

7:00 A.M.

Farmer's Day — All Day in City — Dress Farmer Attire.

9:30 A.M.

Blessing of the Crops — Opening of the 1966 Sugar Cane Festival and Fair—High Mass in the Sugar Cane Festival Building.

(Traditional Blessing of the Crops by Bishop Warren Boudreaux)

(Continued on page 352)

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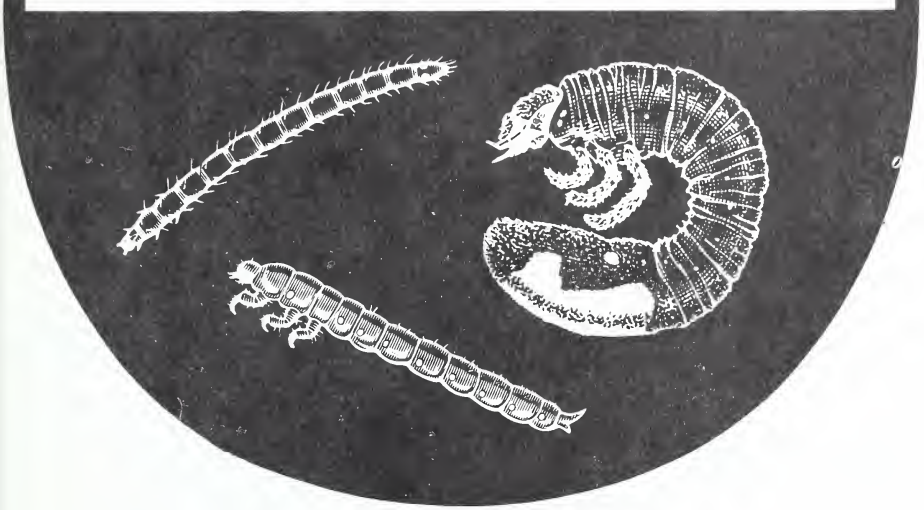

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LIMA 34 CRAWLER 3/4 yd. DRAGLINE, s/n 1168, 50' Boom, 30" Shoes, GM 4-71 Diesel Engine.
Fair—Baton Rouge

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Good—New Orleans

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Good—Baton Rouge

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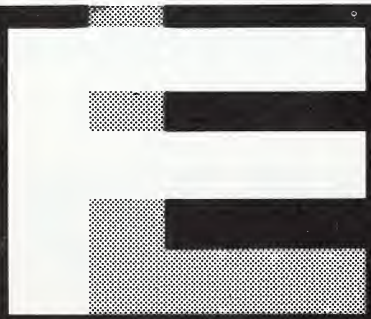

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10:30 A.M.
Opening of the Agricultural and Livestock Fairs in City Park and West End Park.

2:00 P.M.
Opening of the Flower — Art — Photography and Sculpture Shows (National Guard Armory in City Park).

3:00 P.M.
Reception Honoring the Wife of King Sucrose XXV.

5:00 P.M.
Agricultural Parade.

6:00 P.M.
Pageant in Observance of the Silver Anniversary of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair (Banks of the Bayou Teche in City Park)

6:00 P.M.
Rehearsals for Sugar Queen Contestants — Parish Maids — Visiting Queens and Grand Dukes — (Sugar Cane Festival Building in City Park).

6:00 P.M.
Teen-Age Square Dancing (Torrido Village on East Main Street).

6:30 P.M.
Adult Square Dancing—(Torrido Village—East Main Street).

7:00 P.M.
Fire Works Display on Banks of Bayou Teche.

8:00 P.M.
Teen Age Dance at New Iberia Recreation Center in City Park.

8:00 P.M.
Fais Do Do (Street Dancing).

Saturday, October 1, 1966

9:30 A.M.
Coffee Party (Private) — Preliminary Judging of the Parish Sugar Queen Contestants.

10:00 A.M.
Children's Parade.

11:00 A.M.
Coffee Party (By Invitation Only)—Honoring the Parish Maids and Area Festival Queens.

12:00 Noon
Queens and Maids Luncheon.

2:00 P.M.
Negro Parade.

3:00 P.M.
4-H Club Pig Auction (Livestock Sheds in City Park).

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IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 345)

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to."

It happened so quickly that many persons in the gallery did not realize what had happened. And it would not have happened had it not been for the preparatory work done so quietly and effectively by Russell Long. Louisiana's Junior Senator apparently applied the old fashioned "goose grease" where it did the most good.

At this date the House and Senate Conferees have not reported but they are expected to agree on the Ellender Amendment. If they do, the sugar industry of Louisiana, Florida and the entire country owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to one of the greatest legislative teams in history.

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3:30 P.M.
Reception (By Invitation Only) — Honoring the Former Sugar Kings and Sugar Queens

5:00 P.M.
Fireman's Water Fight—(Banks of the Bayou Teche in City Park)

6:00 P.M.
King's Dinner (By Invitation Only) —Honoring the Former Sugar Kings and their Wives.

8:00 P.M.
Coronation of Queen Sugar XXV—Sugar Cane Festival Building.

9:30 P.M.
Coronation Ball—New Iberia Recreation Center—City Park.

11:00 P.M.
Grand March at Coronation Ball.

Sunday, October 2, 1966

10:00 A.M.
Softball Championship Game on Soft Ball Diamond in City Park
(Port Arthur Volunteer Fire Department vs New Iberia Fire Dept.)

1:00 P.M.
Boat Races — Bayou Teche in City Park.

2:00 P.M.
Queen's Parade

3:00 P.M.
Horse Show—Acadian Ball Park.

5:15 P.M.
Royal Reception.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 344)

amounts of mosaic from seed plots. Some stations rogued rather large plots of 12 and 14 per cent mosaic. Enterprize Station under the supervision of Mr. Alfred Smith rogued a stubble plot of 40 per cent mosaic and held the disease down to a minimum during the year.

Because most of the seed will have a small amount of mosaic disease present, growers should make an effort to rogue the seed plots this fall after the cane comes up. Every effort should be made to plant this cane near other cane which is relatively free of mosaic disease. These two practices will not guarantee that these plots will remain relatively clean but chances are better if this is done.

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Link-Belt Speeder crane, Model T 70, Serial No. 8152, 50-foot boom (can be dismantled to 30 feet), 67 brake hp, @ 1250 rpm, Waukesah gas engine. Capacity—15 tons, 30-foot boom—9,100 to 30,000 pounds; 50-foot boom—4,350 to 22,500 pounds. Located in Suffolk, Virginia. Price $3,500.

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All-Steel derrick, 70-foot mast and 60-foot boom, 360-degree traverse and 90-degree elevation, complete with single reduction block and ¾-inch cable and guy lines. Powered by 10-inch by 10-inch steam twin for hoisting main block line and raising boom. Traversed by Soule' Steam Twin. Located in Waynesboro, Mississippi. Price $4,500.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 44 — No. 24 SEPTEMBER 15, 1966

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

Announcing The

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1966

PELICAN ROOM
FONTAINEBLEAU MOTOR HOTEL
4040 Tulane Ave.
New Orleans, La.
Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

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Published on the First and Fifteenth of each month
in the interests of the Domestic Sugar Cane Industry

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
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Gilbert J. Durbin, Editor — Andrew W. Dykers, Managing Editor

Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
Glenn R. Timmons, Economist

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

The Annual Meeting

We are quite sure that all of you have seen the notice of the Annual Meeting of the League on the front cover page of this issue, but we want to call special attention to the fact that the place of the meeting is different this year. For a long time the annual meeting has been held in the Roosevelt Hotel in downtown New Orleans. This year it will be in the *Pelican Room of the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel* which is located on Tulane Avenue at the intersection of Carrollton Avenue.

Tulane Avenue is actually a continuation of the Air-Line Highway which makes the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel readily accessible to those driving into the City. There also is sufficient free parking space to take care of all who drive to the meeting.

Another change in the schedule this year calls for the meeting to begin at half-past-one instead of the former 2 o'clock time.

1967 Proportionate Shares

On page 362 of this issue will be found the news release issued by the U.S.D.A. concerning their 1967 Proportionate Shares Acres Determination. The Determination itself, including the "Statement Of Bases And Considerations", is twenty-two typewritten pages in length which indicates that the Department lawyers had a field day with this one.

Attention is called to the fact that separate acreage allocations will again be established for Louisiana and Florida with the Louisiana acreage totaling about 316,720 acres and the Florida total about 198,100 acres. Separate State allocations were used for the first time in determining proportionate shares for the 1966 crop.

The Determination provides a reserve of 800 acres for new-producer farms in Louisiana and 500 acres for new-producer farms in Florida. If, however, there are not enough new-producer farms to use the new acreage allocated for this purpose, *the state will lose the unused portion. It cannot be distributed to old-producer farms as was the case this year.*

A person desiring a share for a

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(F. Evans Farwell)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Thirteen New Varieties on Secondary Increase Stations

There are now thirteen new promising unreleased varieties on the League's Secondary Increase Stations. This is an all time high. In fact, this almost doubles the previous all time record set last year when seven new varieties were on secondary stations.

More important than the increase in total number of varieties being increased for possible future release is the fact that many of these varieties have both high sugar per ton and high yield of cane per acre. One of these varieties will yield more sugar per ton than L 60-25, the high sugar variety being released this year. Two of these varieties have good mosaic disease resistance. One of these will require little or no roguing. This progress has come about as a result of the team effort of L.S.U., the U.S.D.A., and the American Sugar Cane League in an overall expanded variety development program.

Although there may be a series of new varieties released over the next two or three years, the result of this expanded program will not continue to shower the industry with an ever increasing number of better varieties. It must be remembered that once a superior variety is developed, the job of finding a better one becomes more difficult.

The process of topping the good variety on hand is a never ending difficult job. Work and research must continue. This is true in any type plant breeding program whether it is sugar cane or any other plant. Once a certain level of production is reached through the efforts of plant breeding, yields usually remain relatively stable for a period. During this period it seems virtually impossible to find a new variety which will out yield the new standard set by the most recently released variety. Fortunately, through continued effort and some luck, a new breakthrough is usually found and the old variety is topped and a new plateau is then established. Then the process starts all over again.

The length of time that production per acre will remain relatively stable because of the variety development program will depend on the amount of effort put into the breeding program and some plain old luck. The Louisiana sugar industry is indeed fortunate for the dedication of the scientists working in the variety development program. A considerable amount of time and money are spent each year in this direction by all three agencies working on the variety program.

The variety development program has grown to a point where there is an abundance of promising looking varieties to be tested. Not too many years ago it was difficult to find 8 varieties that looked good enough to be sent to the Primary Stations and Outfield test plots for advanced testing and increase. Now, because, of the great number on hand, it was decided this year that the 1964 series varieties would be kept one more year on the L.S.U. and U.S.D.A. Stations for further screening to reduce the count to a workable number for the Outfield test plots and the Primary Stations.

In the writer's opinion, the variety outlook for the future is brighter now than at any time in the past.

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

"Twin Minimum Wage Administrators"

Last March we wrote that the sugarcane farm workers of Florida and Louisiana were faced with the possibility of having two (2) different minimum wage rates administered by two (2) different administrators in two (2) different executive departments of the government.

Now these workers actually are eyeball to eyeball with that problem. The Secretary of Agriculture who heretofore for the past 30 years has fixed minimum wages for sugarcane farm workers, is now sharing honors(?) or responsibilities with the Secretary of Labor. The recent enactment of "The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1966" brings sugarcane farm workers under the minimum wage law for the first time in history. The Secretary of Labor is charged with the responsibility of administering and policing the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as it applies to sugarcane farm workers. The Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is also charged with the responsibility of fixing and administering fair and reasonable wages for sugar cane farm workers. In commenting on this incongruous situation, Under Secretary of Agriculture, John A. Schnittker said:

"The provisions of the Dent bill (H. R. 13712) would, of course, alter to some extent the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to determine "fair and reasonable" wages for persons employed in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugar beets and sugarcane, but enactment of the bill would not, in my opinion, materially interfere with the administration of the wage provisions of the Sugar Act. If the Dent bill should become law, the Department would proceed to establish wage rates under the Sugar Act, as in the past, and if the wage rates which would otherwise be determined under the latter Act were less than those set out in the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Secretary of Agriculture would require compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act before making any payment under the Sugar Act. The Sugar Act further provides that sugar beet and sugarcane workers 'shall have been paid in full for all such work' before an applicant is eligible for a Sugar Act payment. This provision has always been interpreted to require payment of wages higher than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture if the sugar beet or sugarcane farmers are bound by contract with the workers or by statute to pay the higher wage."

"I do not, therefore, believe that enactment of H. R. 13712 would present any practical difficulties in the administration of the Sugar Act. It might, of course, mean the payment of higher farm wages in some areas than are now required to be paid in order for farmers to be eligible for payments under the Sugar Act."

The prevailing idea of complete government control of industry is not

(Continued on page 366)

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ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR 1967 MAINLAND SUGARCANE CROP

(Official Release)

On September 8th the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the determination of proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana) for the 1967 crop. The acreage will be about the same as for this year's crop.

Marketing within such shares is one of the conditions which must be met by producers to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act.

The decision to restrict the marketings of sugarcane on individual farms was based on the need to prevent the accumulation of sugar stocks over those needed for quota and carryover requirements. Sugar production from the restricted 1966 crop is now estimated at 1,150,000 to 1,200,000 tons. With a marketing quota of 1,100,000 tons, the effective inventory of sugar on Jan. 1, 1967, would be 50,000 to 100,000 tons greater than the 670,000 ton inventory of a year earlier.

The determination includes the following provisions:

1. Separate allocations will be established for the 2 States totaling about 316,720 acres for Louisiana and about 198,100 acres for Florida. Total acreage for each State represents the sum of:

(a) 1966-crop State allocation;

(b) The acreage used within 800 acres for Louisiana and 500 acres for Florida for establishing 1967 new-producer shares; and

(c) The acreage used in 1967 within 320 acres for Louisiana and 200 acres for Florida for adjusting shares of old-producer farms upon appeal to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committee to correct errors in computing shares.

2. A farm base will be determined for each old-producer farm at the larger of (a) the 1966-crop acreage (within the final share established) harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bona fide abandonment, or (b) the 1966-crop original share if the farm operator used at least 90 per cent of such share or used less than 90 per cent for reasons beyond his control. This method establishes bases at the same level as last year's share unless the farm operator intentionally underplanted his farm's 1966 share by more than 10 per cent.

3. An adjustment factor will be applied to farm bases to establish shares within the acreage available. Farm bases include both the 1966 acreage underplanted on farms and that portion of such acreage used on farms to which it was reallotted. Based on estimated 1966 plantings, the adjustment factor should be minimal.

4. Any unused acreage on old-producer farms within the State may be distributed to other old-producer farms which can use additional acreage. Operators of farms will be informed when the notices of proportionate shares are mailed in order that they may file requests for additional acreage in the ASCS county office, by a date to be established later by the State committee. In Louisiana, any unused acreages will first be reallotted within parishes. In Florida, distribution will be statewide.

5. Small acreages are made available in each State for new-producer shares of 50 acres each for farms that did not grow sugarcane during

(Continued on page 364)

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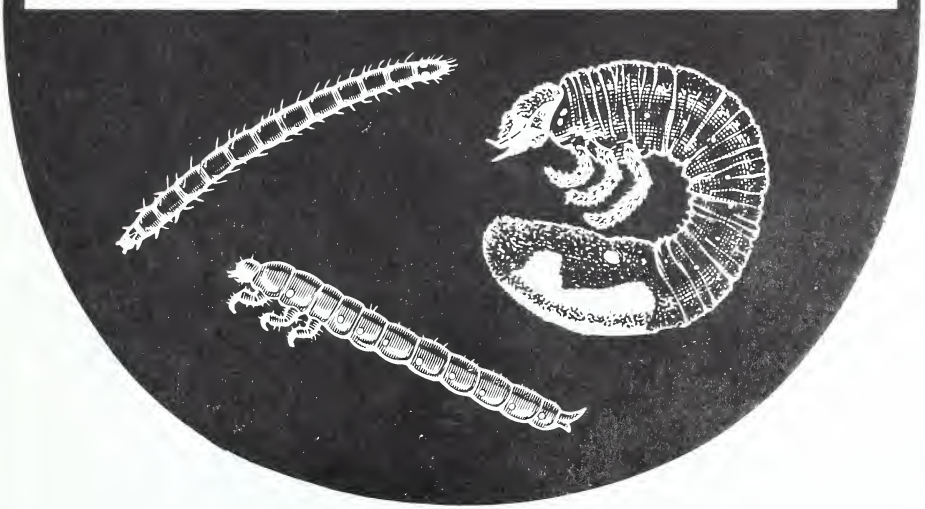
Chlordane stops soil insects



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BETTER PLANT CANE STANDS

by F. Evans Farwell, Chairman Weed Control Committee, American Sugar Cane League.

Stands of plant cane in the spring, where winter weeds had been present, have been poorer than where various chemicals were used to suppress the winter weed growth. The above phenomena has been noted by Dr. Rex Millhollon and Mr. E. R. Stamper during recent years.

At this point your Weed Control Committee does not have a scientific explanation for what has been observed.

On a field tour by your Committee in May 1966 there was one particular plot on Alma Plantation that showed the above-mentioned phenomena to a startling degree. This particular plot, as set out by Mr. Stamper, had the following C.P. varieties: 44-101, 48-103, 55-30, 47-193, 52-68.

Each variety was treated with either a fall and spring, or just spring application of various chemicals, such as, Fenac, Silvex, Sinbar, Daxtron, MS 144, Banvel D, and chemical #288. In this test there were 10 sections, with section 3 being the check plot on which there was no treatment. Except where cane was injured by very heavy applications of certain chemicals, your Committee was astounded to note how uniformaly poor the check plots showed up, both as to number of shoots and vigor of the cane in May 1966.

Your Committee has been discussing this phenomena in attempting to ascertain why the check plots that had growth of winter weeds showed up so poorly. Various ideas, such as: Excessive moisture in the cold winter months due to weed coverage; lack of moisture at some times due to the weeds utilizing the moisture in the soil; shading in the very cold months which prevented the land from warming up during the day; competition for nutrients in the soil; possible toxic effect on soil from weed roots; and possible stimulation of cane by various chemicals have all

(Continued on page 366)

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

(Continued from page 362)

the 1962-1966 period. Requests for these shares must be filed in ASCS county offices by a date to be established later by the State committee.

6. The acreage equivalent of any seed cane grown on a farm (except an experimental farm), for which a proportionate share is not established, which is used on another farm will be included as part of the 1967-crop acreage of the latter farm. Proportionate shares cover the acreage of sugarcane grown for seed, as well as for sugar. To allow operators to purchase seed cane from farms not in the program without a compensating adjustment in their own acreage would permit cane normally used as seed to be used for sugar. Without this adjustment, a larger area inventory would result and a general reduction in shares would follow to compensate for the additional production.

General provisions of the determination are similar to those that have been in effect for prior crops.

As in former years, ASCS county offices have been delegated responsibility for establishing farm proportionate shares in accordance with the terms of the Department's regulation.

The Department held an informal public hearing June 14 to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares for the 1967 mainland sugarcane crop.

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CANE STANDS

(Continued from page 364)

been discussed. No doubt there is a scientific answer to this phenomena, but such has not yet been established.

The purpose of this article is to call this matter to the attention of cane growers and to again stress that they follow exactly the weed control recommendations as published in the August 15, 1966, issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

———o———

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 361)

new, but this dual control is certainly a new and almost fantastic concept.

Vacation

After 20 years without a real vacation, at long last we are taking off on one. Mr. William Requa, Assistant Vice-President of the Puerto Rico Sugar Producers Association has kindly consented to be our guest and will write a column for the October 1 issue of the Bulletin. Bill Requa, in addition to being a long time close friend, is one of the top sugar representatives in Washington. We feel certain that his column will be of great interest to all our readers.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 359)

new-producer farm has to file a request at the local county office. Subject to review and redetermination by the State committee, the county committee shall rate the applicant as "qualified" or "not qualified" to utilize the new-producer farm share by considering (1) the availability and suitability of land, (2) availability of production and marketing facilities, and (3) whether the land on which cane will be grown is under his control through ownership or lease and such land was not included in an old-producer farm. No applicant will be rated as a "qualified" new-producer unless the county committee determines he will be the operator of the farm.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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